THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 14,483. NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1876.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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PERSONAL.

ADOPTION—A PRETTY NEW BORN BOY; AMERICAN parents. 10 West 3d st., near Broadway. Dr. WESTBROOK.

CALA.—HAVE JUST ARRIVED IN TOWN; WANT TO see you. DAISY W., 117 same st.

ILU.—WILL BE THERE AT 4 P. M. TO-DAY SHARP and explain. E.

MAUDE.—DON'T MISS THE FUN; ARGYLE shadow ball to-night. HIRAM.

MRS. —, WHO DESIRED TO FORM A PARTNERSHIP with the young Wall st. stock broker, is informed that the opportunity is yet open for a lady who has from $2,000 to $5,000 and wishes to make a safe investment in an established business which will pay handsomely. Address BROKER, box 4,317 Post office.

RED HANDKERCHIEF.—DID SO LONG TO SEE you; bitterly disappointed; hope there is kind fate in store.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON—ABOUT 6 O'CLOCK, DOWN 5th av. to 22d st, then Broadway car to Waverley place, and afterward at the window; the gentleman who followed behind solicits an honorable acquaintance with the lady; to prevent mistakes please mention some circumstance. Address A., box 172 Herald Uptown Branch office.

TWO LADIES FROM FERRY, TAKING FOURTH avenue car Sunday at 3 P. M., noticing gents. Address DESIRE, Herald office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST. AND PARK av.—Rev. Wm R. Alger will preach at 11 A. M. Subject—"The Different Gates of Heaven; or, the Law of the Salvation of Souls." The public are invited. Afternoon at 3 o'clock. Easter festival. Evening services discontinued.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

Noon Service from 12 to 1 o'clock on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Monday—No service at 4 o'clock. Special Praise Meeting at 8 o'clock in the evening, led by Mr. Sankey. All the ushers, Christian workers and members of the choir are specially invited. Mr. Moody will meet the young converts at Association Hall at 8 o'clock.

By special request of the Young Men's Christian Association, Mr. Moody will repeat his lecture on "Daniel" on Tuesday, at 4 o'clock. Tickets to be obtained at the office by those who have not before heard it.

Mr. Moody will preach on Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, and on Wednesday, at 4 o'clock.

FAREWELL MEETING, Wednesday, April 19, at 8 o'clock.—The services will be specially for young converts. Admission only by ticket, obtained on personal application at Fourth Avenue Hall, entrance by door F, on 26th st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SEVENTH REGIMENT VETERAN BADGE, Co. F. Honest finder will please return to 35 Wall st., room 13.

LOST—MIXED NEWFOUNDLAND AND ST. BERNARD Dog; had on new leather collar. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to 114 Bleecker st.

LOST—A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, 3 MONTHS OLD, gray and dark brown spotted; liberally rewarded. H. KETTERATH, 207 Broadway, room 2.

LOST—ON 5TH AV., BETWEEN 20TH ST. AND WASHINGTON square, a Cravat Pin, in the shape of a spur. If the finder will take it to 17 West 16th st. he will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—FROM 29 WEST 19TH ST., SUNDAY AFTERNOON, an Italian Greyhound Bitch, about 12 inches high; name Nellie. Any one returning her will be liberally rewarded.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION—Thursday, April 20, 1876, at the rooms of the institute, Cooper Building. Polls will open at 10 o'clock A. M. and close at 8 o'clock P. M. ORESTES CLEVELAND, President. C. McK. LEOSER, Recording Secretary.

A.—ISAAC G. BOYCE, 267 BROADWAY, LAWYER.—Divorces obtained promptly, without publicity; desertion, incompatibility, habitual drunkenness, infidelity, inhuman treatment, conviction of felony. Passports obtained.

A PRIZE OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS. Extraordinary Havana Lottery. 15,000 tickets, 871 Prizes. Drawing, April 24, 1876.

1 Prize of........$1,000,000
1 Prize of........500,000
1 Prize of........100,000
1 Prize of........50,000

Smallest Prize, $500.

Royal Saxon Government Lottery. Main Drawing commencing May 1, 1876. 86,000 tickets, 36,000 Prizes.

1 Prize of........(gold) $120,000
1 Prize of........(gold) 72,000
1 Prize of........(gold) 48,000

Full explanatory circulars free. THEODORE ZSCHOCH, Post office box 5,594. 116 Nassau st., New York.

A.—KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES OF J. S. SMITH & CO.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS 387, FOR 1876.
17, 63, 43, 77, 33, 29, 21, 69, 19, 27, 9, 46, 25, 73.
KENTUCKY—CLASS 388, FOR 1876.
75, 63, 12, 15, 50, 48, 26, 27, 17, 45, 16, 1[illegible], 65, 62.

All orders address B. NATHAN, box 4,870 Post office, New York city.

A.—PARKS, EMERSON & CO. Kentucky State Lotteries, drawn daily. Royal Havana Lottery, drawn every 17 days. Kentucky Single Number Lottery, drawn April 29, 1876. Prizes cashed, information furnished and circulars free. 180 Broadway. Post office box 5,272, New York.

A.—EXTRAORDINARY HAVANA LOTTERY. One prize $1,000,000. One prize $500,000; 871 prizes, amounting to $2,250,000. Drawing takes place April 24. Circulars sent free. BATES & CO., 196 Broadway. Post office box 4,264.

A LITERARY MAN, ABOUT TO RETURN TO LONDON, wishes a position as correspondent to any first class American paper. The advertiser was formerly a correspondent of the London Times, and being a member of two leading London clubs has opportunities of good and exclusive information. Address CAMBRIDGE, 206 West 24th st.

DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington av., near 29th st. Office hours from 8 to 3.

DR. JAMES CAN BE SPECIALLY CONSULTED ON diseases of men, at 66 Fulton st.; moderate charges, honorable confidence, thorough treatment; twenty years' experience; advice free.

EXTRAORDINARY HAVANA LOTTERY. First Prize, One million Spanish dollars. Second Prize, Half a million Spanish dollars. German Government Lotteries. WACHSMANN & CO., Bankers, box 3,316 Post office. 75 and 77 Nassau st.

EXTRAORDINARY HAVANA LOTTERY.—FIRST prize, $1,000,000; second prize, $500,000. Tickets for sale. Circulars free. E. SONNENBERG, box 1,185 Post office, New Haven, Conn.

G.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES. SIMMONS, DICKINSON & CO., Managers.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS NO. 279—APRIL 15, 1876.
40, 23, 69, 8, 16, 74, 55, 28, 59, 53, 61, 42.
KENTUCKY, CLASS NO. 280—APRIL 15, 1876.
6, 42, 4, 57, 69, 23, 38, 13, 24, 15, 14, 68, 7.
HENRY, EXTRA CLASS NO. 179—APRIL 15, 1876.
23, 37, 16, 6, 56, 25, 51, 11, 4, 38, 13, 40.
HENRY, CLASS NO. 180—APRIL 15, 1876.
70, 37, 61, 39, 9, 58, 71, 17, 43, 67, 46, 23, 70.

Full information by applying to or addressing J. CLUTE, 200 Broadway, or box 4,969 Post office.

G.—SIMMONS, DICKINSON & CO.'S GRAND monthly Distribution, on the Havana plan, to be drawn April 29; also Royal Havana Extraordinary of Cuba draws April 24. Full information by applying to or addressing J. CLUTE, 200 Broadway, or box 4,969 Post office.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—IMPORTANT INFORMATION about the grand extraordinary drawing given. B. [illegible]LENCE, care of R. Eipaus, 25 Willow st., first floor, Hoboken, N. J.

PILES OR HÆMORRHOIDS PERMANENTLY ERADICATED in two to four weeks' painless treatment; no knife, ligature, caustics or cautery employed; positively NO CHARGE FOR TREATMENT UNTIL CURED. Circulars free. Dr. STODDARD, only office No. 8 West 14th st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

KENTUCKY STATE DISTRIBUTION. Draws Saturday, April 29. $300,000 in Cash Distributed. Grand Capital Prize $50,000. 5,878 others from $20,000 to $100. Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50. Agency Kentucky State Lotteries, THOMAS H. HAYS & CO., 697 Broadway, New York.

K.—CHRONIC CATARRH, DEAFNESS; IMPROVED method; instantaneous relief; permanent cures. Dr. STODDARD, No. 8 West 14th st.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.—A MEDICAL ESSAY, comprising a series of lectures delivered at Kahn's Museum of Anatomy, New York, on the cause and cure of Premature Decline, showing indisputably how lost health may be regained, affording a clear synopsis of the impediments to marriage and the treatment of nervous and physical debility, being the result of 20 years' experience. Price 25 cents. Address the author, Dr. L. J. KAHN, office and residence 51 East 10th st., New York.

PILES, PILES—HEMORRHOIDS OR PILES PERMANENTLY eradicated in two to four weeks, without the knife, ligature, caustic or pain; perfect cure guaranteed in every instance and not one cent charged until effected. Dr. HOYT, 21 West 24th st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. Grand Extraordinary Drawing, April 24, 1876. Capital prize, One Million Dollars. Only 15,000 tickets; 871 prizes, amounting to $2,250,000. Circulars, with full explanations and history, free. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall st., basement. Post office box 4,682. Highest rates paid for Havana bank bills and Spanish gold.

SECOND LOUISIANA GOLD DISTRIBUTION. At New Orleans, April 29, 1876. Capital Prize, $100,000! 3,580 Prizes, amounting to $502,500. All paid in Gold. Only 20,000 Tickets, at $50 each, currency. Tenths and Twentieths in proportion. For information, circulars, &c., address or apply to No postponements. WILLIAMSON & CO., Brokers, Box 6,026 Post office. 317 Broadway, corner Thomas st.

STUTTERING EFFECTUALLY REMOVED; CONFIDENCE guaranteed; abundant references. Address, for circular, AMERICAN VOCAL INSTITUTE, 103 Waverley place.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM IS THE MOST VALUABLE AND CHEAPEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN THE CITY. SEND FOR RATES. OFFICE NO. 2 ANN ST.

$150,000.—WYOMING LOTTERY DRAWS April 20; 66,000 prizes, one chance in three; tickets, $1; six for $5. Extraordinary Havana draws April 24; prizes cashed. Circulars mailed free. ALLEN & CO., 79 Nassau st., New York.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

A.—FOR SALE, ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, Birds, &c.; Medicines for all diseases; Prepared Food for mocking birds, at B. G. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene st., near Canal.

A FINE SCOTT BREECH-LOADER; SHOOTING UNEXCELLED; 11 lbs. weight; also a 15 pound Blisset muzzle-loader, cheap. H. C. SQUIRES, No. 1 Cortlandt st.

A.—JUST IMPORTED, A BRACE OF LAVA SETTERS, the finest in the country; also 50 Scotch, Skye, Dandy Dinmont and black and tan Terriers. Medicine for all diseases, at MEYER'S, No. 3 West 3d st.

DOGS WANTED—THAT ARE BROKE TO DO TRICKS; not particular to the breed. Apply immediately to Grove House, 76 Bleecker st.

SECOND HAND ENGLISH BREECH-LOADER, WITH genuine Damascus barrels. $50. CHARLES L. RITZMANN, 943 Broadway, above 22d st.

THE TURF.

AUCTION AND FRENCH POOLS SOLD AT THOMAS' Exchange, 1,239 Broadway, on the New Orleans races. G. M. THOMAS.

AUCTION AND FRENCH POOLS SOLD THIS EVENING at Johnson's Pool Room, corner 28th st. and Broadway, on running races at New Orleans; full returns by telegraph; French Pools close on first race at 4:15 P. M. W. H. & T. B. JOHNSON.

DEERFOOT PARK—RUNNING TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 2 P. M.; purse $100, closed with seven entries, Limestone, Flash, Molly Carew, Clipper, Bonaparte, Lady McGrath and McDonald; mile heats; also a trot between two well known horses. Admission, 50 cents. WILLIAM M'MAHON, Proprietor.

NEW YORK TURF EXCHANGE, 15 WEST 28TH st.—AUCTION and FRENCH POOLS sold this evening on the NEW ORLEANS running races. FRENCH POOLS CLOSE TUESDAY at 4:30 P. M. KELLY, BLISS & CO.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT AUCTION, ON TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, APRIL 18, AT 11 O'CLOCK PROMPT, AT STABLE NO. 33 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND UNIVERSITY PLACE, WHERE PROPERTY HAS BEEN REMOVED FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE, COMPRISING ALL THE VALUABLE AND HIGH-BRED FAST TROTTING ROAD AND SADDLE HORSES, ELEGANT CARRIAGES, TOP WAGONS AND PONY PHAETONS, FINE HARNESS, &C., ALL BY BEST CITY BUILDERS, THE PROPERTY OF H. SPRINGER, ESQ., ALL OF WHICH MUST BE SOLD TO HIGHEST BIDDER, REGARDLESS OF COST OR VALUE, AS MR. SPRINGER SAILS FOR EUROPE ON SATURDAY. SALE IS ABSOLUTE, RAIN OR SHINE; NO POSTPONEMENT; INCLUDING BEAUTIFUL BROWN MARE LINDORA,

6 years old, 15¾ hands, fine style and action; been used for road and family driving; was raised in Vermont, sired by Vermont Blackhawk, dam Lady Messenger by Young Morrill; Lindora showed three heats at Burlington in 2:47, 2:44 and 2:46; she can trot inside of 2:50 to a top wagon; she is a strong-gaited, square, level trotter and has great endurance; she is warranted sound, kind and true in all harness.

HANDSOME AND STYLISH BAY GELDING AMERICAN BOY,

7 years old, 15¾ hands; long flowing mane and tail; can outstyle any horse in the city; is very attractive; having a splendid open gait with his great speed makes him the most desirable horse that can be found, as he is well broke to all harness, single, double and under saddle; he is finely made, having strength and power enough for a coupe or landaulet, or would make a splendid match horse; and as a gentleman's road horse he has no superior and few equals; he is a handy, free and pleasant driver; don't pull or shy; needs no booting; was raised by Mr. Tenbrooke, Scott county, Kentucky; took first premium at State fair as the handsomest and fastest five-year-old, showing three heats in 2:41, 2:39 and 2:40½; he can trot much faster now; he is fully warranted sound and kind.

HANDSOME BAY MARE MOUNTAIN MAID,

6 years old, 15¾ hands, raised in Orange county, sired by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Lizzie, with record in 2:23; this is a very promising young mare; without any training she showed a heat in 2:28 and repeated in 2:26 on Goshen race track; she has been driven by a lady; she is warranted sound and kind.

BEAUTIFUL BAY MARE LADY KNOX,

sired by General Knox, dam the famous trotting mare Lady Taylor, by Messenger Bashaw; this mare is the most perfect animal for a lady to ride or drive which can be found; she can be driven up to a locomotive by any lady with safety; she is remarkably good under saddle; was raised in Kentucky; she was entered in 2:40 class at Lexington, Ky., winning first money in 2:36, 2:32 and 2:29; she is warranted to show three heats inside of 2:30 when in condition; she is warranted sound and kind; this young mare is worthy the attention of horsemen as she is now but 5 years old, stands 15½ hands; she and Mountain Maid have been driven together frequently and make as fine a team as goes the road.

THE FAST BAY GELDING BAY DAN,

6 years old, 15½ hands, raised in Vermont, sired by Daniel Lambert, dam Kate Thorne, by Vermont Blackhawk. He was purchased for owner last June, when he showed a mile in 2:36 and repeated in 2:34. He can show 2:35 to-day. He is a very desirable horse for road driving, being well broken to all harness; is a free and pleasant driver. Mrs. Springer has driven him to pony phaeton and used him under saddle; he is warranted sound and kind.

N. B.—The above horses were all purchased for owner last summer; they are acclimated and ready for every day use; they will be all found as represented; 24 hours given for trial and examination. Any of the above not found as warranted will be taken back and money refunded by returning them to stable, where sale takes place before 10 o'clock, on the morning after sale. All are invited to call and ride behind and test the speed of any of them at any time previous to sale.

CARRIAGES CONSIST OF PARK AND DEPOT.

Extension top, full spring and side-bar top Wagons; beautiful top Pony Phaeton; a full spring no top; double and single Harness, by Dunscomb.

Kersey Sweat Dress and stable Blankets.

ALL OF WHICH MUST POSITIVELY BE SOLD, WITHOUT LIMIT OR RESTRICTION, TO HIGHEST BIDDER.

AT AUCTION, BY WM. VAN TASSELL, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE 110 AND 112 EAST 13TH ST. MESSRS. VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY will sell ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, at 11 O'CLOCK, THE ENTIRE CONTENTS of THE NEW YORK LIVERY STABLE, NOS. 10 AND 12 EAST 21ST ST., BETWEEN 5TH AV. AND BROADWAY.

21 HORSES, from 15½ to 16 hands high, suitable for work and family driving.
2 LANDAUS by MOTT.
1 FIVE-GLASS LANDAU by LOOSE & WILLIAMS.
1 GLASS COACH, FALLING FRONT, by LOOSE & WILLIAMS.
4 GLASS FRONT COACH by MOTT.
1 CURTAIN COACH by J. B. BREWSTER & CO.
4 CLARENCES by J. B. BREWSTER & CO.
4 BAROUCHES by MOTT.
2 TOP WAGONS.
12 SETS COACH HARNESS.
2 LIGHT SETS DOUBLE HARNESS.
2 SETS LIGHT HARNESS.

STOCK now on EXHIBITION and CATALOGUES can be had at the OFFICE of AUCTION MART, or at the OFFICE of the STABLE. STOCK ALL IN FIRST CLASS CONDITION, and is sold only on account of the PROPERTY BEING SOLD and BUILDING BEING TORN DOWN, and all will be SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE to HIGHEST BIDDER.

A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF THE "Brewster Wagon," the standard for style and quality, now ready for inspection at our factory and warerooms, Broadway and 47th st., 5th av. and 14th st. Special attention is called to our improvement in side-bar Wagons, which enables us to offer the lightest, safest and best riding wagon ever produced. BREWSTER & CO., of Broome st.

A GOOD ENGLISH LANDAU FOR SALE—OR WOULD exchange for a second hand Clarence; in good order. Stable 89 Verona st., near Van Brunt, South Brooklyn.

A.—THE LATEST, HANDSOMEST, CLOSEST matched and best driving Team of Trotting Horses in the city, jet black, 15½ hands high, 7 and 8 years old; can be driven by a lady at speed and can beat 2:40 under the watch; have got flowing manes and tails, and as a gentleman's road team they have no equals; also an extraordinary stylish high bred brown Gelding, raised on Alexander's stock farm, Lexington, Ky.; very fine driver and can beat 2:50. The above horses are warranted sound and kind and as represented. They can be seen at private stable 115 East 22d st., and a satisfactory trial will be given to any one wishing to purchase.

A.—AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, TRUCKS, HARNESS. JACOB SEEBACHER, Auctioneer, will sell on Monday, April 17, at 10½ o'clock, at 239 East 29th st., between 2d and 3d avs., 10 Horses, 5 Trucks, 4 Express Wagons, 10 sets of Harness. Sale positive.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A GREAT MORTGAGE SALE. By virtue of a certain chattel mortgage and several executions, to me directed, I will expose for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, APRIL 18, AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT THE PRIVATE STABLE NO. 4 WEST 19TH ST., ONE DOOR WEST OF 5TH AV., THE FOLLOWING WELL KNOWN TROTTING HORSES, FINE CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &C., &C., VIZ.:—

Elegant, high bred and fast Gelding WALTER H.; he is 15½ hands high, 6 years old; he is a high bred, noble and sensible horse; cannot be outstyled for his great natural style, blooded appearance, fine, pure and level and even action; is genteel and graceful in all his movements, and is reliable wherever you may place him; was purchased for present owner direct from Kentucky at a cost of nearly $2,000, and showed 2:31 and repeated in 2:29¼; he is a free, prompt and pleasant driver, does neither shy nor fret, fears nothing, and his slashing, strong gait, with its great style and lasting qualities, renders him one of the finest of the day; he can beat 2:30 on any track, and his fine disposition makes him an A No. 1 gentleman's road horse; he is fully warranted sound and kind.

Fast and handsome Gelding TANNER BOY, 15½ hands high, 7 years old; was raised by Mr. Alexander and purchased at his annual sale when 4 years old; he trotted in 2:32 when 5 years old; can now trot in 2:26 or 2:27; he was sired by Tattler, dam by Ned Forrest; he is now in fine condition, and will trot faster this spring than ever; he will certainly trot close to 2:20 this summer; he is without spot, fault, trick, vice or blemish, and his fine breeding, speed, endurance make him second to no trotter living; he is safe and reliable, a great pole horse, and warranted sound and kind.

N. B.—Walter H. and Tanner Boy make one of the handsomest as well as one of the fastest teams to be found.

Also fast bay Gelding ROADMASTER, 15½ hands high, 9 years old; sired by Ethan Allen and raised by Mr. Roe; he has all black points and resembles his sire as much as any of his colts; he is a very prompt driver and can be driven by a child to height of speed; he has a record of 2:36, and can trot faster now; he is a perfect pet and would make a valuable horse for a gentleman's road horse or for a lady's use; he is warranted not afraid of anything; will stand in street or by cars without tying, and in all one of the best broken horses in New York; he is sound, kind and true in all respects.

Also the handsome and bold trotting Horse LITTLE FRED, mahogany bay, 15½ high, 7 years old; sired by Edward Everett; has record of 2:35¼; is one of the finest road horses in the country, and the finest, sweetest driver imaginable, either single or double; trots in great style and needs neither check, gag nor boots, and drives without blinds; in fact, is safe for a lady to drive, as he drives himself; he fears nothing; can always beat 2:40 to road wagon and in training can show close to 2:30; warranted sound and kind; a first class, sensible and genteel trotting horse in every particular.

Very handsome and speedy chestnut sorrel gelding LANCE, 15½ hands high and 6 years old, with heavy mane and fine, full tail; he was sired by the celebrated stallion Ocean; dam by Ethan Allen; he cannot be outstyled by any trotter living; he was raised by Colonel A. R. Livingston on Long Island, and he resembles his sire more than any one of his colts; he trotted a full mile when but three years old in 3:01; trotted last fall two miles and repeat in 5:18; also trotted a single mile in 2:37; he has been driven on road all winter and was rated among the fastest horses that went the road, either single or double; he can speed a 2:30 gait to road wagon, and is a very pleasing and prompt driver; he is warranted sound and kind.

Also the very fast Hambletonian mare VESTA, 15¾ hands and 7 years old; sired by Second Hambletonian, dam by Alexander's Abdallah; was bred and raised by Wm. Maxwell, in Orange county, and has been driven by him in 2:34; she can go to track always and show 2:35, and for style, gait or action cannot be surpassed; she is warranted sound, kind and true and one of the most perfect gentleman's roadsters to be found.

Carriages consist of one elegant extension top Park Phaeton, one top Pony Phaeton, two top Road Wagons, one full spring Road Wagon, single and double Harness; also all the Blankets and Robes.

Also a large quantity of Hay, Straw and Oats, Stable Utensils, Stove, &c., &c.

N. B.—THE ABOVE STOCK CAN BE SEEN AND EXAMINED AT ALL TIMES PRIOR TO SALE AT STABLE AS ABOVE. SALE POSITIVE. NO POSTPONEMENT. BY ORDER OF JOHN DUGGAN, Jr., City Marshal. WM. L. BRUSLE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

AUCTION—JENKINS' UNION AUCTION MART, NO. 20 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

ONE OF THE MOST RELIABLE HOUSES IN THE CITY.

REGULAR SALES OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS AND HARNESS EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M. IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE, THIS DAY (MONDAY), APRIL 17, AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M., CONSISTING OF FAMILY, CARRIAGE, COUPE, ROAD AND BUSINESS HORSES. OWNER'S FULL DESCRIPTION IN THIS DAY'S CATALOGUE.

Nos. 1 and 2—Very elegant and superb Team of mahogany Bays, 6 years old, 15½ hands; just alike in every particular; have black points, not a white hair on them; short jointed, heavy bone and muscle; have great bottom and endurance; are very handsome, with extra fine style and action; are pure, clean travellers, do not touch a hair, and with their fine commanding appearance make them second to no team in the State for coupe or carriage use; warranted sound and kind, without spot or blemish.

No. 3—Splendid bay coupe or carriage Horse, 7 years old, 16 hands; is very handsome and stylish; has great power and endurance, and without exception is as fine a horse as there is in the State; warranted sound and kind.

No. 4 is a Hiram Drew Colt, 5 years old, 15¾ hands; is of the same stock as Henry W. Genet, that trotted in 2:26¼; he is a very promising colt, and with care and attention is sure to make one of the coming trotters of the day; warranted sound and kind.

No—Elegant gray trotting road Horse Champion, 5 years old, 15¾ hands; is splendid for coupe, carriage or road; he is an all day horse, Messenger stock; is a fine, noble animal, and one destined to make a good record for himself with but very little handling; warranted sound and kind.

No. 6—Handsome cherry bay Stallion Young Victor, 7 years, 15¾ hands, sound and kind; a lady can drive him in 3 minutes with ease; he can trot in 2:40 when in condition; Young Victor was sired by Victor, formerly Snip, son of Cassius M. Clay, dam Dr. Hargrave's Eclipse, Messenger get.

No. 7—Bay Hambletonian trotting Colt, 5 years, 15¼ hands, sound and kind; a lady can drive him; was raised in New Jersey, is very stylish, can trot in 3 minutes; sired by a son of old Hambletonian, dam bay mare Sue Washington.

No. 8—Celebrated brown trotting Horse Comet, 15¾ hands, 6 years old, sired by Morrill, dam Vermont Black Hawk; is a very even gaited and pleasant driver, wears no boots, don't pull or lug on the bit and is considered one of the finest road horses in the country; warranted to trot in 2:50 to a road wagon and a lady can drive at speed with ease; warranted sound and kind.

No. 9—Lady Maynard. This fast brown trotting mare is 5 years old, 15¾ hands, was sired by General Knox, is a very fine, promising and well gaited mare and can trot in 2:45 in condition; warranted to trot on day of sale in 3 minutes.

No. 10—The beautiful brown Horse Lew Parker, formerly Morgan L. Mott; 6 years old, 15.2½ hands, sound and kind; this is certainly the finest young horse in the State, with large full flowing mane and tail; is a perfect picture; can be driven by a lady; fears nothing; perfectly safe and reliable; can trot in three minutes to a wagon.

No. 11—Bay Mare Fanny, 5 years old, 15¾ hands; very stylish and beautiful Vermont and Ethan Allen stock; has never been handled for speed; but can show a 3:10 gait; warranted sound and kind.

Carriages consist of extension top Park, Pony and basket Phaetons, depot Wagons, top and open road Wagons, doctor's Phaetons, single, double and coupe Harness.

N. B.—CATALOGUES NOW READY AT THE MART WITH FULL DESCRIPTION AND PEDIGREES.

A.—MAJOR CHAS. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.

BEFORE { MAKE NO MISTAKE / MAKE NO MISTAKE } BIDDING. TIME SHOWN. — TIME SHOWN.

COME TO-DAY AND RIDE. COME TO-DAY AND RIDE.

COLONEL P. J. CONNELLY, of 118 Queen st., Germantown, Pa., announces his TWELFTH unexampled SALE of the fastest GREEN TROTTERS in the world, just arrived from Kentucky, to take place at BARKER & SON'S City Auction Mart and New York Tattersalls, corner of Broadway and 39th st., on Wednesday next, April 19, at 11 o'clock, and comprising

SEVENTEEN HEAD of, without exception, the most promising green ones that ever left the Blue Grass region, that can trot in from 3 minutes down to 2:35, and ranging from four to seven years old, and from 15 to 16½ high; including the get of Ericsson, Dorsey's Golddust, Lewis' Melbourne, Vanmeter's Blood Chief, &c., all warranted sound and kind, and including an extraordinary and very CLOSELY MATCHED PAIR of 15¾ high browns, that can trot in 2:45 together and that are unequalled by any as a gentleman's superb TROTTING TEAM; also a bay 16¼ coupe, match or T CART GELDING, of extraordinary style and rich appearance, that can beat 2:50.

STOCK NOW on exhibition at the mart for trial. COLONEL CONNELLY requests everybody to come TO-DAY or at any time previous to the sale and RIDE behind and TEST THE SPEED and driving qualities of any of the lot BEFORE bidding.

CATALOGUES NOW ready at the Spirit office or at the mart. Sale positive, no postponement.

AUCTION HOUSE OF ARCH. JOHNSTON, 19, 21, 23 and 25 13th st., near University place.

ARCH. JOHNSTON.

SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES ARE HELD EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY AT 10 O'CLOCK.

ON EVERY HORSE WARRANTED SOUND FROM 24 HOURS TO 3 DAYS FOR TRIAL.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSE IN THE CITY.

GENTLEMEN HAVING HORSES OR CARRIAGES to sell, or those wishing to buy, will find our business continued on precisely the same strict and honorable principles which have always characterized the dealings of our house and won the respect and confidence of the business community as well as the public at large.

LIBERAL ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS.

A.—SECOND HAND CARRIAGES. Several T Carts, in fine order. Light four-seat no top Phaetons, nearly new. Several Wagons. Two Cabriolets in perfect order. One square front Coupe, cheap. BREWSTER & CO., 5th av. and 14th st.

A.—FOR SALE, A BLOOD BAY HAMBLETONIAN Horse, 6 years old; safe and reliable for any person to drive; stands without tying; is a first class family horse; fit for a doctor or any gentleman's business; is as handsome a horse as stands in New York. A set of Harness and a Brewster Wagon to be sold at a sacrifice, on account of owner leaving the city. No. 45 Great Jones st.

ARRIVED—FROM LEABON VALLEY, LOT OF GOOD Work Horses; sold cheap. Apply at No. 3 Vestry st., near Canal and Varick sts.

A.—THREE HORSES, YOUNG AND SOUND; SUITABLE for any business; $65, 85, $100; Truck, Wagon and Harness. 61 Canal st., in saloon.

A BEAUTIFUL PHAETON, THREE TOP WAGONS, two sets of fine Harness, all nearly new, made by best city makers, at half cost. Private stable 57 East 33d st., corner of 4th av.

A.—FOR SALE, FOUR GOOD WORK HORSES AND one large Truck Horse. 43 Great Jones st., near Bowery.

A.—FOR SALE CHEAP, A LADY'S TURNOUT; AN elegant Horse, top Pony Phaeton and set of Harness; also two Horses, fit for butcher, grocer or farmer's use; warranted sound. Inquire at 352 East 66th st., near 1st av.

A.—FOR SALE, 6 HORSES, FROM 6 TO 8 YEARS old, suitable for milkman, grocer, express or any business; $75 to $125. 152 Crosby st., between Bleecker and Houston sts.

AT 208 EAST 29TH ST.—WAGONS FOR ALL KINDS of business; Carts and Trucks, every description, new and second hand, cheap.

A FINE STABLE TO LET—ON WASHINGTON alley, in rear of No. 9 Washington place; first class in every respect; stalls for four horses. Apply to W. N. GRISWOLD, 744 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL BAY MARE, WITH PHAETON AND Harness, suitable for a lady or gentleman to ride or drive, will be sold at a bargain; is the handsomest in the city; fully warranted sound and kind. Private stable No. 18 East 29th st.

AT A SACRIFICE—POSITIVE BEAUTY; WELL BRED road Horse, dark brown, 6 years, 15½ hands; free driver; fine side bar Trotting Wagon. Apply from 7 till 2 at 229 West 36th st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, APRIL 18, AT 10 O'CLOCK, BY VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY, AUCTIONEERS, at their HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART, 110 and 112 EAST 13TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV.

TEAM BROWN HORSES, 15¾ hands high, 6 and 7 years old, kind and true in all harness; free from vice; very stylish and handsome, with long manes and tails; are afraid of nothing; can be driven by any one; are in every respect a first class family team and are warranted sound, kind and true; and

COUPE, pole and shafts, made by Brewster & Co., of Broome st. in fine order.

FOUR SEAT PARK PHAETON, top on hind seat, made by Brewster & Co., of Broome st., in fine order.

TOP FULL SPRING WAGON, pole and shafts, made by Brewster & Co., of Broome st.; used only four times.

SET FINE LIGHT PHAETON DOUBLE HARNESS, made by Stillings, of 5th av., nearly new.

SET DOUBLE COUPE HARNESS, by Baker, of Boston.

SET DOUBLE CARRIAGE HARNESS, by Baker, of Boston.

SET COUPE HARNESS, by Baker, of Boston.

SIX SEAT SLEIGH, by J. Gould, of Albany.

FOUR SEAT SLEIGH, by Kimball, Bro. & Co.

BLANKETS, ROBES, WHIPS, &c., &c.

CROSSED MATCHED TEAM GRAY AND BAY HORSES, 16 hands, 9 and 10 years old; kind and true in all harness; free from vice; very stylish; have been used for FAMILY DRIVING by PRIVATE FAMILY; are afraid of nothing and are warranted kind and true; and

CLARENCE, nearly new, full size, very light, made by J. B. Brewster & Co. of 25th st.; also

BAROUCHE, by WOOD BROS., in good order, and

TOP WAGON, pole and shafts, and set fine

SILVER MOUNTED DOUBLE CARRIAGE HARNESS, and set

FINE SINGLE HARNESS, SADDLES, ROBES, BLANKETS, &c.

A.—MAJOR CHAS. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER. FAMOUS TROTTING MARES AT AUCTION.

Mr. JAS. DOUGREY, of Troy, N. Y., having retired from the turf and having been appointed Superintendent of the Champlain Canal, will offer, positively without reserve, on Tuesday (to-morrow), April 18, at 11 o'clock, at BARKER & SON'S City Auction Mart and New York Tattersall's, corner Broadway and 39th st.

THE HANDSOME and fast gray Trotting Mare BESSIE (formerly Sleepy Mary), 15½ high; foaled June, 1869; got by Ledger, son of Hoagland's Messenger; dam by Parish's Hambletonian; her best record is 2:34½, obtained at Fleetwood Park, driven by John Murphy, Esq.; she also won first money at Prospect Park, Washington, D. C., and Pottstown, Pa., last season.

THE VERY beautiful and fast bay Trotting Mare MARY LAMB, 15½ high, foaled 1868; got by Volunteer; dam a very speedy mare of unknown blood; her best record is 2:39; she has been handled very little, but has shown as fast as any of Volunteer's get at same age and condition. Mr. ALDEN GOLDSMITH, who knows the mare and has timed her in private, can be referred to.

THE ABOVE mares are perfectly gentle and sound in every particular and can trot away down in the TWENTIES.

STOCK NOW on exhibition at the Mart.

A.—NEW AND SECOND HAND LANDAUS, LANDAULETS, Clarences, Coaches, Coupes, Bretts, four and six-seat Phaetons, new, from $100 up; top and Road Wagons, $40 up; Depot light Rockaways, $80 up; Sulkey, $30; light six seat Rockaway, $375; also nice light Harness, $16 up; Blankets, &c.; goods as represented; cheap for quality as any in New York. Established 1858. WM. H. GRAY, 20 and 22 Wooster st.

A.—ONE LANDAU, ONE CLARENCE, ONE COUPE, one Victoria and one Phaeton, all nearly new, used by a private family, to be sold cheap. To be seen at N. CURLEY'S, 109, 111, 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

A SHIFTING TOP BUGGY, BUILT BY DUSENBURY & Van Duser, nearly new, for sale at a sacrifice at 124 West 36th st.

A.—FOR SALE, FIVE HORSES, SUITABLE FOR farmer or any business; price from $60 to $150. 378 Bowery, opposite 5th st., in the rear.

AUCTION SALE OF FINE CARRIAGES.—SATURDAY, May 6, 1876, at 10½ o'clock A. M., the assignee will offer for sale at public auction the remaining stock of Carriages belonging to the estate of Bradley, Pray & Co., 25 Union square. S. E. MERWIN, Jr., Assignee. VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY, Auctioneers; office 110 and 112 East 13th st. Catalogues ready Monday, May 1.

A.—FOR SALE, 30 HORSES, JUST FROM INDIANA; suitable for all business. Inquire at 120 Norfolk st.

A.—FOR SALE—FIVE HORSES; FIT FOR ANY business or farming; they are young and sound, and will be sold at a sacrifice; good trial allowed. Apply at 161 Sullivan st., near Houston.

A HORSE FOR CART, TRUCK OR EXPRESS USE; mare for farm, road, business or saddle; $65 and $70. 358 West 52d st.

A.—10 BUSINESS WAGONS, ALL SIZES, BELOW cost, for express, grocers', butchers', bakers', milk, laundry, package, advertising, depot, delivery; Wagons, $30 to $175. Wagon manufactory, 226 Spring st.

AN ELEGANT PARK TURNOUT, CONSISTING OF a handsome stylish bay Mare, 15 hands, six years old; sound and kind; safe for ladies to ride or drive; will trot in 3 minutes; with a stylish, nobby top Pony Phaeton, made to order by best city makers; also fine Harness, Blanket, Robe, Whip; separate, if required, at low figures. Private stable, No. 1 West 15th st.

BREEDERS, TAKE NOTICE.—IMPORTED STALLION for sale. Canwell by Stockwell (only one in America), dam May Belle, the dam of Strachino; sure foal getter; if not sold at private sale before next Tuesday he will then be sold to the highest bidder at the mart of Major Chas. W. Barker. For particulars inquire as above or to CHAS. HEINZEL, hotel, Central av.

BLACK PONY, VERY GENTLE; GOOD TOP BUGGY and Harness, $125; Horse and top grocery or express Wagon, $110; separate if required. 550 West 35th st.

BOARDING AND LIVERY STABLE BUSINESS FOR sale—Including valuable Lease, fashionable Carriages and light Stock generally; will be disposed of with or without stock; room for 65 horses; stock and stable in complete order; situation the best in New York city. Address S. D. E., Herald office.

CARRIAGES—ALL KINDS, MY OWN MAKE, AT EXTREMELY low manufacturers' prices for ten days; warranted. Leather top new Pony Phaetons, $120 up; doc. Buggies, $135; rubber top Buggies, $110; depot four seat top Wagons, $125; Rockaways, $160; extension top three spring Park Phaetons, $190. GRUBE, 266 Canal st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME CHESTNUT GELDING, 6 years old, by Diamond Denmark, dam a thoroughbred mare; Diamond Denmark was by Denmark, by imported Hedgeford; this horse is 16 hands high, and is one of the finest saddle horses ever raised in Kentucky, having all the gaits popular in that section of country; he is kind in single and double harness, and would make a fine coupe horse; he is a very showy and substantial animal, and will be sold at a sacrifice. The horse can be seen at the private stable No. 4 East 39th st., two doors from 5th av.

FOR SALE—A BROUGHAM, BUILT BY BREWSTER, of 14th st., nearly new. Apply at 51 East 62d st.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—LIGHT SINGLE HARNESS, covered and gold mounted; best city make. 186 1st av.

FOR SALE—TO PAY FEED BILL, TWO GOOD cheap work Horses, $50 and $60; must be sold; also one fine driving Horse; stylish and large. Call for two days at feed store 379 Hudson st.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND WAGON, CHEAP, TOGETHER or separate. 238 West 16th st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—1 COACH, 1 COUPE, 2 DOCTORS' Wagons, 1 Road Wagon, and top and no top Wagons. 253 and 255 West 31st st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS, 6 years old; warranted sound and kind; suitable for express, grocery or any business. Trial given at store 324 Hudson st. Call for two days.

FOR SALE—A BROWN HORSE, 6 YEARS OLD, 15¾ hands; warranted sound and kind in all harness; is a splendid coach, coupe or wagon horse. To be seen at 204 Greene st.

FINE HARNESS. Made of Moffat's Leather Rubber. Trimmings instead of leather hand stitching and fashionable styles. A. S. FLANDRAU, 372 and 374 Broome st., old stand of Brewster & Co.

HARNESS.—CHEAPEST HARNESS STORE IN NEW York; good buggy Harness, hand made, $15; good Grocer's Harness, $25; good double team Harness, $50; a good Horse Blanket, $1 50. Please call and examine for yourselves. FISHER & OSBORNE, Manufacturers, No. 71 Barclay st.

HORSE THAT CAN TROT IN 2:40—PRICE $2.0; Wagon and Sulkey. 116 West 50th st.

SECOND HAND CARRIAGES.—TOP PONY PHAETON, $125; Rockaway, $60; extension top, one horse, $225; Brewster Dog Cart, $125; Depot Wagon, top Wagon, $75. WILLIAM H. GRAY, factory, 1,404 Broadway, near 39th st.

SECOND HAND TOP WAGONS, CITY MAKERS, IN perfect order; must be sold to make room. 1,515 Broadway, corner of 47th st.

SACRIFICE.—LIGHT TOP GROCERY OR EXPRESS Wagon, Horse and Harness; separate or together. 140 West 17th st.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM IS THE MOST VALUABLE AND CHEAPEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN THE CITY. SEND FOR RATES. OFFICE NO. 2 ANN ST.

TRACK SULKIES.—IN ORDER TO POPULARIZE our Sulky trade we offer from stock or will build to order Track Sulkies, in all weights, unsurpassed in quality and form, for $125. BREWSTER & CO. (of Broome st.), Broadway and 47th st.

TO LET—THE OLD LIVERY STABLE NO. 86 WALKER st., for 25 horses and coaches; also brick House No. 389 Mulberry st., Newark, rent, $400 per year; also for sale one Coach, $90; one Pony Phaeton, $70. Apply at 378 Broome st. or to E. VAN RANST, Astor House.

TO LET—16 STALLS, WITH ABUNDANCE OF ROOM for feed, &c.; new brick stable, gas, water, &c. A. CRAIG, 44 Watts st.

TWO CLARENCES, EQUAL TO NEW; TWO PHAETONS, on good terms; light Bretts, light Carriages; new and second hand. J. W. PITNEY, 460 3d av.

VALUABLE YOUNG BLACK HORSE FOR THE country, $65; sound, except little sore forward. 88 New Chambers st.

WANTED—HANDSOME, STYLISH, SOUND AND kind Horse, about 16 hands high. Address J. S. BIRCH, 37 Maiden lane.

WANTED—A BREWSTER T CART; MUST BE IN good condition, comparatively new and reasonably heavy. Address, stating price, A. L. S., Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD STABLE, WITH FIVE STALLS ample carriage room and coachman's apartments; must be from 32d st. up and within three blocks of 5th av.; rent not to exceed $50 per month. Address BUSINESS, box 103 Herald Uptown Branch office.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, THURSDAY, AT 10:30, 30 Horses. Can be seen every day at old Third Avenue Railroad stables, corner 66th st. and 3d av.

WANTED ON A FARM—A HORSE TO USE FOR his keeping; city reference. Address FARM, Herald office.

2 HORSES FOR SALE. APPLY AT 64 VANDAM street.

$150—WORTH $250.—BEAUTIFUL NEW TOP Express Wagon; made to order; want offer. 124 West 19th st.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 4TH AV., OPPOSITE Cooper Institute, Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Languages. Day or evening. Ladies' department. Telegraphy taught practically. Demand for operators.

BOARDING SCHOOL, AT WILTON, CONN.—HOME care; home comforts; terms moderate. Address AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

BOOKKEEPING, PENMANSHIP, ARITHMETIC, &C.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, 1,193 Broadway, will remain open day and evening all summer; pupils entering now will have extra advantages.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. will open to-day, April 17, a CHOICE ASSORTMENT of SPRING GOODS in all their various DEPARTMENTS, and to which they invite SPECIAL ATTENTION! BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

DAMAGED CASSIMERES, SATINETS, FARMERS' Satins, Muslins, Prints, Flannels, Towellings, &c.; balance clearing out cheap. WILLIAM MATHEWS, 54 Catharine st.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

A.—MARIE TILLMANN, OF PARIS, IMPORTER OF fine Millinery; 200 models; best makers. 423 6th av., near 26th st., (late Mme. Michel's). New openings Monday and Tuesday.

DRESS FRINGES MADE TO ORDER—ANY COLOR, style or length, at C. W. JACKSON & CO.'S, factory 115, 117, 119 and 121 East 13th st.

DRESSMAKERS AND LADIES, IF YOU WISH TO save your goods and money, get your Side and Box Plaiting done at 242 Grand st., or 2,070 3d av., Harlem.

GOLDEN & CO.'S PARIS MILLINERY, RECEIVED via steamer Amerique; French Hats, $10, $13, $16 to $55. 313 6th av., between 19th and 20th sts; private entrance.

GOLDEN & CO.'S DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT.—Ladies' own material made up for Promenade, Carriage, Dinner Dresses, &c.; one price; no extras. 313 6th av., between 19th and 20th sts.

MME. EUGENIE WINTER REMOVED TO 25 EAST 20th st., where she has a choice selection of French Bonnets and Hats.

SIDE, SPACE AND BOX PLAITING TO 23 INCHES wide. SAMUEL JOSEPH, 38 Forsyth st., near Canal.

SIDE PLAITING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT shortest notice; also a new and improved machine for sale. 82 St. Mark's place.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE.—B. AND N. A. R. M. S. P. CO. NOTICE. With a view to diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specific course for all seasons of the year. On the outward passage from Queenstown to New York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43. On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian at 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

BOTHNIA....Wed., April 19 | *RUSSIA......Wed., May 3
ABYSSINIA..Wed., April 26 | SCYTHIA......Wed., May 10

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT PLYMOUTH (G. B.), for the landing of passengers. The splendid vessels of this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from pier No. 43 North River, as follows:—

AMERIQUE (Pouzolz)........Tuesday, April 18, at 1 P. M.
ST. LAURENT (Lachesnez)....Tuesday, April 25, at 4 P. M.
FRANCE (Trudelle)..........Tuesday, May 2, at 1 P. M.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine):—First cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second, $72. Third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding and utensils, without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN. Company's pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

MAIN....Saturday, April 22 | MOSEL....Saturday, May 6
WESER....Saturday, April 29 | DONAU....Saturday, May 13

Rates of passage from New York to Southampton, Havre or Bremen:—First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30 currency. Return Tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid Steerage Certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

MOST DIRECT AND ECONOMIC ROUTE TO HOLLAND, BELGIUM, THE RHINE, SWITZERLAND, &C., &C., VIA ROTTERDAM.

Steamer CALAND........April 27
Steamer SCHOLTEN........May 11

These beautiful steamers, carrying the United States mail to the Netherlands, are great favorites with the public. Trips regular, rates low; comfort and living perfect. For freight, FUNCH, EDYE & CO. For passage, L. W. MORRIS, 50 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL. The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieutenant Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

CELTIC........April 22, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC........April 29, at 9:30 A. M.
BALTIC........May 6, at 3 P. M.
GERMANIC........May 20, at 2 P. M.
CELTIC........June 3, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Docks, pier 52 North River. Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, in gold; return tickets on reasonable terms. Steerage, $28. Saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are placed amidships, where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea. For inspection of plans and other information apply at the company's office, 37 Broadway, New York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE—STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, sailing every TUESDAY, from pier 46 North River.

IDAHO....April 18, 1 P. M. | WISCONSIN....May 2, 1 P. M.
NEVADA..April 25, 3 P. M. | WYOMING....May 16, 11 A. M.

Cabin, $65, $70 and $80, currency. Intermediate, $40; steerage, $28. Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE SPLENDID MAIL STEAMSHIP IDAHO sails from pier 46 North River for Queenstown and Liverpool on Tuesday, April 18, at 1 o'clock P. M. Cabin, intermediate and steerage passage at lowest rates. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S LINE for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.

GELLERT....April 20 | GOETHE....May 4
POMMERANIA....April 27 | LESSING....May 11

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg and all points in England, Scotland and Wales:—

Cabin, first saloon, gold........$100
Cabin, second saloon, gold........60
Steerage, currency........30

KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad st., New York. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, New York.

INMAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BROOKLYN....Thursday, April 20, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER....Thursday, May 4, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND....Saturday, May 13, at 8:30 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN....Saturday, May 27, at 8:30 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, June 10, at 7:30 A. M.

From pier 45 North River.

Cabin passage........$80, $90 and $100, gold
Steerage........$28, currency

Drafts issued at lowest rates. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

STATE LINE. NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY, from pier 42 North River (foot of Canal st.) as follows:—

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA........Thursday, April 20
STATE OF VIRGINIA........Thursday, May 4
STATE OF INDIANA........Thursday, May 18

and every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70 and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, N. Y. Steerage passage office, 45 Broadway.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL, sailing from pier 53 North River, as follows:—

OTHELLO........April 22 | NAVARINO........May 20
HINDOO........May 6 | COLOMBO........June 3

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency. Excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., 56 South st.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL. NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.

BOLIVIA........Sails Saturday, April 22, at 3 P. M.
ALSATIA........Sails Saturday, April 29, at 10 A. M.
ANCHORIA........Sails Saturday, May 6, at 2 P. M.
CALIFORNIA........Sails Saturday, May 13, at 8:30 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST. Cabin, $65 to $80, currency, according to accommodation. INTERMEDIATE, $35; steerage, $28. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. HENDERSON BROS., Agents, No. 7 Bowling green.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM PIERS 44 AND 47 NORTH River. For London direct. CANADA, Thursday, April 13, 8:30 A. M. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. HELVETIA, Ap'l 15, 9½ A. M. | ITALY, April 29, 9½ A. M. ENGLAND, April 22, 3 P. M. Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Drafts issued from £1 upward, at current prices. Apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT WESTERN STEAMSHIP LINE. TO BRISTOL (ENGLAND) DIRECT, sailing from pier 18 East River as follows:—

ARAGON, Symonds........Saturday, May 6
CORNWALL, Stamper........

Cabin passage, $75; intermediate, $45; steerage, $30, currency; excursion tickets, $120; prepaid steerage certificates, $26. Apply to W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 70 South st.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM PIERS 44 AND 47 NORTH River. For London direct. GREECE, Wednesday, April 26, 7:30 A. M. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. ENGLAND, April 22, 3 P. M. | EGYPT, May 13, 8:30 A. M. ITALY, April 29, 9:30 A. M. | THE QUEEN, May 27, 9 A. M. Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Drafts issued from £1 upward, at current prices. Apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NEW YORK AND LONDON REGULAR AND DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATIONS, EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY, by the "ANCHOR LINE" steamers, ELYSIA, UTOPIA AUSTRALIA AND ANGLIA, Commencing Saturday, April 29. Passengers booked to all points at lowest rates. HENDERSON BROS., AGENTS, 7 BOWLING GREEN.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA'S STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD Passage Office. Steamers every day; Cork, Liverpool, Glasgow, Derry; Drafts payable everywhere. O'DONOVAN ROSSA'S Hotel, 182 Chatham square.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

COOK'S INTERNATIONAL TOURIST TICKETS—TO all parts of Europe and America at reduced rates, do not require their holders to travel in parties. "Cook's Excursionist," for April, price 10 cents, contains fares for upward of 1,000 European tours. COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway, New York.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE. FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &C., &C., sailing from pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
COLON........Tuesday, May 1, 12 noon
connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
GREAT REPUBLIC........May 1
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &C., &C., on the 10th, 20th and 30th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.—REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS from New York, April 27 and May 20; from Savannah, May 1. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., 62 South st.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM IS THE MOST VALUABLE AND CHEAPEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN THE CITY. SEND FOR RATES. OFFICE NO. 2 ANN ST.

NEW YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.—These first class steamships will sail at 3 P. M. from pier 13 North River, foot of Cedar st., for Havana direct, as follows:—

WILMINGTON........Tuesday, April 18
COLUMBUS........Thursday, April 27

For freight and passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

MORGAN'S LINE OF STEAMSHIPS, for New Orleans and Texas, will sail every Saturday to New Orleans, transferring Texas freight there to Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad for Morgan City, thence, per Morgan's line of steamers, to Texas ports. The BRASHEAR will sail from pier 36 North River, New York, on Saturday, April 22, at 3 P. M., for New Orleans direct. Through bills of lading signed to Mobile, Galveston and to all points on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio, Houston and Texas Central, International and Great Northern, Texas and Pacific and Trans-Continental railroads, and to Indianola and San Antonio, and all points on the Gulf, Western Texas and Pacific Railway, Brazos Santiago, Corpus Christi, Rockport, St. Mary's and Fulton. Freight for St. Mary's and Fulton landed at Rockport. Lighterage and channel dues at either Corpus Christi or Brazos Santiago at the expense and risk of consignee. Through rates to Brownsville, via Rio Grande Railroad. Insurance can be effected under open policy of C. A. Whitney & Co., New Orleans. From New York to New Orleans, ¾ per cent; from New York to all Texas ports via New Orleans, ⅞ per cent. Freight at lowest rates. For freight or further information apply to CHARLES A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, pier 36 North River.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. THE CROMWELL LINE. The steamship CORTES, Captain Freeman, on Saturday, April 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 9 North River. Through bills of lading given to Mobile and all principal points on the Mississippi River. Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25. Apply to CLARK & SEAMAN, 86 West st.

FOR HALIFAX, N. S. AND ST. JOHNS, N. F.—CROMWELL line.—Steamship Geo. Cromwell will leave pier 10 North River, on Tuesday, April 18, at 3 P. M. Cabin passage, in gold, including state room and meals to Halifax, $16; to St. Johns, $35. Apply to CLARK & SEAMAN, 86 West st. Steamship Geo. Washington follows Friday, April 28.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FLORIDA.—WEEKLY LINE to Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick; Ga.; sailing every Thursday, from pier 20 East River. The steamer CITY OF DALLAS, Captain Hines, will sail Thursday, April 20, at 3 P. M., for Fernandina and Port Royal. Through tickets issued to all points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., or HERMAN GELPCKE, 153 Maiden lane.

N. Y., HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL SS. LINE. Steamers leave pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA ONLY.
CITY OF NEW YORK........Thursday, April 20
CITY OF VERA CRUZ........Thursday, May 4
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW ORLEANS, via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan and Tampico,
CITY OF MEXICO........Tuesday, May 2

For freight and passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 31 and 33 Broadway. Steamers will leave New Orleans May 7 and May 28 for Vera Cruz and all other ports.

PANAMA TRANSIT STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FOR CALIFORNIA AND PACIFIC PORTS, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA. STEAMSHIP CRESCENT CITY WILL SAIL THURSDAY, APRIL 20, AT 1 P. M., from pier 13 North River, for Aspinwall, connecting, via Panama Railroad, at Panama with first class steamships, for ports as above. Bills of lading for this steamer will be signed at No. 91 West street, opposite the pier. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.

TEXAS LINE FOR GALVESTON, TOUCHING AT KEY West, carrying the United States mail.—The steamer CITY OF AUSTIN, Captain Eldridge, will sail on Saturday, April 22, at 3 P. M., from pier 20 East River. Through bills of lading given to all points on the Houston and Texas Central International and Great Northern, Galveston, Houston and Henderson, and the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroads. Freights and insurance at lowest rates. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane or W. P. CLYDE, No. 6 Bowling Green.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY, sailing from pier 37 North River. For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line, Piedmont Air Line, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and with the company's steam lines to interior points in North Carolina and Virginia. Newbern and Washington, N. C. (via Norfolk), every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday at 4 P. M., connecting with Maryland and Delaware railroads. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed. Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points at lowest rates. Insurance to Norfolk, &c., ¼ per cent. Freight received daily at pier 37 North River. General offices, 197 Greenwich st. N. L. McCREADY, President.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

A.—REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK; also for Stuyvesant and intermediate landings—steamer NEW CHAMPION, from Canal st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; steamer McMANUS, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from Leroy st., at 5 P. M.

ALBANY.—PEOPLE'S LINE. STEAMBOATS LEAVE Pier 41 North River daily, Sundays excepted, at 6 P. M., for Albany and all points North and West.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAMBOATS FOR TROY AND ALL points Northeast and West, leave daily, except Saturday, at 6 P. M., from pier 49 North River.

FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON, via Newport and Fall River. The world renowned Steamboats BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave Pier 28 North River, foot of Murray st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 P. M. Through tickets sold at all the principal hotels in the city.

OLD ESTABLISHED LINE FOR STUYVESANT, CATSKILL and intermediate landings.—Steamer Andrew Harder, from Franklin st. (pier 35), Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; steamer Monitor, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE. Trains leave New York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt st. ferries, as follows:—Express, for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre and the Oil Regions. For Baltimore, Washington and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M. Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M.; 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30 and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M. For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices. Trains arrive:—From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:1[illegible], 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20 and 10:27 P. M. Ticket offices, 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place. FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, VIA LONG BRANCH AND THE New Jersey Southern Railroad.—Fare from New York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing March 13, 1876. Leave New York from Pier 8, North River, foot of Rector st., at 10:45 A. M., for Philadelphia, Vineland and Toms River. At 4 P. M. for Philadelphia, Tuckerton and Toms River. W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON. Reduction of Fare. Steamers RHODE ISLAND and NARRAGANSETT, from pier 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M. Providence Line, from pier 27 North River, foot of Park place. Steamships ELECTRA, and GALATEA, at 4:30 P. M.

EUROPE.

FLORENCE, ITALY. A. GUARDUCCI & CO., Bankers, No. 9 Via del Giglio.

Circular Notes and Drafts on London, Paris and New York cashed at the best exchanges. Letters received and promptly forwarded. Reading rooms, with American and English papers. Goods stored and forwarded. No commission charged.

ROTARY PUMPS, ON THE GREINDL SYSTEM—PATENTED in Europe and America; apparatus of every dimension and height for pumping out mines and quarries; Nautical Pumps for dry hold repairing, Brewery and Paper Mill Pumps, Vacuum and Gas Pressure Pumps. Prices, free Antwerp packing included:—78 gallons per minute, 750f.; 157 gallons, 980f.; 2,362 gallons 5,500f., direct acting pumps. Goods sent within a week after receipt of order. These pumps may be seen in action at the Philadelphia Exhibition. For information, orders, permits to make, address L. MOREAU, Chaussée d'Anvers, Bruxelles, Belgium, or his agent in Philadelphia.

MUSICAL.

A CULTIVATED LADY, AN EXPERIENCED AND accomplished teacher, gives pianoforte and singing lessons, $10 per quarter; highest reference. Address, with residence, CHANTEUSE, box 125 Herald office.

ARATA PARAVALLI, TENOR SINGER FROM ITALIAN Opera, teaches piano and singing for $10 per quarter. 117 West 27th st., near 6th av. Pupil's residence $15 per quarter.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A.—CARTIER'S DANCING ACADEMY, PLIMPTON'S Building, Stuyvesant and 9th st.; open all summer; private lessons in glide, specialty. Soiree Monday evening. Distribution of German favors.

A.—SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES.—CLASSES now forming. PRIVATE LESSONS any hour, at 212 East 11th st.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMY, 361 BROOME ST. Private instruction all summer. CLOSING SOIREE, FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 21.

DOM PEDRO.

An Active Sovereign Seeking to Learn Republican Ways of Life.

HIS MOVEMENTS IN NEW YORK.

What He Said and Did on His Long Voyage Hither.

THE "FALL OF THE THRONE."

A Couple of Irreverent Yankees Who Laughed at the Prone Ruler.

The Emperor of Brazil wins favor at every step. In truth, a more popular potentate never landed on American soil. His Majesty pleasantly represents himself as a student, eager to be instructed and willing to avail himself of knowledge that subsequently may be put into practical operation in his own domain, and may redound to the advantage of the empire of which he is the benign ruler. At every turn he is greeted with heartfelt demonstrations of friendship, and much as he may desire to avoid public attention, his illustrious name, surrounded, as it is, by all the elements that could endear a sovereign to his subjects, seems to carry with it the flood tide of popularity. His urbanity, gentleness and scholarly attainments, to say nothing of his experience as a traveller, could not pass unnoticed among the passengers of the Hevelius, and ever since his arrival in this city the same genial characteristics, for which he is so well known, have had ample illustration. In conversation with a visitor yesterday he gave expression to his delight at the general appearance of the city, which, he said, exceeded in beauty and proportions anything he had anticipated to find.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel, where the imperial visitors are at present quartered, was yesterday more or less crowded with visitors. Somehow the reputation which the Emperor bears altogether disarmed the curiosity seekers, and his movements throughout the day were not marked by those significant demonstrations which might with reason, if so desired, be made in honor of the noble guest. Shortly after breakfast the Emperor, accompanied by the Brazilian Minister and a few of the members of the imperial suit, drove up Fifth avenue and inspected the Reservoir, the operations of which were fully explained to His Majesty. The Emperor, it should be mentioned, is not what is known as a gracious though indifferent observer, but makes a practical examination of everything. With the arrangements for the water supply of the city he was very much pleased, and listened with deep attention to the explanations given him. The Emperor was by no means reticent in the course of his investigations, and his numerous pertinent questions showed that he was not at all a stranger to the all important subject. After being conducted through the several departments and shown the main features of interest at the Reservoir, the imperial party took leave, the Emperor taking occasion to express his gratification at the excellent arrangements surrounding the water supply of the city.

THE EMPEROR AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Just before the beginning of the religious services at St. Patrick's Cathedral the imperial party drove up to the Mulberry street entrance, and were received at the door of the vestry by Rev. Vicar General Quinn and escorted into the sanctuary, where seats were placed for them, while the organ pealed out a note of welcome and the immense congregation turned upon them a look of curiosity and surprise. The Cardinal was not in attendance owing to indisposition, and the scarlet throne was accordingly left vacant, while at its foot the Vicar General sat representing the archiepiscopal incumbent. The ladies and gentlemen comprised in the imperial party seated themselves behind their majesties, and viewed with evident curiosity the ecclesiastical edifice and the high altar which blazed with lights and gorgeous draperies. Then the strains of the organ rolled out again, this time softened and attuned to the expression of the religious joy which the occasion commemorated is wont to call forth. During the services Dom Pedro at intervals permitted his gaze to roam over the vast congregation up to the organ loft, but most of the time he was occupied with his devotions or engaged in following the ceremonies. The Empress seemed the very ideal of a pious woman, and all through the mass she gave her whole attention to the prayer book before her and the observance of the Catholic ritual. After the reading o the Gospel, Rev. Vicar General Quinn ascended the pulpit, and turning toward the imperial party he said:—

In the name and on the part of His Eminence, the Cardinal, I beg to offer to Your Majesty and the Empress his congratulations on your safe arrival in this country. We all unite with His Eminence in giving thanks to Almighty God for your safe passage, and pray that the remainder of your journey may be equally prosperous and that you may be, with your suite, restored in good health to your devoted subjects. You will pardon this personal allusion, which is purely of a religious character and which, we trust, will not infringe on any rule which Your Majesty may have prescribed for yourself.

While this address was being read the Emperor kep his head modestly inclined, and only when the reverend gentleman descended from the pulpit did he raise it. The services then proceeded to a conclusion, and when the benediction had been pronounced and the celebrant passed into the vestry with his train the imperial party rose and were escorted outside by the clergy in attendance. In the ante-room Dom Pedro was introduced by Father Quinn to various clerical gentlemen who were present, and after contributing to the collection which is taken up in all the churches for the orphans' benefit he took his leave. Outside the Cathedral such an immense crowd had assembled that it required the exertions of a police force to keep them under control, and when the Emperor appeared they swarmed up close to the carriages of the party, and but for the day being the Sabbath they seemed disposed to give His Majesty a hearty ovation. Noticing the difficulty with which the police restrained the populace Dom Pedro turned to the captain on duty and said with a smile, "We have never had need of the police in my country to keep the people from church." Their Majesties and suite then entered the carriages and were driven away.

THE IMPERIAL VISITORS PHOTOGRAPHED.

Immediately after leaving the Cathedral the imperial party drove to the gallery of a photographer on Broadway, where they submitted, with characteristic philosophy, to the usual process. Of the Emperor sixteen negatives were taken, the Empress generously undergoing the ordeal which the sittings for four pictures demand. The members of the suite were not photographed. The artist presented the Empress with photographs of the ladies of New York who belong to the Centennial Union.

A DRIVE IN CENTRAL PARK.

Before dinner the Emperor and Empress, accompanied by Minister Berges, Visconde de Bom Retiro and Dona de Fonseca Costa, drove through Central Park, with the surroundings of which the members of the party expressed themselves highly delighted. The carriages conveyed the imperial visitors through every part of the popular resort, and its attractions were fully observed. The party examined the museum and paid the zoological department a visit. The Emperor saw many specimens from his own rich land, and to those in attendance dilated freely on their peculiarities, with which he seemed thoroughly acquainted. The party then drove to the hotel, and after dinner the Emperor, accompanied by several members of his suite, visited the Hippodrome to hear Messrs. Moody and Sankey.

A VISIT TO THE NEWSBOYS.

About ten o'clock P. M. the Emperor and suite paid a visit to the Newsboys' Home in company with Mr. Theodore Roosevelt and Mr. William A. Booth. The boys were sitting in the large hall at their usual Sunday evening exercises when the imperial party entered, and all looked orderly and quiet. Several hymns were sung to the great satisfaction of the Emperor, after which the boys were dismissed for the night. As they filed passed he spoke to several of them, and afterward made a minute examination of everything connected with the establishment. He afterward expressed his surprise and gratification in the strongest terms, saying he had never seen anything like the institution in his life.

As he was about to leave ex-Commissioner Gardiner and Captain Williams entered the room and the Emperor at once expressed a desire to see a police station. He was accordingly taken to the Fourth precinct station house, where he made a close inspection of the cells, the sleeping apartments of the men, the telegraph, &c., after which he proceeded to Engine House No. 12 in William street. There the horses were harnessed, the men turned out and everything shown to the best advantage. He remained about twenty minutes conversing and making inquiries in relation to the working of the Fire Department, after which himself and party returned to the hotel.

TALKS WITH THE EMPEROR.

During the voyage from Rio Janeiro to New York the members of the imperial party treated with the utmost consideration their fellow passengers, who were chiefly Americans. There was a complete absence of pretension or ceremony, and many a *parvenu* of the republican city of New York would have been a thousand-fold less accessible than the Emperor of Brazil or Her Majesty the Empress, whose sweet disposition and unfailing good nature won for her the love and respect of her fellow passengers, and made us all, radicals and republicans, as much her devoted subjects as though we, too, had the honor to belong to the imperial household. Before our ship had lost sight of the magnificent bay of Rio Janeiro the *bonhomie* of His Majesty and the gentle good nature of the Empress had set us at our ease and dispelled the fears entertained by some passengers that our voyage would be rendered uncomfortable by the amount of ceremony to which we were destined to be subjected. There was, however, nothing of this; on the contrary, the Emperor proved to be the least formal of men. He did not shut himself up in his dignity, but rather came towards the other passengers encouraging them to treat him on the same footing as any other passenger. He chatted with the ladies, discussed various questions of science or literature with the gentlemen, and was at all times the merriest and most light hearted person on board, ever ready to laugh at a joke or listen to a song. During the voyage by far the greater part of his time was spent with the American passengers, from whom he strove to derive as much information as possible about the social and industrial life of their country. Politics he eschewed and could never be induced to talk about. He, however, was anxious to learn as much as possible about the result of the charges of dishonesty brought against so many of our public men, but never expressed any opinion for or against them.

On one occasion, after His Majesty had been for some time discussing with the HERALD correspondent the result of Mr. Stanley's labors in Africa in a way that showed a thorough acquaintance with the subject, the correspondent remarked, "There is plenty of room in Brazil for expeditions just as interesting as those of Mr. Stanley."

The Emperor replied, "Yes, certainly, the river system is very complete and easily joined. The basins of La Plata and the Amazon are not widely separated. At my last visit to Mindes Geraes I was at a point where three river systems sprung—the San Francisco, Amazon and Plata."

"The question of river navigation seems to me more important to Brazil even than railways."

"Unfortunately the rivers are interrupted by rapids in many places, and that prevents their being utilized."

"But by building railways round these rapids that difficulty could be obviated."

"That is true, certainly. Studies are already being made to effect this on the San Francisco River, to build a railway round the Paulo Afonso Rapids. If it succeeds it will be of great importance."

His Majesty then joined the members of his suite, somewhat fatigued with the effort to sustain a long conversation in English. He understands the language very well, but from want of habit does not easily catch the words unless they are very slowly spoken.

SECOND DAY OUT.

The morning of the 27th was cloudy, but afterward cleared up. Nearly every one had felt the influence of the sea, and there were a large number of people with very pale faces lounging about in chairs, trying to look cheerful. The Emperor is about and does not seem to be suffering from the general complaint. The Empress also bears up well, but feels a little uncomfortable. In the evening I have a long chat with His Majesty about New York. He wants to know how the people live; what are the best hotels and the hours of meals. When I explain to him that by our American system he can breakfast and dine pretty much at the hour he wishes he is very much pleased.

WISHES TO STUDY AMERICAN SOCIAL LIFE.

"That will suit me very well, because I like breakfast early, so that I can have the whole day to see what is to be seen in the city. My Ambassador has orders to take apartments for me at some central hotel. After dinner what can we do? Are there theatres, operas or concerts?"

"Your Majesty, we have twenty-two theatres; many of them are very good."

"*Alors* it is well. We shall be able to amuse ourselves. We shall be well off. I am passionately fond of the theatre—dramatic and lyric. Have you a *théâtre lyrique*?"

"We have an opera house and a French *opéra bouffe* theatre. It is probable at least one of them will be open when we arrive. There are also *théâtres chantants*, but perhaps Your Majesty would not care to visit them. They are principally frequented by the working classes."

"I will go to see them. I like to go to popular theatres to see the people. It is always instructive and amusing."

"Your Majesty will be inconvenienced by the curiosity of the people?"

"People may stare at me as much as they like. I do not object, only when it makes me lose time."

"You will find it hard to avoid the crowd of curious persons anxious to see you."

"Ah, but it will not be so easy to see me; I know how to get away." And His Majesty laughed, evidently at the prospect of running the gauntlet. "I do not wish any public receptions, but will not refuse to accept invitations to visit society. On the contrary, I wish to see it; to study the habits and customs of the people."

HIS MAJESTY GETS A FALL.

On the 28th of March, while the Emperor was on the upper deck talking to some American ladies, the chair upon which he was seated suddenly gave way, and His Imperial Majesty came flop on the deck. The ladies were too much frightened to give any assistance, and the only two Americans who were near at hand took the matter very philosophically and allowed His Majesty to pick himself up as best he could, not offering the slightest assistance, and looking at the accident as a rather good joke. Notwithstanding his 200 pounds weight and over the Emperor rose to his feet with considerable activity. The ladies, finding that no bones were broken, laughed heartily at

"THE FALL OF THE THRONE,"

as they called it, and no one joined more heartily than did the Emperor himself.

The conversation turning on his trip through the States, the Emperor said "it would not be possible to make out the programme until the day of the opening of the Exhibition at Philadelphia should be definitely known. Three dates were mentioned, the 9th, 15th and 18th of May, and this uncertainty prevented the arrangement of a settled programme for the trip." The HERALD correspondent immediately proposed to set the question at rest by sending a telegram to New York asking the HERALD to supply the information to His Majesty at Pernambuco. This struck him as a very good idea, and he said he would feel very much obliged to the HERALD for correct information on the subject.

IN SEARCH OF JULIUS CÆSAR.

His Majesty was so anxious to get a copy of Shakespeare to refresh his memory of "Julius Cæsar" that he did not fail, on approaching the port of Pernambuco, to warn us not to neglect getting it if there was any possibility of procuring it. We were also in search of a man who knew the "Star-Spangled Banner," and for this reason, as well as to seek the HERALD's reply to the Emperor's inquiry about the date of the opening of the Philadelphia Exhibition, the correspondent visited several ports.

When we reached the shore we found a considerable crowd assembled on the quay, and much interest was shown in the probable movements of the Emperor. All the ships lying inside the receife were decked with flags, and, notwithstanding the terrible heat of the day, the crews of the Brazilian men-of-war were in the act of manning the yards. After some delay at the health ship we were permitted to land. In the city business was all but suspended, and the citizens were preparing to welcome Their Majesties in a fitting manner. The President had prepared a splendid breakfast in the palace, to which the *élite* of the population was invited. At every step we encountered officials in full uniform hurrying off to pay their respects, and later in the morning elegantly dressed ladies and gentlemen in swallow-tail coats and white chokers began to arrive from the aristocratic suburbs. When these people learned that the Emperor refused to land there was considerable disappointment felt by all parties. The school children were also mustered in the street, and quite a large crowd was collected at the wharf where the Emperor was expected to land. In the open square near the President's palace soldiers were drawn up to act as a guard of honor, and everything in the city indicated a desire on the part of the inhabitants to give their sovereign a hearty reception.

ONE OF THE GLORIES OF BRAZIL.

On the landing place we met Senhor José de Vasconcellos, the editor of the *Diario de Pernambuco*, and one of the most distinguished poets of Brazil. He received the HERALD correspondent cordially and insisted on showing him what was best worth seeing in his city, the old Cathedral facing the broad river Capibaribe, the still unfinished Church of Bon Vista, with its marble façade, the President's palace, situated on the banks of the river, and the really imposing palace of the Provincial Assembly. In the square in front of the Presidential Palace was drawn up a guard of honor, well equipped and looking tidy and soldierly in their bearing. My "guide and friend" insisted on a visit to the suburb of Magdelena, where the foreign merchants and the wealthier Pernambucans live. It is reached by a tramway line in about half an hour, and well repaid the trouble of a visit. On either side of the road are pleasant villas surrounded by beautiful gardens, where the rarest and most delightful tropical flowers greet the eye. By the time we got back to town it was time for breakfast, and as the HERALD's telegram to His Imperial Majesty had been received we were anxious to deliver it to him. So with some regret we bade adieu to Senhor José de Vasconcellos, who proved so intelligent and charming a companion. The impression made by the visit to the town was not cheering; everywhere there were signs of decadence, and even in the streets close to the wharves grass was growing in the interstices of the stone pavement. Senhor de Vasconcellos informed me that commercial failures were of every day occurrence, and that the commerce of the city was rapidly declining. When we arrived on board the great crowd of visitors had already left, and everything was being made ready to proceed to sea. The Emperor was very much pleased on the receipt of the HERALD telegram informing him that the Philadelphia Exhibition would open on the 10th of May, and showed the correspondent a telegram from the Princess Imperial requesting that the HERALD letter on the voyage should be sent to her without fail. At half-past one o'clock we weighed anchor and steamed out to sea amid the booming of cannon.

IMPERIAL TALK.

As soon as we were fairly at sea again and out of reach of all official visitation the Emperor put on his usual air of good nature and jollity. Some HERALDS, procured at Pernambuco, with the telegraphic letters from Paris and London, excited His Majesty's surprise, and there ensued a long chat about the HERALD and its enterprise, the Livingstone expedition and Stanley's last voyage to Africa, with which His Majesty exhibited considerable acquaintance. His Majesty was very sorry to learn of Charlotte Cushman's death, as he takes quite an interest in the theatre. He inquired particularly if Charlotte Cushman had ever played with Booth, with whose name and reputation he is well acquainted and whom he desires to see in some of Shakespeare's characters. When he was told the accident which had befallen the great American tragedian he expressed deep regret, but hoped that by the time he returned from California he would be able to see him act.

As His Majesty is very fond of music he inquired whether there would be opera at New York on our arrival, and appeared somewhat disappointed when he learned that in all probability the season would be over; but later on, when the HERALD informed us that Belocca would, in all probability, appear in opera, he was greatly pleased.

Wishing to know while here the best theatres, he was told Wallack's and the Fifth Avenue for comedy, and Booth's for tragedy and spectacular pieces. He asked what pieces were being performed. When he was informed that "Julius Cæsar" was being played at Booth's, with Barrett (Booth's great rival), in the character of Cassius, he immediately stated he would go there on his arrival, as he knew the play and would, therefore, enjoy it better than any comedy with which he was unacquainted. The other theatres he would visit later on at his leisure; but as "Julius Cæsar" might be withdrawn before his return from California he would go to see it first.

An item in the HERALD to the effect that A. T. Stewart had paid Gérôme $30,000 for a picture turned the conversation toward art. The Emperor said he was very fond of painting, and had at one time painted a little himself, but had given it up, not having time to devote to it. He wished to know if there were any important art collections in New York, and having been told that there was the Cesnola collection of antiquities, the collection of ancient masters in the Metropolitan Art Museum, and that many private persons in New York had valuable collections of art works, he requested me not to neglect reminding him to visit them. He inquired the names of some of our most distinguished artists, and the names that immediately occurred to me were Church, Edward and Thomas Moran, Bierstadt, Trumbull, Gifford and Hart.

Turning the conversation on the subject of His Majesty's failure to go on shore at Pernambuco, the HERALD correspondent remarked:—"It was a pity Your Majesty did not land; it caused a good deal of disappointment."

"Ah! yes, certainly," the Emperor replied, speaking in English; "if I had known that we would have stayed so long in the harbor I would have gone on shore."

SLAVERY AN EVIL.

"The people of Pernambuco do not appear to be so active or enterprising as the inhabitants of Sao Paulo."

"They are not; but in Ceara they are very enterprising. I ascribe this difference to the fact that there are fewer slaves in Ceara than in Pernambuco. In Ceara nearly all the work is done by free workmen."

"Then Your Majesty thinks free labor gives better results than does slave labor?"

"Of course, of course. There can be no doubt of it. Slavery demoralizes the slave and the man who employs him."

THE EMIGRATION QUESTION.

Many planters in Sao Paulo spoke to me about the introduction of coolie labor.

"Yes, certainly; that has been suggested as a transition measure. It will be tried on a small scale; it is not much liked in Brazil."

"My observations lead me to believe that the system gives bad results."

"Oh! yes; I have seen what you wrote in your book about it. Of course it is only a kind of slavery; but I believe the coolies would be treated with more justice and humanity in Brazil than they are in Cuba."

"If white emigration could be procured would it not be preferable?"

"Certainly; but there are great difficulties in the way—the climate, nature of crops, food, &c."

"But could not Europeans live very well in the Southern provinces?"

"The European emigration is directing itself naturally to the Southern provinces. There Europeans can live, and the productions of the soil are more analogous to those of Europe."

"The great difficulty in the way of emigration seems to be the way land is held in Brazil."

"Certainly it is the great difficulty. I have been in favor of taxing the land for the last twenty-five years. Already there has been a project presented to the Assembly to tax land, but it has never been able to pass the House. There was a clause to this effect in the law putting a term to slavery, but it had to be stricken out, otherwise the law would not have passed. The imposition of a land tax is one of the most important reforms we have yet to make in Brazil."

IMPERIAL CRITICISM.

All Fools' Day opened unpromisingly, and during the morning a heavy rain shower fell, but, fortunately, soon blew over. We change our course to northwest by west and run for our last port of call. The Americans on board amused themselves with a little mild April fooling, but soon got tired and gave it up. The Emperor, seeing me reading Varella's "O Evangelio Nas Selvos"—a work which some Brazilians compare with Milton's "Paradise Lost," told me he knew the poet well. He was a young man of great talent and, had he lived, might have produced great results. When I told him that some intelligent Brazilians had compared him to Milton he shook his head and said:—"There is much difference; but he was very clever, and, had he lived, might have done great things, but he died very young, before his talents had been fully developed. He is not the best of our Brazilian poets. He was a young man of unfortunate life."

Here some one suggested that he was the Brazilian Byron, at least in his life. The Emperor said:—"I admired very much the works of Byron, especially his 'Childe Harold' and 'Manfred.' His pictures of foreign lands are very beautiful, but he was a little hard on the Portuguese. I think Byron has injured Moore's fame as a poet—that is, we would have esteemed Moore more highly had he not been overshadowed by the more robust genius of Byron."

"Is Your Majesty acquainted with Moore's works?"

"O, yes, I have read his 'Lalla Rookh;' it is very beautiful. Another writer I like very much is Walter Scott. I have read his 'Guy Mannering' and 'Bride of Lammermoor.' When I visited Abbotsford I brought away a large bush, which I have planted at Petropolis. I would also like to bring some ivy from Washington Irving's home to plant it at Petropolis, where ivy grows very well. And Bryant—where is he?"

ABOUT AMERICAN POETS.

"He is in New York. He edits a newspaper there."

"Ah! so much the better. I will have the pleasure of seeing him. But Longfellow—where is he? I am sorry he did not consent to write the Centennial ode."

"He is at Cambridge, near Boston."

"Well, I suppose I will see him at the Centennial; anyway, if he does not come to see me I will go to see him."

"Your Majesty knows his works?"

"Yes, he sometimes writes to me. I have translated some of his poems into Portuguese and sent them to him. I have also tried to engage him to translate the 'Lusiad.' He could do it better than any one I know. He is a very good Spanish and Italian scholar, and his translation of Dante is quite remarkable. I like also the poems of Whittier. I have translated some of them into Portuguese. There is also a Californian poet, whose name I cannot recal."

Joaquin Miller?

"Yes, yes; Joaquin Miller. He has sent me some of his works. Where is he?"

"When last heard from he was in London."

SCALP TAKING.

In connection with California I inform His Majesty that a war in spring with the Sioux was feared, and that he would have a chance of losing his scalp on the trip. He only shrugged his shoulders and said, "Well, we must take rifles with us, and if they shoot we must shoot, too. I do not care." One of the ladies advised him to get a wig, to which he replied, "Ah, the Indians are not such fools as to take a wig for hair. I would like to see some of the Indian tribes on my way."

PLANNING THE TRIP.

During the night there was a pretty heavy swell on, as a consequence a good many ladies were missing. The Empress is not quite as well as could be wished, but as amiable as ever. The Emperor talks a good deal to me about his trip to America. He wants to see a great deal in a very short time. Salt Lake, the Nevada mines, the Yosemite Valley and San Francisco. When he learns that he will have to give eight days to visit Yosemite he decides not to visit it. The reason he gives is that there are so many other things more important to be seen in the material progress of the country and so many subjects that can be studied with greater advantage to Brazil that he cannot give so much time merely to gratify his curiosity. He said:—"I am too busy; have too much to do to travel as a tourist merely for pleasure. My leave of absence is only for eighteen months, and I have a great many things to see of more importance. We must abandon Yosemite for another time."

As the Emperor has no settled plan for his visit I propose to him to divide his trip into three grand tours. The first to include a visit to Chicago, Salt Lake, San Francisco and the silver mines, returning in time for the opening of the Philadelphia Exhibition. The second tour to be made through the oil and coal regions of Pennsylvania, thence to the Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky, to St. Louis and down the Mississippi by steamer to New Orleans and back to Philadelphia by rail, the third voyage to include the Hudson, Albany, Niagara, Saratoga, St. Lawrence, Montreal, New England, Boston, terminating at New York. This general sketch pleased him very much, and His Majesty asked me to consult with Dr. Marido about it. The Doctor suggested alterations which are improvements, and when the programme was submitted to the Emperor he approved of it, but was of opinion that he had not been allowed enough time for his visit to Boston, which town he is most anxious to see.

In the evening the stars shone out with unwonted brilliancy, and the conversation turned on the subject of other worlds being inhabited. His Majesty said:—"It is possible, but by creatures of a different nature from us. In my opinion the speculations of astronomers on the subject must be received with great caution. People are too ready to theorize, and I am in the habit of recommending young men to observe much but to theorize little." Darwin's theory of evolution coming up for criticism the Emperor said:—"The theory advanced by Darwin is undeniable, but I do not agree with the deductions of some of Darwin's followers. I often recommend our young men to read Darwin's work because I am

A PARTISAN OF THE TRUTH,

and the more I read the more I am convinced that all truth is one and that all science meets in the point of truth. Therefore no obstacle should be thrown in the way of the development of any science."

BRAZIL AT THE EXHIBITION.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NATIONAL ENCLOSURE AND THE MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING—NOVEL AND UNIQUE MOORISH EFFECTS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1876.

The arrival of the Emperor Dom Pedro of Brazil, the first reigning sovereign of any importance who has ever visited these shores, attracts general attention to the Brazilian section of the International Exhibition. The character of the goods to be displayed from that country at Philadelphia has already been treated of at length in the HERALD, but the arrangements of the Brazilian department in the main Exhibition building are not so well known, although they are of a most interesting and elaborate character.

THE BRAZILIAN SECTION.

Brazil has been assigned a floor space containing 6,897 square feet in the northeastern section of the main building, extending from the central nave to the north wall, between Belgium and the Netherlands, a space larger than that occupied by more extensive countries. No less than $30,000 is to be expended by the Brazilian government in a handsome wooden enclosure with a showy façade on the principal front, the structure being now so far under way that it will be finished in about a week. It will contain all the exhibits from that country and will compare favorably with the enclosures of neighboring nations.

THE DESIGN,

which was made by Mr. Frank Farness, is very novel and striking, being light, graceful and bright colored, without gaudiness, in that most attractive and charming of all styles of architecture, the Moresque. Briefly described, the structure may be said to consist of a colonnade of wooden pillars, with brightly ornamented capitals and arches, supporting a superstructure of wood painted in various bright colors. This colonnade will surround the entire space assigned to Brazil, and on three sides will be nineteen feet high. Between the pillars will be wooden screens six feet high, painted in panels, which will have a very pleasing effect. The façade of this enclosure will even rival the famous one which Spain has put up, and will stand out before the eyes of the visitor as one of the most striking objects in the great building. It will consist of clusters of pillars, as on the sides, supporting the superstructure, but the columns will be closer together and decorated in a peculiar manner. In addition to very elaborate turned work and strong coloring the entire front will be covered with glass tiles, an invention of the designer, and to be displayed for the first time publicly, it is said. The tiles are glass plates, painted on the back with mathematical designs in rich colors. After these colors have been laid on a layer of gold foil and one of tinfoil are placed behind them. The tinfoil is placed there to give security to the gold foil; but the gold imparts to the colors a peculiarly beautiful metallic lustre. Thus the green will be reproductions of the green on a beetle's wing, and similar effects are to be produced with the yellows, reds, &c. The effect of such a mass of coloring in a variety of patterns cannot but be showy and elaborate.

THE BRAZILIAN COAT OF ARMS

will be represented on either side of the main entrance and near the top in the glass tiles, and the tiles will also be used in placing the names of the various Brazilian provinces on the frieze running around the structure. Near the top of the façade will be the word "Brazil," also, in colored tiles. The colors chiefly used in the ornamentation will be green and yellow (the national colors of Brazil), red and blue. The extreme height of the structure will be about forty feet. Within the enclosure will be a series of very handsome plateglass showcases in ivory and gold, lined with maroon or some other dark color. Near the entrance will be a very large showcase placed on a square space paved with marble. This case will contain artificial flowers made from feathers taken from the brilliant plumaged birds of Brazil. Inside the enclosure the walls will be elaborately decorated in arabesque with the tiles.

The Brazilian Commissioners have contracted with Mr. Oliver Bradin for the erection of the structure, for which they are to pay $30,000.

THE MOLLY MAGUIRES.

RIOT AT THE WARMINGTON MINES, OHIO—AN OWNER SEVERELY BEATEN—CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

MASSILLON, Ohio, April 14, 1876.

Our city is thrown into a fever this afternoon, by a man on horseback galloping furiously into the business part of the city and announcing that the miners at the Warmington mine had raised a riot, and that they had killed or severely beaten Mr. George Warmington, of Cleveland, principal owner of the mine. A buggy, containing Mr. Warmington and Mr. James, the bookkeeper, soon arrived and stopped at the Tremont House, where a large crowd of people gathered, when it was found that Mr. Warmington was severely beaten and

SERIOUSLY INJURED,

one of his hands being broken and his head and face pounded almost beyond recognition. Mr. James states that the miners from this neighborhood and Lawrence, to the number of about 200 or 300, are in the neighborhood of the mine and threaten to kill any one who attempts to go to work. A car containing about seventy men, "blacklegs" from Cleveland, has just passed through the city, bound for the mine, and more trouble is hourly expected.

THE REASON

of this lawlessness is, in brief, as follows:—The miners at all the banks in this neighborhood are on a strike against a reduction of their wages from seventy-five cents to sixty-five cents per ton. The operators gave them until the 1st of April to decide whether or no they would go to work at the reduced rates. They refused to agree to the terms and the Warmington Company decided to engage new men, and on Tuesday of this week some thirty of them were put to work and guards were stationed around the mine to protect them. This morning Mr. Warmington went down to the mine to see how affairs were progressing, and was set upon and beaten by a gang of Molly Maguires, as above recorded. The city is

TERRIBLY EXCITED,

and there is talk of raising a company of men, arming them and sending them down to the mine to protect the workmen. The operators have telegraphed to Cleveland for the coal men there to send down more men, and a redhot time is anticipated. A gang of about 150 miners marched down toward the mine some two hours ago, probably with the intention of making it warm for the Cleveland "blacklegs" above alluded to.

ALL QUIET AT THE MINES—PREPARATIONS IN PROGRESS TO PROTECT THE MINERS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 16, 1876.

Reports from Massillon, Ohio, to-day, state that all is quiet at the mines. The strikers, after driving the miners from their work, disbanded and left the vicinity of the mine in squads. No arrests were made and none of the injured men are seriously hurt. The coal company desires to put the men in the mines again at once, and, as the Sheriff of Stark county says he cannot afford them proper protection they have appealed to the State, which will give the desired aid.

Adjutant General Wikoff and Attorney General Little are at Massillon.

It is stated on good authority that an organized force of from 400 to 600 strikers will go to Silver Creek some day this week to drive out miners who are working at reduced pay there.

The Sheriff of Wayne county will arrive at Massillon to-night, to confer with General Wikoff in regard to the action necessary for the protection of the Silver Creek mines.

LABOR CONVENTION.

IMPORTANT GATHERING AT PITTSBURG, PA.—THE FORMATION OF A NEW POLITICAL PARTY—THE ULTIMATE OBJECT.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 16, 1876.

To-morrow in this city convenes perhaps the largest and most important labor convention ever held in the United States. Already there are here delegates from the cities of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Detroit, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Indianapolis and New Haven, and among

THE LEADING SPIRITS

who are expected to arrive to-morrow are J. L. Wright President of the Tailors' Union, Philadelphia; George Blair, President of the States Traders' Assembly of New York, and J. Connolly, President of the Silk Weavers' Association of New Jersey.

THE OBJECT

of the Convention at the present moment cannot be precisely ascertained, as the delegates express a desire not to communicate anything relative to their purposes. However, it is said the Convention will not confine itself to a redressing of grievances peculiar to the trade unions. Its real work will probably be, first to organize the working classes under certain distinctive labor principles, and ultimately to form a new political party. The Convention will be in session three or four days.

FLOOD IN CANADA.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE TO RAILROADS AND DWELLINGS.

OTTAWA, Canada, April 16, 1876.

The country on both sides of the Rideau River, between this city and Hogsback, is inundated. The St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railroad track has been torn up by the freshet in many places near here, and trains are unable to pass over it.

In Jonesville and New Edinburgh some inhabitants have been compelled to leave their houses. The Montreal road is impassible, there being five feet of water on it in places. Satchell Brothers' stables were completely flooded, and a number of cattle and pigs therein cannot be removed.

CAUSES OF THE FLOOD.

The flood was caused by the ice choking up the proper channel and turning the course of the river. Last night the railway bridges were in great danger, and men were engaged in loosening the huge cakes of ice. The water has subsided a little this evening.

LONDON LITERARY GOSSIP.

The Controversy in the English Press.

Walt Whitman's Merits Discussed—"The Apostle of Beastliness"—English Literary Reviews—Valentine Baker's "Clouds in the East"—The Royal Commission on Copyright.

LONDON, April 2, 1876.

From time to time, for months past, the London weeklies, and occasionally the dailies, have dealt out paragraphs to the public concerning Walt Whitman's present position in America as a man of letters. These paragraphs have been penned sometimes in terms of sympathy, not infrequently in words of protest against what has been charged here as the ill-usage he receives at the hands of Americans in general, and American literary men in particular. Such reputable journals as the *Athenæum*, the *Academy* and the *Examiner* have given admission to expressions of opinion of the kind, and last week the ball of a

FIERCE CONTROVERSY,

which has been raging here for the week past, anent the poet's merits, was opened by the *Daily News*, partner with the *Athenæum* in the publication of a letter quoting sundry opinions expressed by the *West Jersey Press* on "Walt Whitman's Actual American Position." The *Daily News'* correspondent, who dates from New York and devotes his letter to the consideration of Whitman's "Two Rivulets," commences it by declaring that the only American prophet to his knowledge who enjoys a fame in England not accorded him in his own country, "is the prophet of the new democratic school of poetry, Walt Whitman." He has ten admirers and readers abroad, maintains this correspondent, for one he has at home, and at home he has been permitted to sink into obscurity, if not positive neglect, and the moody wretchedness begotten of sorrow. Writes the *Athenæum*:—

From time to time echoes reach this country from across the Atlantic of controversies regarding the literary and worldly well-being of the American poet, Walt Whitman. For instance, Mr. Joaquin Miller delivers a lecture to an American audience, telling them that Whitman is disgracefully treated by his country men, and forthwith some one writes from the United States to a London review to say that Mr. Miller is all in the wrong, and the American public well affected, and even affectionately disposed toward Whitman. Lately the *West Jersey Press* (26th January) has published an article named "Walt Whitman's Actual American Position." It comes to us authenticated by Whitman's own words:—"My theory is that the plain truth of the situation here is best stated; it is even worse than described in the article."

Thereupon the *Athenæum* proceeds to quote from the article pretty much *in extenso*. No sooner has this been done and a day been permitted to intervene than

MR. ROBERT BUCHANAN,

in the most violent and ill considered language, pens a long letter to the *Daily News*, which that paper forthwith inserts, abusing the whole American nation for its long continued neglect of the "claims of this discarded and insulted poet to literary immortality." "This is neither the time nor the place," writes Mr. Buchanan, "to discuss these claims. If those claims are as true as I and many others in England deem them to be, God will justify his works to an early posterity; but this is certainly the time and your columns are possibly the place for an expression of English indignation against the 'orthodox American authors, publishers and editors' who greet such a man as the author of 'Leaves of Grass' with 'determined denial, disgust and scorn.' One can understand the publishers, for American publishers have been justly described by Whitman himself as 'mostly sharks;' one can forgive the editors, for all men know of what pudding a typical Yankee editor's brains are made; but as for the 'orthodox American authors' and the 'established American poets'—orthodox perhaps in the sense of their affiliation to the Church of English literature and 'established' truly in their custom of picking the brains of British bards—there is but one word for them, and that may be lengthened into a parable."

Then Mr. Buchanan proceeds to moralize in his most poetic and, I may add, brilliantly imaginative vein. He likens Whitman to the wild eagle, worn with age or famine, or with both, passing with weary waft of wing from promontory to promontory, pursued by the hootings and screechings of a parcel of crows and rooks—mean, despicable birds, who cannot recognize the eagle's kingly qualities. "It was the voice of Emerson—a noble and a reverberatory voice then and now—which first proclaimed the name of Whitman to America in words of homage such as not twice in one century is paid by one poet authenticated to another obscure. It is the voice of Emerson which should be heard again for the vindication of the honor of America, now likely to be tarnished eternally by the murder of its only remaining prophet. It cannot be that a long captivity in the cage of respectability, and daily association with the choir of hedgerow warblers, has so weakened the heart of Emerson that he falters from his first faith, that he no longer recognizes the wild eagle his kinsman, because that kinsman's flight is afar off, and his wings, though old and feeble, are still free! There is in England no sincerer admirer of Emerson than the present writer, who awaits with anxiety the moment of explanation and justification."

In concluding his peroration of sympathy, in which many points of questionable writing and excessive bad taste are unpleasantly prominent, Mr. Buchanan pleads for money for Whitman to be paid in return for copies of his "Two Rivulets," which will allow Englishmen to judge of the rude, nay dastardly, repulse given to true genius by unappreciative Americans.

The *Saturday Review* calls this letter an

INSULTING APPEAL

to Englishmen in behalf of the "apostle of beastliness," and as a present effort to revive curiosity in Walt Whitman's works, which will prove a useful advertisement to any bookseller who happens to have a stock of the poet's "garbage" on hand. Writes the *Review*:—"It must be remembered that his earlier works have been before the public for some twenty years, and that during the whole of that time the opinion originally formed of them has been steadily sustained, and, if possible, intensified; and there is, we imagine, very little danger of this judgment being now reversed by friendly puffery and agitation, even when such great authorities as Mr. Buchanan supposes himself to be take up the matter. There are, no doubt, questions both of art and philosophy on which public opinion at times goes astray; but in the present instance the elementary instincts of mankind are sufficient to settle the question. There would, indeed, need to be a very remarkable change both in the moral and intellectual constitution of educated people before such writings as those of Whitman could be accepted as in any sense honest literature."

The *Saturday Review* has no disposition to pry into the details of Mr. Whitman's life. The description which he gives of himself in his writings as

"DISORDERLY, FLESHLY, SENSUAL,"

and fond of loafing is not, perhaps, to be taken in a literal sense, and in any case the *Review* has no desire to speculate how far his private life may have been imprudent or irregular. "The important fact is that he has found it impossible to get a living by his writings, which are everywhere shunned and rejected. Considering the character of these writings, this seems to us a very natural and desirable result, and it is difficult to understand why people should be expected to buy an article which disgusts them. Instances can no doubt be mentioned of great poets who were not sufficiently appreciated while alive; but, on the other hand, it would be rather hazardous to undertake to provide for every one," the *Saturday Review* thinks, "who, believing himself to be a poet, could not get a living by his works. We should then have a fine flock of

HARD UP 'GOLDEN EAGLES'

eager to take advantage of public charity. If the appeal on behalf of Whitman were based simply on his age and indigence we should not think ourselves bound to say anything against it. But the plan proposed is to help him to circulate his writings, and this implies approval of them. It is satisfactory to believe that agitation for such a purpose is likely to prove as futile as it is audacious."

Unfortunately I am not in the best position to judge,

NOT KNOWING EITHER WALT WHITMAN OR HIS WORKS,

whether this criticism of the *Saturday Review* is in good faith "reviewing" or mere naughty "reviling;" but this is apparent from the present state of the controversy, that all here are not of the *Review's* way of thinking. The *Examiner*, for instance, edited by a shrewd, careful and calculating Scotchman, would not jeopardize the best interests of its paper, which circulates mostly among the clergy, by constantly referring to Walt Whitman in its pages and publishing to-day some three columns from a book of his did it not in a measure support the belief in Whitman's genius. Neither would the *Daily News*, most respectable and reputable of dailies, give expression to such opinions as the following did it not rather follow the feelings of its correspondents in this matter. In an editorial devoted to the discussion of Whitman's merits as a writer of poetry the *News* says:—"It is certain that among his English champions are men of high poetic faculty, such as Mr. Swinburne and Mr. Buchanan, and men of unquestioned reputation as critics like Mr. William H. Rossetti and Mr. Edward Dowden."

The *Daily News* does not, by any means, go the length of those who would deny to Whitman any poetic genius or faculty. "There are many passages in his works which do seem to indicate the presence of that power, not easily definable in words which distinguishes the poet, though he write but twenty lines, from the most accomplished maker of verses. If it is in the nature of things possible to believe in the existence of a person who might and could have been a poet, but for some reason was not, then we might think of Mr. Whitman as such a marred or incompleted being. A block of marble might under certain conditions have become a noble statue, but the possibility is not, we suppose, for a lump of dough. Walt Whitman appears to us to have some, at least, of the material of fancy, insight and emotion, out of which, under befitting conditions, poetry might have been wrought. Some of his smaller and less pretentious compositions do indeed seem full of poetic feeling and moving even to a sort of melody. But we fail to discover any particular message or revelation which his works bring to the world, no matter how indulgently we read them. That the poetry of the future is to free itself from the bonds of rhyme and rhythm and other such conventionalities is very much like telling us that the music of coming generations shall be emancipated from the tyranny of notes, and instruments, and voices, and that the Michael Angelo of the proud days to follow ours will scorn to trouble himself about colors and outlines."

Americans yearned for a poet who was to be a

GREAT NATIONAL MINSTREL

of America, and Mr. Emerson professed to have found "a genuine poet," says the *Daily News*, "inspired of heaven and earth," in Walt Whitman. The honors were thrust upon the bard. There had been so long waiting for the prophet of the democratic school of poetry that when a man came forward with the shadow of the prophetic mantle but merely falling upon the crown of his head, the people grasped at the substance of it, wrapped Whitman from head to foot in it and hailed him their own born poet indeed. "Those," insists the *Daily News*, "who encouraged Walt Whitman to believe that he had found the new, the true and the grand way to be a poet, are fairly bound to help him along his path, which, it is regretful to learn, begins to grow more and more dark and weary." However opinions may differ about the poetry, the *Daily News* believes that, among all who have known Whitman, "there is no difference of opinion as to the simple honesty, truth and purity of the man. If he is a martyr, as some of his admirers say, he is, probably,

THE MARTYR OF A THEORY.

It is for those who upheld the theory to sustain its victim rather than to throw the blame of the martyrdom on the world at large, who from first to last never assented to the principle nor encouraged any one in trying the experiment."

Such is the position of affairs over here at this time in regard to Mr. Walt Whitman as far as the press is concerned. Mr. Rossetti acknowledges himself as the writer of the communication in the *Athenæum*, mentioned at the head of this letter, and says that Whitman himself wrote to him (Mr. Rossetti) vouching for the entire truth of the statements made in the *West Jersey Press*. Meanwhile subscriptions and letters of sympathy reach Mr. Buchanan, who now vacates his office of protector of the

"APOSTLE OF BEASTLINESS"

in favor of Mr. Rossetti, who, for his part, ventures to believe that Walt Whitman's own countrymen will "yet exhibit the fruits of a late repentance and allow themselves to be encouraged or shamed into some measure of justice to his claims." Venturing to express an opinion of my own on the subject of this letter I should say that Mr. Whitman's claims to recognition as a poet among Englishmen rest mainly on the independent testimony of the poet's disciples in the way of poetic "beastliness" over here. And it strikes me that had the term been applied to those gentle disdainers of the trammels of conventional rhythm and rhyme and English propagators of impurity, strict justice would have been rendered to apostles and disciples both by dubbing them of the school of modern English poetry. As it is, it seems to me that the *Saturday Review* might be made to pay damages in an action for libel. The license of language used by the English literary reviews is of such a kind that they stand paramount as inventors of "beastly" language. The other day an inoffensive gentleman of some literary pretensions, ungifted in the strict and secret ways of journalism, happened to publish an account of an "interview," which had taken place between himself and a prominent man still living. For this exhibition of unsound literary taste the *Examiner* devoted an editorial to the consideration of his qualities as a

"LITERARY DUNG FLY."

The literary dung fly was the present Colonial Secretary of Natal.

VALENTINE BAKER'S "CLOUDS IN THE EAST"

was published this week. The book is written with great good taste and much modesty, qualities that would have stood the ex-Colonel of Hussars in good stead had he employed them in affairs more material to his welfare than those of literature. Not the most remote hint is given of the circumstances under which the book was penned; it is admirably illustrated, and, as far as I am able to judge, is a spirited and trustworthy history of recent events happening on the Perso-Turcoman frontier. In looking through the book one is tempted to sympathy for a man who could have so egregiously erred as to sacrifice the prospects of a lifetime in the almost voluntary

MADNESS OF A MOMENT—

madness that might have been checked on the instant by the temporary employment of those faculties which have been exercised to so good purpose in Mr. Valentine Baker's most unassuming and, if it be permissible to use the expression as indicative of the thought, thoroughly "gentlemanly" book. The title of

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S NEW NOVEL

is "The American Senator," though I am told that it has very distant reference to the domestic life of so distinguished a personage. The first pages of it are to appear in the May number of *Temple Bar*. Next month we are to have, in the same periodical, from the pen of Mr. Horne, a paper on

"JOHN FORSTER."

Mr. Horne, the author of "Orion," knew all the Dickens clique well, and his paper promises to be more than usually entertaining. Passim, I may state that the same writer publishes presently two volumes of letters, on various matters, from the pen of Mrs. Barret Browning.

The silent opposition that has been steadily at work for some months past against the gazetted constitution of the

ROYAL COMMISSION ON COPYRIGHT

has culminated in the resignation from the Commission of Lord Roseberry, the Hon. R. Bourke, M. P., Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Sir Louis Mallet, and Mr. T. H. Farrer, of the Board of Trade. Lord John Manners, the present Postmaster General, has been appointed chairman, in place of Lord Stanhope, deceased. Lord John Manners, whose principal attribute is inborn veneration for the rights and privileges of aristocratic birth, very touchingly exemplified, by the way, by "Vanity Fair" in the following lines—

Let arts and commerce, laws and learning die,
But spare, O spare our old nobility!

may possibly make an excellent and judicial chairman; but I venture to think that he knows as much about "copyright" and as little about "international copyright" as any man supporting the administration of Mr. Disraeli.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY,

which I cursorily referred to in my last, is threatened with serious opposition. For some years past great complaints have been made by artists of reputation of the unfair and biassed manner in which the selections of pictures are made for the annual public display in May. Many well known and, indeed, eminent painters have absolutely refused to compete at all at the exhibition (notably I may mention Holman Hunt's name), and have contented themselves with exhibiting their productions of the year at some art gallery hired for the purpose in the vicinity of the Academy rooms. It seems that the ill feeling between the academicians and outside artists, which has been growing for years, has at length reached its climax. A site has been purchased at the west end of London on which it is proposed to erect new galleries and to hold an annual exhibition of works of art, to which there will be no competition for admission. Artists will be specially invited to contribute, with scarce any restrictions. Nearly all the recalcitrant English painters of degree holding back from the Academy exhibition have promised to send pictures, and the first exhibition will probably take place the first week in June.

MISS THOMPSON,

the heroine of the "Roll Call," if I may call her so, does not exhibit at the Academy this year, but on her own private account, by which it is to be supposed she will be very much the gainer both in reputation and pecuniarily.

A WINTER'S CRUISE.

REPORT OF FIVE MONTHS' WORK BY A REVENUE CUTTER.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 15, 1876.

The following is the report of the United States revenue cutter Samuel Dexter, Captain John Carson, stationed at this port, of services rendered during her winter's cruising:—

NOVEMBER 16.—Saved brig Chance, with a cargo of foreign goods, stranded in Lambert's Cove, Martha's Vineyard.

NOVEMBER 24.—Towed schooner Oliver Cromwell, dismasted in coming into this harbor.

NOVEMBER 28.—Found schooner John Manlove, off Faulkner's Island, under sail in a sinking condition, with crew preparing to abandon her; towed her twenty miles into New Haven harbor, working her pumps all the way.

DECEMBER 27.—Fell in with the brig Thomas Turrell, from the West Indies, shorthanded in consequence of death and sickness. Placed an officer and crew on board, who worked her into New Haven.

JANUARY 30.—Pulled off the schooner Lemuel Hall, stranded on West Chop, Martha's Vineyard Sound.

JANUARY 31.—Brig Altalaya, of New York, with a valuable cargo of foreign goods, was rescued from the same locality.

FEBRUARY 16.—Schooner Western Star was found hemmed in in Mackerel Cove during the heavy gale of that date. Got her anchors and pulled her out while a heavy sea was running and a strong gale blowing. For this act Captain Carson and his officers received no little praise.

FEBRUARY 26.—Schooner William S. Farwell, badly iced up, shorthanded and crew exhausted, also rigging badly damaged, was fallen in with and taken into Vineyard Haven.

MARCH 16.—Schooner S. V. W. Simmons, badly damaged and disabled by collision, was towed into Vineyard Haven.

MARCH 25.—Brig Varnum H. Hill, with a valuable cargo, stranded on West Chop, was pulled off and taken into port.

MARCH 25.—At midnight, during a heavy gale, got off the schooner Forest City, stranded on West Chop.

MARCH 27.—Brig Westwood, with a valuable foreign cargo, ran under all sail on the Hedge Fence Shoal, and was pulled from her danger with commendable promptness.

During her cruise the cutter has supplied all the life saving stations in this district with articles.

The usual revenue duties were not neglected, as will be seen below. The number of miles steamed while performing work was 5,005, consuming but 100 tons of coal; boarded and examined 1,069 vessels; relieved in distress, 15 vessels; reported for violation of law, 16 vessels. The amount of assistance rendered to the distressed vessels mentioned above will sum up to nearly $500,000.

QUEEN MARY.

Tennyson's Play Being Prepared for the English Stage.

THE STRONG SCENES

Where Slashing Will Be Done—Criticism and Trial by Footlights.

LONDON, April 3, 1876.

Soon after Tennyson's "Queen Mary" was published here appeared in the *Edinburgh Review* a criticism of the work, which was one of the most curiously absurd productions I ever saw. The critic was, in the first place, savagely bitter. He was indignant that Tennyson should even have attempted the dramatic form, and he seemed to feel a sense of deep personal injury that the poet should have thought of writing a play. He evidently believed that Tennyson had broken some great moral law; that he had set at naught some great first principle underlying the universe; that he had revolted, as it were, against the solar system. Naturally, no good could come of such a proceeding, and

THE PLAY WAS DAMNED.

But the critic not only objected to it on principle; he condemned it in detail, and showed that it was utterly absurd and wrong from beginning to end. His grand objection was, absurd as it may seem, that Tennyson had not written like Shakespeare. He showed first, for he seemed to know, how Shakespeare would have done it, then pointed out how Tennyson had done it; he showed where the method of this one differed from that of the other; he said, "Look upon this picture and then upon this," and thought he had damned Tennyson.

With regard to

"QUEEN MARY" AS AN ACTING PLAY

it is of course difficult, as with any play, to say until it has been put on the stage whether it will succeed or not. The only test of a play as a play is its success or failure on the stage, and this test will soon be applied to "Queen Mary." Mrs. Bateman is preparing to bring it out in the same style of magnificence, as regards scenery, costume and decoration, with which she put "Hamlet," "Macbeth" and "Othello" on the stage of the Lyceum.

Although I believe Tennyson wrote this play for the theatre, it is, in its present condition, hardly adapted for acting, and will have to undergo several alterations before it is finally brought out. It betrays the inexperienced hand of a man who has never before written for the stage. There is a certain lack of dramatic coherence and sequence in it, a fault which would not have been made by an experienced playwright of even an inferior order.

TENNYSON'S LACK OF STAGE EXPERIENCE.

The scenes are very loosely put together, and do not follow each other with dramatic sequence; that is, they do not produce each other. No one scene is made necessary by that which precedes or follows it, and many of them might be taken out entirely without interfering with the progress of the story, so little do they contribute to the central or dominant interest. There is no plot, properly speaking. The play consists of a series of historical pictures drawn from history and strung together, with scarcely any continued or dramatic interest to unite them. But this weakness, arising from want of stage experience, is one that can be easily remedied by an ordinarily skillful playwright. There is the material in the play for a grand acting tragedy. It is composed of a series of pictures, it is true; but each of these pictures is full of life and interest, and three of them at least contain situations of the highest dramatic power, either one of which ought to insure the success of a play.

A HIGHLY DRAMATIC SCENE.

One of these is the last scene of the second act. Mary is in the gatehouse of Westminster Palace with Gardiner, Renard, Alice and others of her court, awaiting the result of the battle that is raging outside. The rebel Wyatt is attacking London and has advanced, driving a part of Mary's soldiers, as far as the palace gate, where they are making a last stand. The result is doubtful. Messengers come rushing in upon each other's heels bringing news of defeat and disaster. Gardiner advises her to fly, but she refuses. Then Courtnay, Earl of Devon, comes rushing in, breathless and battle-stained from Charing Cross, where he assures her the rebels are victorious and urges her to fly to Windsor. But she only treats him as a coward. Then the soldiers who are defending the palace gate are driven inside and the gates are closed against the enemy. She orders them to be thrown open again, the guard to sally out, and she herself rushes to the window to watch the fight in spite of the arrows that are flying thickly everywhere. This time her troops are victorious; they drive the insurgents before them, and now messengers come pouring in announcing that the tide of battle has turned and the rebels are flying on all hands. Finally the capture of Wyatt is announced. He it was who headed the rebellion which her enemies had stirred up to prevent her marrying Philip. "To the Tower with him," she orders; then, trembling, quivering with the excitement and suspense of the previous few minutes, sinks exhausted on a seat and cries.

"MY FOES ARE AT MY FEET AND PHILIP KING."

The scene is full of life, excitement, action, and will have, if properly acted, an overwhelming success.

THE THIRD ACT

is by no means so good. It is for the most part devoted to quarrels between Pole and Gardiner, that cannot have the slightest interest for the modern reader; a description of the ceremonies attendant upon the absolution of England by the Pope's legate, Cardinal Pole, in which we are treated to a long sermon of more than fifty lines by the latter, inexpressibly heavy and wearisome, and without the slightest bearing upon the action. This act is, however, relieved somewhat by Bugenhall's touching description of the death of Lady Jane, and it is lightened by a pretty scene at Woodstock, in which Elizabeth plays the principal part. It is in the last scene of this act that Philip begins to take a prominent position; but fully one-half of it, comprising three whole scenes, might be cut away without in the least injuring the play.

The whole of the fourth act is devoted to

THE BURNING OF CRANMER.

His death is not, of course, represented on the stage, but is described by a person who saw it. Although this act, considered by itself, or as part of some other play, is really very fine, it has scarcely any connection with that which precedes and that which follows, and does not in reality belong to the play. The interest of the spectator is centred on Mary and Philip, and a whole act devoted to the death of Cranmer, which does not affect their fortunes in the least, and has not, as far as we can see, the slightest result on the final catastrophe, can only weary the audience. It is in this act, principally, that Tennyson, I think, shows the greatest lack of technical skill and stage experience.

CHARACTER PAINTING.

The characters of Courtenay, the lordly, foppish fool, and of Elizabeth, cool and scheming, but susceptible to flattery, are well drawn. Philip is only a rapid sketch, done, as it were, with a few light strokes of the crayon, but it is characteristic and lifelike. The character of Mary herself is drawn by the hand of a master; and in spite of the dark side of her nature, which is not concealed in the least, she excites our interest and pity from the first. She is a weak, ill-favored, aged woman, with all the piety, bigotry, cruelty, implacability and intolerance of the age in which she lived—characteristics which ought to repel us, one would think, at the very beginning. But there is a silver lining to this cloud. The picture is not all shadow. There is a brighter side to this gloomy, forbidding character.

This Queen is still a woman and an English woman. Her love of country, her doting, foolish fondness for Philip, her love and veneration for her poor, unhappy mother and her own miserable, unhappy existence, seize upon our interest and, in spite of her faults, excite our pity and compassion to the utmost. Nothing can be more touching and pathetic than the consciousness of her age and ugliness beside her young and handsome husband; nothing more affecting than her blind devotion to him while half conscious that her love is not returned.

MARY AND PHILIP.

She first appears upon the scene kissing Philip's miniature, for like a schoolgirl she has fallen in love with his portrait without ever having seen him:—

Most goodly, king-like and an Emperor's son,
A king to be—is he not noble, girl?
* * * * * * * a head
So full of grace and beauty! would that mine
Were half as gracious! O, my lord to be,
My love, for thy sake only.
I am eleven years older than he is.
But will he care for that?
No, by the holy Virgin, being noble,
But love me only. My hard father hated me;
My brother rather hated me than loved;
My sister cowers and hates me. Holy Virgin,
Plead with thy blessed son; grant me my prayer;
Give me my Philip, and we two will lead
The living waters of the faith again
Back thro' their widow'd channel here, and watch
The parch'd banks rolling incense, as of old,
To heaven, and kindled with the palms of Christ!

And again when Renard tells her he is only longing to set foot in England.

God change the pebble which his kingly foot
First presses into some more costly stone
Than ever blinded eye. I'll have one mark it
And bring it me. I'll have it burnish'd firelike;
I'll set it round with gold, with pearl, with diamond.
Let the great angel of the church come with him;
Stand on the deck and spread his wings for sail!
God lay the waves and strow the storms at sea,
And here at land among the people.

Her wishes are fulfilled, her prayer is granted; but Philip brings her as dowry only the hatred of her subjects—hatred which she feeds and keeps alive by her bigotry, intolerance and persecution of the Protestants. Her life is rendered miserable and wretched by Philip's coldness, indifference and licentious manners. We cannot help pitying her wild longing for a son to bind her fast to Philip's love, in that fervent passionate outburst when she feels the quickening of a new life within her bosom.

He hath awaked! he hath awaked!
He stirs within the darkness!
Oh, Philip, husband! now thy love to mine
Will cling more close, and those bleak manners thaw,
That make me shamed and tongue-tied in my love.
The second Prince of Peace—
The great unborn defender of the Faith,
Who will avenge me of mine enemies—
He comes, and my star rises.
His sceptre shall go forth from Ind to Ind!
His sword shall hew the heretic peoples down!
His faith shall clothe the world that will be his,
Like universal air and sunshine! Open,
Ye everlasting gates! The King is here—
My star, my son!

But her star never rises, her son never comes. She is doomed to a childless, unloved life. Philip grows colder and harder as the hope of seeing a prince born to him grows less. She thinks it is the hand of Heaven punishing her because she has not better protected the Faith and burned out Protestantism. She grows more cruel and bloody. She burns Latimer, Ridley, Cranmer, honestly to appease the wrath of heaven. We cannot help sympathizing with her hatred of Cranmer, for it was he who divorced her mother and pronounced herself illegitimate.

How tenderly she loves and venerates the memory of her mother is shown in the very first scene in which she appears, and one is inclined to say she was half right in burning the prelate who pronounced divorce.

ALICE.

Your royal father
(For so they say) was all pure lily and rose
In his youth and like a lady.

MARY.

O, just God!
Sweet mother, you had time and cause enough
To sicken of his lilies and his roses.
Cast off, betray'd, defamed, divorced, forlorn!
And then the king—that traitor past forgiveness,
The false archbishop fawning on him, married
The mother of Elizabeth.

All this time wretched, miserable, unhappy, hanging upon Philip for a kind word, a look, a smile, which she never gets.

ABANDONED BY PHILIP.

At length Philip, disgusted with England, English manners, English people, tired beyond endurance of a wife he never loved, abandons her and returns to Spain, never more to come back, although he does not tell her the separation is to be final, and she still half hopes that he loves her. But she is broken, depressed and wretched at the coldness with which he parted from her, and the conviction is gradually forcing itself upon her that he does not now and never did love her. Her secret enemies are daily growing more bold and insolent; they throw seditious papers about, even in her palace, containing the grossest insults, such as—"We pray daily for the death of that Jezebel, the Queen." "The Queen hath been delivered of a dead dog." Sir Nicholas Heath, the Chancellor, is announced.

MARY.

Wherefore should I see him?

LADY CLARENCE.

Well, Madam, he may bring you news from Philip.
Let me first put up your hair;
It tumbles all abroad.

MARY.

And the gray dawn
Of an old age that never will be mine
Is all the clearer seen. No, no; what matters?
Forlorn I am, and let me look forlorn.

He comes to announce the capture of Calais, which comes upon her like a thunderbolt. Here her love of England glows deep, pure and bright, and her native energy flushes up splendidly in a last determined effort to recover the lost fortress.

HEATH.

I bring your Majesty such grievous news
I grieve to bring it. Madam, Calais is taken.

MARY.

What traitor spoke? Here, let my cousin Pole
Seize him and burn him for a Lutheran.

HEATH.

Her Highness is unwell. I will retire.

LADY CLARENCE.

Madam, your Chancellor, Sir Nicholas Heath.

MARY.

Sir Nicholas! I am stunn'd—Nicholas Heath?
Methought some traitor smote me on the head.
What said you, my good Lord, that our brave English
Had sallied out from Calais and driven back
The Frenchmen from their trenches?

HEATH.

Alas! no.
That gateway to the main land over which
Our flag hath floated for two hundred years
Is France again.

MARY.

So; but it is not lost—
Not yet. Send out: let England as of old
Rise lionlike, strike hard and deep into
The prey they are rending from her—ay, and rend
The renders too. Send out, send out, and make
Musters in all the counties; gather all
From sixteen years to sixty; collect the fleet;
Let every craft that carries sail and gun
Steer toward Calais. Guisnes is not taken yet?

HEATH.

Guisnes is not taken yet.

MARY.

There yet is hope.

HEATH.

Ah, Madam, but your people are so cold;
I do much fear that England will not care.
Methinks there is no manhood left among us.

MARY.

Send out; I am too weak to stir abroad;
Tell my mind to the Council—to the Parliament;
Proclaim it to the winds. Thou art cold thyself
To babble of their coldness. O would I were
My father for an hour! Away now—quick!

[*Exit* HEATH.

I hoped I had served God with all my might!
It seems I have not. Ah! much heresy
Shelter'd in Calais. Saints, I have rebuilt
Your shrines, set up your broken images;
Be comfortable to me. Suffer not
That my brief reign in England be defamed
Thro' all her angry chronicles hereafter
By loss of Calais. Grant me Calais.

IT IS ALL IN VAIN.

While struggling thus with fate she picks up one of those seditious scraps of writing and reads:—"Your husband hates you as your people hate you." It is the echo of her own fear, the confirmation of her own doubts. What she herself suspected the world knows and openly talks about. Her Philip is gone, and now she knows he will never come back. The blow is a crushing one and she sinks beneath it. She seizes a lute and sings a sad, despairing song with a refrain of

"Low, lute low."

ALICE.

Your Grace hath a low voice.

MARY.

How dare you say it?
Even for that he hates me. A low voice
Lost in a wilderness where none can hear!
A voice of shipwreck on a shoreless sea!
A low voice from the dust and from the grave.

Flinging herself on the ground and sobbing—

There; am I low enough now?

The Count de Feria is announced from Philip.

Philip! quick! loop up my hair!
Throw cushions on that seat and make it thronelike.
Arrange my dress—the gorgeous Indian shawl
That Philip brought me in our happy days!—
That covers all. So—am I somewhat queenlike,
Bride of the mightiest sovereign upon earth?

LADY CLARENCE.

Ay, so your Grace would bide a moment yet.

MARY.

No, no, he brings a letter. I may die
Before I read it. Let me see him at once.

COUNT DE FERIA (enters).

FERIA.

I trust your Grace is well.

MARY.

I am not well, but it will better me,
Sir Count, to read the letter which you bring.

FERIA.

Madam, I bring no letter.

MARY.

How! no letter?

FERIA.

His Highness is so vex'd with strange affairs—

MARY.

That his own wife is no affair of his.

FERIA.

Nay, Madam, nay! he sends his veriest love,
And says he will come quickly.

MARY.

Doth he, indeed?
You, sir, do you remember what you said
When last you came to England?

FERIA.

Madam, I brought
My King's congratulations; it was hoped
Your Highness was once more in happy state
To give him an heir male.

MARY.

Sir, you said more;
You said he would come quickly. I had horses
On all the road from Dover, day and night;
On all the road from Harwich, night and day;
But the child came not, and the husband came not;
And yet he will come quickly.... Thou hast learnt
Thy lesson, and I mine. There is no need
For Philip so to shame himself again.
Return,
And tell him that I know he comes no more.
Tell him at last I know his love is dead.

THE LAST SCENE

is one among the most grandly pathetic ever written for the stage. We are first shown the outside of the palace. It is night, and lights are streaming forth from the windows, before which now and then a shadow is seen to flit. Passing voices of the night floating silently through the darkness are heard cursing the Queen. Then the scene changes, and we are shown Mary's apartments. Mary is pacing feverishly up and down. On the wall there is a large portrait of Philip. The moonlight is streaming in through the windows; her maids are anxiously watching her. She sits down at a table for a moment and writes; then she resumes her feverish walk. They look at what she has written and read:—

I am dying, Philip; come to me.

Again she sits and writes; again resumes her feverish walks. And again they read, nothing, but "Come, come, come," and all awry and blotted by her tears.

She speaks:—

I whistle to a bird has broken cage,
And all in vain.
Calais gone, Guisnes gone too, and Philip gone.

Then pointing to the portrait:—

Doth he not look noble?
I had heard of him in battle over seas
And I would have my warrior all in arms.
He said it was not courtly to stand helmeted
Before the queen. He had his gracious moments,
Altho' you'll not believe me. How he smiles,
As if he loved me yet!"

And so he does.

He never loved me—nay, he could not love me.
It was his father's policy against France.
I am eleven years older than he,
Poor boy. [Weeps.
Nay, dearest lady, see your good physician.

Drugs—but he knows they cannot help me—says
That rest is all—tells me I must not think—
That I must rest—I shall rest by and by.
Catch the wildcat, cage him, and when he springs
And maims himself against the bars, say "rest;"
Why, you must kill him if you would have him rest.

Her bigotry and fanaticism add powerfully to her sufferings. She is continually tortured by the thought that her misery is a just punishment of Heaven for her remissness in stamping out Protestantism.

One of her women say to her—

I trust that God will make you happy yet.
What is the strange thing, happiness?
Sit down here: tell me thine happiest hour.
* * * * * It was May time,
And I was walking with the man I loved.
I loved him, but I thought I was not loved,
And both were silent, letting the wild brook
Speak for us—till he stooped and gathered one
From out a bed of thick forget-me-nots.
Look'd hard and sweet at me, and gave it me.
I took it, though I did not know I took it,
And put it in my bosom, and all at once
I felt his arms about me, and his lips——

The picture of so much happiness which has never been hers drives the unhappy Queen into a frenzy. This bliss might perhaps have been hers had she better protected the faith.

O God! I have been too slack, too slack;
There are hot gospellers even among our guards.
Nobles we dared not touch. We have but burnt
The heretic priest, workmen, and women and children.
Wet, famine, ague, fever, storm, wreck, wrath—
We have so play'd the coward; but, by God's grace,
We'll follow Philip's leading, and set up
The Holy Office here—garner the wheat,
And burn the tares with unquenchable fire!
Burn!

In her delirium she sees the gentle Latimer and smells his burning flesh:—

Fie, what a savor! tell the cooks to close
The doors of all the offices below.
Latimer!
Sir, we are private with our women here—
Ever a rough, blunt and uncourtly fellow—
Thou light a torch that never will go out!
Ah, weak and meek old man,
Sevenfold dishonored even in the sight
Of thine own sectaries—No, no. No pardon!—
Why, that was false; there is the right hand still
Beckons me hence.
Sir, you were burnt for heresy, not for treason,
Remember that!
Have you found mercy there?
Grant it me here. And so, he smiles and goes,
Gentle as in life.

ALICE.

Madam, who goes? King Philip?

MARY.

No, Philip comes and goes, but never goes.
Women, when I am dead,
Open my heart, and there you will find written
Two names, Philip and Calais; open his—
So that ye have one—
You will find Philip only, policy, policy—
Ay, worse than that—not one hour true to me!
Foul maggots crawling in a fester'd vice!
Adulterous to the very heart of hell.
Hast thou a knife?

She flies to the picture of Philip, which is smiling mockingly at her in all the pride of youth, beauty and strength, cuts it out of the frame and flings it on the floor.

This Philip shall not
Stare upon me in my haggardness;
Old, miserable, diseased,
Incapable of children. Come thou down.
Lie there. O God! I have killed my Philip.

But the last spark of life has been consumed in this sudden burst of rage; she sinks exhausted in the arms of her women, and is borne out dying, with that appeal so full of pathos and reverential affection to her unhappy persecuted mother, whose life has been so much like her own.

O Saint of Aragon! with that sweet worn smile
Among thy patient wrinkles—help me hence.

THE CLOSE OF THE DRAMA.

Although the third and fourth acts are loosely and inartistically constructed, the fifth is a model of dramatic writing and effect, and Tennyson has here displayed dramatic power of the highest kind. There is not a line nor a word too much in this act. It is full of life and movement, and the action hurries on to the end without a pause or a break, enchaining irresistibly the interest of the spectator to the very last.

Philip's coldness, his final departure, Mary's foolish fondness for him, her despair at his indifference at the moment of parting, the taking of Calais, the persecutions of her enemies, who annoy her by continually throwing papers about the palace containing the most outrageous insults, the voices of the night herd denouncing and cursing her, her delirium when she sees the ghost of Latimer and thinks she smells his burning flesh, and finally her rage and despair when the memory of Philip's cold-hearted policy, his cruel, cynical nature, his worthlessness, his want of faith, his licentiousness, drives her to madness and she flies at his picture, which is watching her with mocking insolence, cuts it from its frame and tramples it beneath her feet, that it may no longer be a reproach to her age and wrinkles, all go to make up an act full of dramatic power that carries away the spectator as with a swiftly rushing torrent.

WAGNER'S CENTENNIAL MARCH.

A GLOWING TRIBUTE TO THE GREAT REPUBLIC'S HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY—THE WORK AND ITS COMPOSER.

Some months ago, when Theodore Thomas, the representative conductor of America, was selected as the conductor *par excellence* for the opening musical services of the Centennial Exposition, he wrote to Richard Wagner, who is considered to-day the greatest living composer, offering him, through the Women's Centennial Union, $5,000 for a grand march worthy of the occasion, and worthy of the fame of Mr. Wagner. This march has arrived in this city, and it is worthy of the subject. A cursory view of the score, which is very elaborate, enables us to speak of the work in a musical point of view. It is more effective than the Kaiser March, and yet in treatment it resembles very much that famous work which has now achieved a world-wide renown among musicians. The difficulties of reducing such an enormous score to piano form are not easily appreciated. Wagner has a habit of introducing several distinct motives at the same time, and it would be absurd to give certain phrases of his "Centennial March" in the columns of a newspaper in any form except the one which he has marked out for the orchestra. Unless a newspaper devotes a large space to the illustration of the principal subject of such a work as this "Centennial March," it must necessarily stultify itself, in a musical point of view.

Wagner's march is entirely characteristic of the new style of the composer. Motives are introduced in abundance; sometimes several subjects are brought in at once, and no piano score can convey the wonderful effect. Wagner is a thorough master of the effects of the modern orchestra, with all its great resources. In this march he has seemingly exhausted all those effects. Not that he has forgotten, for a moment, the true principles of musical art. The *endliche melodie*, which he puts forward in opera as the true idea of operatic art, is entirely lost sight of in his instrumental works. In this march he appears to be melody-laden; so much so that it is difficult for a musician to point out at times which theme of the series in course of performance is the most agreeable. This is a triumph for Wagner in his instrumental theory. He can compose a work, heavily scored like the one under review, and yet can introduce ravishing melodies—a number of them at that—without disturbing for a moment the legitimate harmonies that make up the foundations of a great work. The ladies of the Centennial Union may well be proud of their musical work. They intrusted the labor into the competent hands of Theodore Thomas, a man who has won his way to the very head of his profession. Mr. Thomas called upon the greatest living composer to frame a work worthy of such an occasion as the centennial of the greatest Republic the world has ever seen. The composer has nobly responded. Not even when the triumph of Germany over her long persistent foe, who had so often trodden her under foot, gave to Richard Wagner a fruitful theme did he display such artistic power and genius as when he wrote for the great Republic beyond the seas. When the "Kaiser March" is forgotten the "Centennial March of America" will be remembered and perpetuated. Whatever Wagner's faults may be, and they are numerous, it must be acknowledged that on this occasion he did not disappoint the abiding faith placed in him by Theodore Thomas. We hear a great deal of the cant of musical people in this city regarding Mr. Thomas' action in calling upon a foreign composer to perform the principal work that is to inaugurate the musical services at the Centennial Exposition. We have yet to hear from the first representative American composer who has done anything for the Centennial. There are many great composers in this country, but they are either too lazy or are waiting to be asked. Wagner has torn himself away from the contemplation of his "Ring of the Nibelungen" at Bayreuth and has given America a march of which he can be justly proud. Five thousand dollars were paid for this march. It is worth the money. Now if Mr. Thomas and the Ladies' Centennial Union wish to make money by this march the advice we give them is, Have at the opening of the Exposition 25,000 copies of the work in piano form on the Exposition grounds, at say fifty cents a copy. The money paid for the march will not only be brought back, but there will be a handsome profit besides. One of the features of the opening of the Exposition will undoubtedly be Wagner's "Centennial March."

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

The Bankers' Association of this city has just prepared a list of the counterfeit bills now in circulation. The Association has denounced in strong terms the inefficiency of the Secret Service Department. For many months past not an arrest has been made for counterfeiting, although the "queer" makers have been working hard. The counterfeit money now circulating is of various denominations, and is not confined to the banks of this city or State. The following is a list of the bills now being passed upon the public:—

NEW YORK CITY.—First National, $50; Central National Bank, $100; Commercial, $20, $10, $5; City Bank, $20; Shoe and Leather, $20; Tradesman's, $20; State of New York, $20 and $2; Market, $20, $10, $2; Merchants', $20, $10, $5; Mechanics', $20, $10, $5; First National, $10, $2; Ninth, $20, $2; Marine, $10, $2, St. Nicholas, $2; New York Banking Association, $20.

NEW YORK STATE.—First National of Palmyra, $50, $2; Tioga, Oswego, $50; First, Elmira, $100; City, Utica, $20; First, Utica, $20; Oneida, $20; City National, Albany, $10; Fireman's and Merchant's, Buffalo, $10; Central National of Cherry Valley; First National, Lockport; Exchange, Lockport, $10; Farmers', Malone, $10; Highland, Newburg, $10.

WESTCHESTER.—National, Peekskill, $10, $2; City Bank, Poughkeepsie, $10; Farmers and Manufacturers', $10; First National, $10; First National, Poughkeepsie, $10; First National, Red Hook, $10; Flour City National Bank, Rochester, $10; Central, $10; Syracuse, $10; Mutual, Troy, $10; First, Whitehall, $10; Union, Kinderhook, $2.

PENNSYLVANIA.—First National, Philadelphia, $10; Third, $10; Sixth, $2; Lebanon, $20.

NEW JERSEY.—First National, of Plainfield, $10.

OHIO.—First National, Cincinnati, $100; Fourth, $100; First, Canton, $5; First, Dayton, $5.

ILLINOIS.—First National, Chicago, $5, $20; Merchants' National Bank, Chicago, $10, $5; Traders' National, $5; Third, $5; First, $5; First, Canton, $5; First, Aurora, $5; First, Paxton, $5; First, Peru, $5.

RHODE ISLAND.—First National, Newport, $2; First National, Providence, $2; Rogers Williams' Bank, $2.

CONNECTICUT.—First National, Portland, $5; Jewett City National, $5, $2.

MASSACHUSETTS.—First National, Boston, $20, $50; Commercial National, Bedford, $50.

On the $500 greenbacks the ears on Adams' picture are not at all plain. The $50's are not well engraved, and the paper is stiff and oily and darker than the genuine, while many of the $5's are coarsely engraved.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mlle. Pappenheim appears on Wednesday in "Faust."

The Vocal Society has a concert at Chickering Hall on Thursday.

The Vokeses will play this week at Mrs. John Drew's Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia.

Mr. Theodore Thomas gives an extra symphony concert to-night at Steinway Hall.

Max Pinner, the celebrated American pianist, left Bremen yesterday for America.

Kelly & Leon's Minstrels open the Twenty-third Street Opera House on the 1st of May.

The E. L. Davenport Club give a dramatic performance at Terrace Garden on the 18th inst.

The Kiralfys' new theatre in Philadelphia, the Alhambra, is rapidly approaching completion.

Mlle. Anna de Belocca makes her American début to-night at the Academy of Music as Rosina in "Il Barbiere di Seviglia."

Mrs. Imogene Brown, Mr. Fritsch and Mr. Blum will sing the principal *rôles* in "Der Freischutz" on Tuesday at the Academy of Music.

A prestidigitateur is giving "donation seances" in Philadelphia who advertises to give to every purchaser of a fifty cent ticket a building lot 20 by 100 feet.

Mr. Adolph Neuendorff has been proposed as the coming conductor of the Philharmonic Society, and a better selection could scarcely be made.

Mme. Julie De Ruyther's annual concert takes place at Steinway Hall on the 24th inst. The lady is one of the best of our local artists.

Miss Gertie Emanuel, a promising and accomplished young singer, gives a grand concert at Chickering Hall on the 21st inst., aided by a number of well known artists.

The ball to be given by the Women's Centennial Union of New York at the Academy of Music on Tuesday, the 28th of April, promises to be one of the most brilliant of this season. The Emperor of Brazil has been invited, and a proscenium box has been provided for himself and suite. The proceeds of the ball will be devoted to the exhibition of examples of the handiwork of the women of this State at the Centennial Exposition.

The dramatic event of last week in Philadelphia was the appearance of Miss Beatrice Strafford as Juliet, in Shakespeare's sentimental tragedy. Miss Strafford is the young American lady who took the Londoners by surprise in acceptably filling Miss Neilson's place in her great character when that lady was suddenly indisposed. Miss Strafford's début in this country was made at the Walnut Street Theatre in "Romeo and Juliet." The young lady shows unmistakable signs of talent, and received a warm reception.

Theodore Thomas' last symphony concert at Steinway Hall, on the 22d inst., is announced, with the following programme:—Overture, Leonore, No. 3, Beethoven; Variations (Theme by Haydn), op. 56, Brahms; Spinning Chorus and Ballade, Wagner. Second act of "Phantom Ship," Miss Lina Pfeil, Miss E. L. Harrison and female chorus. Symphony in C, No. 9—Andante, Allegro ma non troppo; Andante con moto, Scherzo (Allegro vivace); Finale (Allegro vivace)—Schubert.

A vile conspiracy has been entered into by the directors of the Musical Protective Union against summer garden concerts. Thinking that there was a good opportunity during the Centennial summer to exercise the tricks which failed so signally with the theatrical managers nine years ago, they have sought to double the rates of orchestral players this summer. The Musical Protective Union was once an organization worthy of respect; but in this instance, in the face of distinct obligations made by conductors, its course is deserving of the utmost condemnation.

FINE ARTS.

NOTES FROM THE GALLERIES.

As the summer months approach and residents of the city prepare for departure to summer homes out of town the picture dealers import fewer pictures and give more attention to other branches of their business which rise with the regular spring tidal trade wave. At Schaus' gallery Cabanel's "Penelope" still continues to be the chief attraction. Having given the proceeds of the exhibition of this and other pictures to the Young Ladies' Christian Association for the past two weeks, he will continue the exhibition until May 1 for the benefit of the Women's Centennial Union.

At Snedicor's may be seen the best collection of American paintings, as he takes special interest in bringing before the public the works of our own artists, and has endeavored to reform the demoralized state of the market for American works of art which has this winter caused our artists to rely upon the unreliable patrons of the auction rooms for the patronage which should be given them in their studios and regular art galleries. The paintings which occupy the places of honor at present in this gallery are two Centennial pictures, Inness' large Italian landscape and Phillips' "1776 and 1876." Both will leave for Philadelphia this week. Eastman Johnson's "Woodland Bath" is here, and on the opposite wall hangs an uncommonly fine snow scene, with the sunlight brightening the tops of weeds, &c., and falling with exquisite effect upon the soft white substance. Harvey Young's last and best landscape, a French scene, representing nature in one of her sad, gray moods; a "Long Island Meadow Scene," by Wiggins; one of McCord's "Winter Sunsets," a "Wood Interior," by McEntee; Davidson's picture, which has attracted much attention, representing the engagement between the "Constitution and Guerriere;" a small picture representing Brittany peasants lounging near an old building, is by Arthur O'Kelley, a young American artist, at present residing in Brittany. There are many other notable works by native artists and a large number by foreigners. Hasenclever's "Schoolmaster," and "The Approach of the Flying Dutchman," by E. Basch, are here also.

At the Goupil gallery, Picon's "Antony and Cleopatra on the River Cydnus," still remains the centre of attraction. It is the most striking example of the modern French classical school, with its merits and defects, which has been exhibited in New York for some time. "Mary at the Tomb of Christ," by Cabanel, has more admirers than the Picon. "The Fete Day," by Louis Leloir, is from the Paris Salon of 1875, and is a highly finished costumed picture, good in color and drawing, as his pictures always are. "Morning" and "Evening," by Lambinet, were also in the Salon of 1875. "Springtime," by Mesgrny, is a pleasing picture, representing a group of young ladies feeding a nestfull of young birds. "Making a Bouquet," by Palmaroli, is a small but good example of the Roman-Spanish school. "The Cabinet," by Simonetti; "The New Novel," by Toulmouche; "The Bouquet," by Vibert, are among the newest pictures in the gallery. Among the few American works are "Noonday," by William Hart, and a "Marine Sketch," by M. F. H. De Haas, and "The Eve of St. Agnes," by T. L. Smith.

In the Tolosa Spanish gallery, No. 6 Astor place, may be seen the newest examples of Casada, Casanova, Pradilla, Aznar, Perea Golofré, Olavide and others. The latest importation consists of three works—"In the Garden," by Peralta; "The Practical Joke," by Martinelli, and "Visit to the Workroom," by Gabrini. The pictures are all examples of the thoroughly Spanish school as it represents modern art. In drawing the figures equal those of the modern French school, although the latter have been for years considered the best draughtsmen in the world. The works are generally as reliable in treatment, but differ from the French in not being carried to the extreme of finish which, from the minute attention paid to detail, detracts from the merit of a work by giving equal prominence to the point of interest and the accessories. The general lack of concentrated light is the greatest departure from conventional rules of composition, and this, though it is true to nature in some of her variations, is as much opposed to accepted ideas of artistic effect as the pre-Raphaelite tendency of the modern French school. "In the Garden" is a good example of this. A young woman resting on a lounge is dozing from the effect of the heat, the perfume of the flowers and the dulness of the book which she has been reading. The figure is an exquisite piece of work, but it is not seen until the eye has roamed over the garden with its confused foliage bright with sunlight. An interior, in which a group of merry young women are tying a sleeping youth to a chair, is more artistic in treatment, and the workshop interior contains a more effective arrangement of light and shade than either of the others. The same masterly drawing and color are visible in all of these works and in others in the gallery.

In the same building, No. 6 Astor place, is the establishment of Mr. L. A. Lanthier, a gentleman well known in art circles as one of the most reliable authorities in the country on all matters connected with art. He often has on his walls a number of pictures, works of celebrated artists, and also those of genuine merit by artists whose names are not well enough known to sell their pictures independent of the artistic skill displayed in them. The paintings which he has at present, though few in number, are first class in quality; one of them being "The Evening Meal," by H. Zugel, of Munich, which was at one time in the gallery of Mr. N. D. Morgan, of Brooklyn—a flock of sheep waiting impatiently at the half open barn door for their food, and the bright little shepherd dog watching them from the inside. The work is strong in every particular, the nature of the animals has been well understood by the artist and his skill has enabled him to render their movements truthfully. The drawing is careful and spirited. The subject would not, of course, admit of brilliant color; but it has been treated with breadth, the warm browns of the surroundings harmonizing well with the mass of light which falls on the dirty matted wool of the animals. "The Repentant Monk," by Eugene Beayer, of Strasbourg, is a life-size figure of a monk contemplating a decayed human skull. This is also a powerfully executed piece of work. A still life study, by Milne Ramsey, is, like the others, not noticeable from striking color, but for the truth with which the objects are painted. The study contains nothing but a lighted candle, a beer mug, an ornamental shell and an old glove; but it shows how much knowledge may be put in simple studies as well as in the most ambitious subjects. One of Olavide's still life groups contains the same qualities and is more showy. As the artist has chosen more brilliantly colored objects there is more freedom in the treatment, and the effect is quite as good, the objects having the appearance of high finish without the labored appearance which too minute attention to detail is apt to give. A large flower piece, by Redmond Fay, shows the light touch of this artist in masses of color. "Stealing Is a Sin," by Gustave Sus, of Dusseldorf, is a small picture representing a duck sermonizing a flock of snowbirds which have perched on the limb of a tree to wait until the duck has finished the meal that has been placed in a dish for its benefit. "The Pottery Merchant," by N. Serrit; "Una and the Lion," by A. Chappel; a group of figures in a boat, by Dahlbon; two landscapes, by Carmiencke; a small one by Randel; one by Williamson; a little gem, by David Johnson, and two small scenes, one in France and the other on Long Island, by C. B. Coman, a young American artist, whose work shows the influence of French masters. The subjects chosen are generally weird-looking groups of tall, slender trees, with so little foliage that the anatomical structure is visible—this being a peculiarity of the trees in France—and the artist shows this characteristic feature in wood interiors and lonely marshes, selecting generally for the atmosphere a peculiar and pleasing gray tone which renders them still more poetic, while it keeps within the limits of nature.

A SERIO-COMIC SEANCE.

UPROAR AMONG THE SPIRITS—ANNA EVA FAY'S CONFLICT WITH MATERIALISM.

Last evening the comfortable hall of the San Francisco minstrels, in Broadway, held an assemblage of a very refined class, present to witness the demonstrations of Miss Anna Eva Fay, who is described in the advertisements as the "Celebrated Indescribable Phenomena or Spiritual Medium." Every one present seemed in the best of humor. On the stage there was a cabinet, lined with red cloth, which had six short legs, each of which had a pivotal wheel under it. The cabinet was in sight of the audience, and it was not possible for any accessory or friend of Miss Fay, to come near it and accomplish any trick. Professor Fay, the manager of the *séance*, came forward at little after eight o'clock and addressed the audience. He was attired in full evening dress, and stated that he expected silence from his hearers. He added:—"That order as had been observed when Miss Fay had the honor to appear before the Prince and Princess of Wales." Immediately the audience became still, seeming to consider that if the royal wanderer could repress his feelings for Miss Fay's sake, they could overcome theirs. "I will now have the pleasure to introduce to you Miss Fay, who will make her manifestations. We do not pretend to any spiritualism or electricity or animal magnetism. We do not say that it is any of these things; nor do we claim that it is. And we ask that a committee be appointed by the audience, who shall examine the cabinet and Miss Fay," said Professor Fay. The audience chose Surgeon General Hammond, Mr. Fairchild (who goes to all spiritualistic *séances* to expose them) and Captain Turner as the committee. In a moment Miss Fay appeared, elegantly dressed in black silk, trimmed with a costly white lace and having a flowing train. Her hair was in waves upon her shoulders. The audience gave her a very courteous reception. The committee, being on the stage, were asked to bind Miss Fay's hands, and, as she is a very handsome blonde, they were quite gentle in performing their duty. Mr. Fairchild tied cotton strips a yard in length around her wrists and Captain Turner took a needle and thread and commenced to stitch them closely, so that it could be discovered whether or not they had been broken, when the manifestation was ended. All the ladies in the audience laughed heartily when Captain Turner placed his spectacles on his nose and commenced to sew in a rather nervous manner. Dr. Hammond took no part in this performance and Mr. Fairchild complained that Miss Fay would not hold her wrists closely together so that he could bind them tightly. Miss Fay answered that she did not think it necessary to hurt her, and

THE AUDIENCE SIDED WITH HER.

Professor Foy stated that they had hired the hall, and they proposed to conduct the manifestations in their own way. Dr. Hammond declared that the whole thing was a humbug. Miss Fay, with a glance of feminine contempt at him that might have penetrated an Ulster overcoat, stated to the audience that Dr. Hammond had acted as her personal enemy in writing a letter to the newspapers denouncing her. She therefore objected to him. There was a scene of great confusion for some time, various gentlemen in the audience rising to their feet and screaming at the top of their voices, and all the ladies laughing until the tears came into their eyes. Cries of "Bounce him!" "Let the committee do their work!" "Go shoot yourself," "Cheese it!" "Pull down the blind!" "Hire a Hall!" and other humorous allusions, rang through the house. Billy Birch was seated at the back of the house, and on it being suggested that he should be placed on the committee by some hilarious young man the veteran minstrel's face became blanched with fear. He wanted "no circus," he said, for the audience at the time were having a good deal of fun with their own selected committee. Dr Hammond came down twice from the stage and was sent back by the audience. Finally Miss Fay was allowed to enter the cabinet, her hands being tied, Mr. Fairchild objecting to the method, as he stated that there was a slack interval between the bandages on her wrists. Miss Fay then performed her demonstrations very successfully. She drank a glass of water, banged a banjo, tossed small shot around, played on a mouth organ, put a pail on her head and placed a ring, borrowed from a lady in the audience, in her ear. All these "stunts," as a young man in the audience styled the manipulations, were done with Miss Fay's hands tied. The committee was completely puzzled, and the audience got uproarious and stopped the performance. Professor Fay then asked the audience if they would not permit the dark *séance* to proceed, but they would not, and the show was ended in a scene of indescribable excitement.

"CROOKED" PUTS AND CALLS.

THE BUSINESS OF A WALL STREET FIRM IN THE ARTICLES.

L. W. Hamilton & Co. do business at No. 10 Wall street; they are what is technically termed "put and call" brokers; their advertisements are in nearly every newspaper, and their circulars are scattered throughout the land, instructing the rural inhabitants how to make a fortune in Wall street in one day. One of these documents, which was shown to a HERALD reporter yesterday by a man who claims to be the agent of a gentleman who has been fleeced by them, runs as follows:—

We pay particular attention to purchasing stock privileges and can always secure puts, calls, spreads or straddles on all active stocks, signed by members of the New York Stock Exchange at the best market rates. Contracts purchased for parties residing at a distance from New York will be held by us subject to their order, for which a certificate of purchase will be issued. In order to be able to take advantage of the market and settle privileges at the most favorable time it is necessary that we should retain the contracts in our possession.

Now it is well known that all legitimate puts and calls, or other privileges—if any of them can be called legitimate—are invariably signed by members of the Stock Exchange or capitalists well known and of undisputed credit. The mere fact of a firm wishing to retain the contracts they negotiate for their clients in their own hands is in itself suspicious; but this is what happened to a Philadelphia speculator, as narrated by his agent at the HERALD office yesterday. The following documents were shown in support of his story:—

OFFICE OF L. W. HAMILTON & CO.,
No. 10 WALL STREET, N. Y.,
NEW YORK, Jan. 18, 1876.

Mr. A——, Philadelphia:—

DEAR SIR—We have purchased for your account thirty-day call on 100 shares of the stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company at $21\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of the par value, which contract is held by us subject to your order.

No. 5,213. L. W. HAMILTON & CO.

NO. 2.
NEW YORK, Jan. 18, 1876.

Mr. A——, Philadelphia:—

DEAR SIR—We have purchased for your account a thirty-day spread on 100 shares of the stock of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, at 39 per cent of the par value, which contract is held by us subject to your order. Respectfully.

No. 5,212. L. W. HAMILTON & CO.

Now, to show the course of these peculiar transactions, it is necessary to copy two more letters of the firm:—

NEW YORK, Feb. 2, 1876.

Mr. A——:—

DEAR SIR—We have settled your call on 100 Ohio and Mississippi at $23\frac{1}{2}$, at the ten o'clock board. We were obliged to do this in order to make sure of 100 per cent profit. We could have settled it this morning at $24\frac{1}{2}$, but, by terms of the stop order, are not authorized to do so. This settlement places to your credit $200, less commission for closing.

SECOND LETTER.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.

DEAR SIR—We called the Pacific Mail, Monday morning, market 35; did not receive the stock, but party on whom we had the contract agreed to settle at that figure, which will place to your credit the sum of $187 57. As soon as we receive the money on these contracts we will remit to you. The total amount is $375. Respectfully, &c.

Now here another "crooked" part of the transaction comes in. Mr. A—— sends an order to New York for his money, but receives it not. His agent has an order for it, but upon presenting it can never find Mr. Hamilton in; finally he is told that there is no money for him, but he can have the contracts, as the parties have not yet paid up. The agent, upon examining the contracts, found that they were signed by one C. H. Garland, who is unknown at the Stock Board and likely to be confounded with Captain John R. Garland, a reputable member of the Exchange. The call and spread shown to the HERALD reporter was

SIGNED BY HAMILTON & CO.

themselves, a thing irregular and at variance with the custom of honest dealers, and also contrary to Hamilton & Co.'s own circular issued, that their privileges "were all signed by members of the Stock Exchange." At all events the agent of the Philadelphian has not been able to collect a dollar on his speculation; his call is in vain and his spread has so far availed him nothing.

THE KNIFE AGAIN.

Timothy Quinlan, of No. 448 Pearl street, was stabbed slightly yesterday morning in the neck by John Kane, of No. 492 Pearl street, during an altercation in the dining saloon No. 110 Chatham street.

FLIGHT OF WILD PIGEONS.

A FLOCK TWELVE MILES LONG AND FIVE MILES WIDE SEEKING A NESTING PLACE—A FLIGHT ACROSS TWO STATES—SETTLING IN THE BEECH WOODS AT PIKE COUNTY, PA.—FORCED TO TAKE WING BY RUTHLESS AND INDISCRIMINATE SLAUGHTER BY HUNTERS—TEN THOUSAND KILLED IN A NIGHT WITH CLUBS.

POCONO SUMMIT, Pa., April 14, 1876.

About a month ago, early one morning, the people living at Barnum's, Sullivan county, N. Y. were surprised to see the air thick with the flight of an apparently endless flock of wild pigeons, which was passing over that section to the northward. For over a quarter of an hour the flight continued in an incessant stream, obstructing all view of the sky, and giving to the surroundings that sombre appearance caused by the gathering and passing of thunder clouds. It was not known at the time how far the flock extended to the eastward, but it was subsequently learned that it reached over twelve miles in a continuous line. The birds were too high to be shot at with any degree of success, although during the flight quite a number were killed by unusually fortunate gunners. Old hunters said that the pigeons were seeking nesting places, but from the altitude of their flight it was not supposed that they would rest short of the North Woods, in John Brown's tract. Two days afterward, however, lumbermen from the head waters of the Beaverkill and the beech woods of the upper wilderness of Sullivan county, brought in the news that these sections had been taken possession of by wild pigeons in enormous numbers, and that they were preparing for the nesting season. Law and order sportsmen, acting as individuals and for fish and game societies, at once set about taking measures to

PROTECT THE BIRDS

from lawless destruction. The woods were found to be literally swarming with pigeons. Deputy game constables were stationed in considerable force in the wilderness, cabins being erected for their accommodation. They had orders to deal as summarily with all gunners or trappers seeking to disturb the birds as the laws would warrant. Unparalleled sport was anticipated in due time; but unfortunately severe weather intervened, snow falling to the depth of nearly a foot along the Beaverkill a few days after the pigeons rested. After the storm had ceased the constables noticed an unusual stir among the birds throughout the region, and about noon on the fifth day of their stay they

BEGAN TAKING FLIGHT,

and in a few hours there was not a pigeon to be found in the entire territory. They took a direction northwest, and in due time were heard of as having passed over the counties of Delaware and Broome in this State, and Susquehanna and Bradford in Pennsylvania, and took up their quarters in the beech woods of Pike and Monroe counties.

The beech woods of these counties comprise thousands of acres of almost primitive wilderness, they being invaded only by lumbermen, bark peelers and sportsmen. In their fastnesses the black bear roams at will and the wild deer finds security from hunter and hound. On Friday last Clinton Waters and Isaac Bennett, two bark-peelers, were in the depths of the beech woods, about five miles from this station, selecting a place to build a cabin for the ensuing bark-peeling season. The sun was shining brightly, not a cloud being in the sky, when suddenly the sun was hidden as if by a dark cloud, and a noise like that produced by a gale of wind or the roll of distant thunder broke on their ears. Simultaneously the woods commenced filling with wild pigeons. Tree after tree was filled with the rapidity of lightning, and still the air was black with one great moving mass of birds as far as the eye could reach.

SLAUGHTER OF THE BIRDS.

After the first excitement attending the appearance of the pigeons had passed off and it was apparent that the great body had found resting places, Walters and Bennett, true to the instinct of the human race, began to wage war against the birds. They were possessed of no guns, but taking each a long pole, they swooped about them among the pigeons, right and left. With every blow dozens of the birds fell killed and maimed to the ground. The men slew hundreds in this way. The pigeons in a tree that they attacked would fly at the first assault, only to seek the nearest resting place. This ruthless destruction of the pigeons was kept up by the two men until they were actually glutted with killing, when they picked up fifty of the dead birds and started for this place, leaving the ground strewn with others, dead, dying and wounded.

For the purpose of seeing how far the woods were occupied by the pigeons they walked for five miles through the forest. As far as they could see on either side the birds occupied the trees, and when they stopped in their walk to turn off to the Summit, they could not discover the end of the flock. When they brought the news of the great pigeon roost to this place the excitement was great among the lumbermen and others, and dozens of men started out to kill them at night on the roost. They were armed with guns and clubs. Each man carried a lantern or torch made of pine knots. On reaching the roost a continuous slaughter was kept up for two hours. The birds, alarmed by the guns and lights, flew blindly about among the trees, some dashing against the lanterns and singeing themselves in the torches. The noise made by the disturbed pigeons flying from their roosts was terrific. It is estimated that 10,000 were killed and wounded, the most of which were left on the ground. The party returned loaded down with birds, which were distributed throughout the neighborhood.

No one took interest enough in the pigeons to ask the protection of the law for them, and on Saturday the same slaughter was commenced again. The birds had chosen the beech woods as their nesting place, but the determined cruelty and barbarity of the adjacent inhabitants resulted in their again taking flight and seeking other fields. They rose from the woods about nine o'clock Saturday morning, and in a short time all had disappeared. They took a course directly west, flying very high, and have settled probably in the wilderness of Western Pennsylvania. Old and experienced hunters say that this was the largest flight of wild pigeons ever known in this region. The flock was certainly twelve miles long and four or five wide.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

TURKISH ATROCITIES AGAINST THE CHRISTIAN DEAD.

[Paris (April 3) correspondence of London Telegraph.]

A telegram received by the Russian Telegraphic Agency, dated St. Petersburg, to-day, confirms the news of the atrocity committed at Belek. It appears that the heads of seven Christians were carried about the town on the top of their rifles by the Turkish soldiers. Notwithstanding the strict investigations ordered by the Ottoman government this incident may seriously compromise the negotiations.

A HALL FOR LIBERALS.

Science Hall, No. 141 Eighth street, was yesterday afternoon dedicated to the service of liberalism, under the auspices of the Religio-Scientific Society. About 200 ladies and gentlemen connected with liberal organizations were present, among them being Professor Hume and daughter, C. B. Philips, of Chicago; Alfred E. Lozier, Mrs. Stevens, W. Lozier and others. G. L. Henderson presided. The exercises were opened with the performance of some selections on the piano by Miss Hume, after which several passages from Longfellow were read by Mr. Hugh B. Brown. Mr. Henry Evans made the invocation, asking a blessing on the religion of humanity and upon the new hall. The dedicatory address was delivered by Mr. Charles Sotheran, his subject being "The Struggle Between Theology and Science—Torquemada and Galileo." He reviewed the history of man from the earliest periods and also the history of Christian theology. Speaking of the religious ideas of later times he defended philosophy and free thought as having risen above the superstitions which hampered theology.

CHEAP TRANSIT FOR WORKINGMEN.

A meeting will be held at Mott Memorial Hall, No. 64 Madison avenue to-morrow evening, 18th inst., for the purpose of advocating cheap transit for city people to the suburbs. Mr. Parke Godwin, President of the Dwelling Reform Association, will preside, and addresses will be delivered by members of the Public Health Society and the Cheap Transportation Association. Mr. F. B. Thurber, Secretary of the latter organization, will also read a paper on the subject of "Morning and Evening Trains for Workingmen," similar to those now run on the railroads radiating from London and Boston.

WALKED OFF THE PIER.

A man, apparently about fifty years of age, was seen by James Dobbs, a watchman, to walk off the bulkhead at the foot of East Twenty-third street into the river at an early hour yesterday morning. He was low-sized, having a dark beard, and was attired in a dark suit. A black felt hat, made by David, Broadway, and a cane with a silver plate, on which was a monogram with the letters "E. J. W.," were found by the police of the Eighteenth precinct floating in the slip. The body was not recovered.

CUT WITH A BOTTLE.

An altercation took place yesterday morning between James Gleason, of No. 64 James street, and Joseph Hughes in a liquor store at No. 71 Rose street, which resulted in Gleason receiving several severe wounds on the head from a bottle in the hands of Hughes. The injured man was taken to the New York Hospital. Hughes escaped and has not yet been arrested.

A STRIKE ENDED.

The strike of the men employed by the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company, at the foot of Nineteenth street, Jersey City, has come to a close. The company brought a large gang of men from Paterson to supply the places of the strikers, and a posse of police were sent from the Second precinct to prevent any disturbance. The company refuses to employ any of the strikers.

CAMERON.

An Interview with the English Explorer.

RUMORS OF STANLEY.

LIVERPOOL, April 3, 1876.

The busy city of Liverpool seemed the quietest of country hamlets yesterday morning. It was Sunday, and the day is absolutely one of rest in England. But the strictly drawn lines of clerical propriety did not prevent the great commercial city from flocking to the landing stage on yesterday afternoon to welcome home Lieutenant Cameron, the latest among the explorers of Central Africa. He returned after an absence of more than three years, during which he has crossed that greatest of all peninsulas. The object of his original commission is so well known that it need only be referred to. He was engaged by the Royal Geographical Society to carry relief to Dr. Livingstone, and accomplished his arduous duty only to find the man dead whom he had gone to succor. He sent the body of the great missionary back to England and then started on his journey of discovery, which ended only in November last.

Of the reception of Lieutenant Cameron yesterday and the hearty welcome which was given him by the Mayor the cable has already informed you.

After these impressive ceremonies were ended he drove to the house of his cousin at No. 9 Sandon terrace, where I by previous appointment called upon him last evening.

MEETING THE EXPLORER.

I sent in my card and was cordially received by Lieutenant Cameron in person. He was in the best of humor and did not display the slightest aversion to an interview. After congratulating him upon his safe return, which he warmly acknowledged, I asked for some details regarding his march from Tanganyika to the West Coast.

"My first duty, I do not need to tell you," the Lieutenant began, "is to the Royal Geographical Society, which equipped and sent me out; but I shall be glad to give you any information regarding my journey which shall not anticipate the report I am to make to that body. I am only sorry that I was not able to obtain some authentic

NEWS FROM MR. STANLEY,

for if I had I should not feel justified in withholding it from the NEW YORK HERALD."

"You left Zanzibar on May 29, 1873, and Ujiji on Tanganyika about a year later, as we are informed. How did you proceed from that point?" I asked.

"As you are doubtless aware the original object of the expedition was to relieve Dr. Livingstone; but when we met the corpse of the good old gentleman there was nothing left in that direction for us to do. His remains were forwarded to England, and I then determined to follow up the river Lualaba to its mouth and forever settle the question regarding its

IDENTITY WITH THE CONGO.

With this design I went to Nyangwé, on the Lower Lualaba, or, as it is known at that particular point, the Ugarowwa. This village is on the Manyuema side of the river, and is well known in African exploration."

"I want to ask a question about the Tanganyika before we finally leave it. Did you not make an exploration of its west coast?"

"I traversed the country below the southern end of the lake; and again, after my return to Ujiji, in the spring of 1874, crossed to Ruanda."

"That is the point to which I had especial reference. Did you, as has been reported, find an outlet to the great lake of Burton and Speke?"

THE LUALABA PROBLEM.

"There is a stream flowing out of Tanganyika toward the Atlantic coast in a wide, steady and rapid current. This important river is called by the natives the Luvuba, or Lukuga. I secured a boat at Ruanda and pushed down this stream, hoping, as I confidently believe to this hour, that the current would lead me into the Lualaba and finally into the Congo. But at the end of a few miles we encountered an insurmountable barrier of rushes and grass, under which the river disappeared for a long distance. We observed great pieces of timber carried down by the stream and sucked under the floating sod. The current was running at that point fully ten knots, or about eleven miles per hour. Regretfully I was compelled to return to the great lake; but the head man of the tribe encountered at the beginning of the stream assured me that the stream could be followed by a few difficult portages to the Lualaba."

DIFFICULTIES OF EXPLORATION.

"Returning to Nyangwé, then, you made your final start?"

"Yes. There I encountered the great disappointment of my trip. I found it impossible to obtain boats for money or by begging. No materials were obtainable wherewith to build them. The natives would rather part with their wives and children than their boats, and whereas I might have bought half a dozen families for a few pounds I could not get a boat for 100 guineas. Thence I went with a caravan of Portuguese traders to Kilemba. This route lay toward the south two degrees, or from four to six south latitude. It is situated in the middle of Urua. I was able to settle forever before leaving Nyangwé that the

LUALABA IS NOT A FEEDER OF THE NILE.

The river at that point was only 1,400 feet above the sea level. This ended the mystery of the Lualaba as far as its northern outlet. I knew then that its mouth, or that of the stream into which it debouched, was to be found somewhere along the Atlantic coast. I would have given the wealth of Monte Cristo, had I possessed it, for the means of solving that simple problem. If Mr. Stanley can only force his way from the Albert Niyanza across to Nyangwé, and can

LAUNCH THE LADY ALICE

upon the Lualaba at that point he can land her in the ocean within three months. Of that I am as sure as that I sit here. He can fully verify the one great dream of my life, which was so nearly within my grasp that I feel keenly the impossibility to me of verifying it."

BETWEEN KILEMBA AND THE COAST.

"The country between Kilemba and the coast was mostly unexplored?"

"The route which I followed was mostly new, although I crossed the line of Livingstone, and, near the Atlantic coast, of Magyar's trip in 1850."

"How long did you remain at Kilemba?"

"I made my home with an Arab and did not get away on my final tramp until June, 1875. I then determined to follow the line of the watershed, between the Zambesi and the Congo. This plan I carried out until the day in last November when I set foot in Bengalee."

"Please give the route in stages as you made it."

"From Kilemba I struck to the westward, over a caravan trail, till I reached a large stream, said to be the Lomani, along whose eastern bank I had before travelled on my way from Nyangwé.

AMONG THE NATIVES.

The towns were very close together, recurring every five or ten miles, and were, in some instances, quite large. The natives appeared to be gregarious in their instincts and to desire much rather to herd together in villages than to ravage the neighboring country. They were in decided contrast to the tribes encountered on the eastward of Tanganyika. An easy stage of forty miles brought me to Kasoro; thence I turned to the southward, and, after a walk of about fifty miles, came to Luwinda, on the Kilulul branch of the Lovoi river, which, you may remember, flows into lake Kikonja, thus forming the nucleus of another system of streams which, finally, unite about two degrees further north in the Lualaba."

"Excuse me, Lieutenant," said I, thoroughly despondent; "but had the natives in that region organized any 'spelling bees'?"

The genial traveller laughed and took the gentle hint. He kindly spelled out the names from this point onward.

ACROSS THE BLACK CONTINENT.

"I must pass on rapidly from this point for two reasons. First, because the distance is great, and, second, because I must not tell you too much," resumed the sunburned hero merrily. "From Luwinda an easy stage brought us to Lunga Mandi's trading village, where I rested, thence forward toward the southwest, crossing innumerable streams, to Kitongo, a journey of about ninety miles. Forward again, now crossing streams alternately flowing to the eastward and the westward. Great hills were seen occasionally off to the southeast, but following the Congo watershed—or what I believe to be it—we continued still southwest through Kirwa, Kalesembe, Dosefu to Kisenga. It is almost safe to say that the names of three-fourths of the towns of that region begin with either L or K. The distance in this stage is about 325 miles. Streams of considerable size exist every few miles."

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.

"Can't you tell me something about the country?"

"I can simply say that it was a very interesting region. A journey of about ninety-five miles, almost due west, brought us to Katundango, thence 180 miles brought us to the village of Peho, in Kibokwe. From that point 540 miles of a journey, by way of Bibi, brought us to Benguela in November last. I could have reached home by Christmas, only that I feared to encounter the English winter after three years in a southern climate."

"Can you not tell me something of the great opportunities for commerce in the Congo-Lualaba and Tanganyika regions, if they are opened up by European or American capital?" I asked.

"I can only say that there are vast stores of commercial wealth within the reach of the enterprise of modern days."

STANLEY.

"Did you hear anything of Stanley?"

"Yes, I heard of him several times. Of course he was away to the northward of my most northerly point. Poor fellow, he has a desperate class of people to deal with, and any one less determined than he would have been swept out of existence long ago. Several traders whom I saw at Nyangwé spoke of him. They had heard of him at Mtesa's. He was described as a short, heavy set white man, in white clothes—in fact, I am absolutely certain from many other facts stated by them that they were speaking of Stanley.

RUMORS OF STANLEY.

"The headmen and Portuguese traders of the Lualaba region are deeply interested in Stanley's trip, and frequent inquiries were made for him in Nyangwé. If he is fortunate enough to get through to that point from the Albert Lake region he will find very good friends, who will furnish him provisions and all necessary outfit. Dugumbe, the head man of the settlers at Nyangwe would do anything for him in his power. With his aid Stanley can get boats and practically solve forever the great Congo-Lualaba question. I do hope nothing will happen to the intrepid fellow. I heard many rumors about the

DESERTION OF HIS MEN

and the desperate straits to which he had been reduced; but such reports are always in circulation, and there was no means of either verifying or disproving them. I can say only this, that if his men have lost heart and begun to desert the case is very serious. It will not do any good to knock a few of them on the head. The rest will simply sit down and shake their heads, but go further they will not. I can tell you, from the bitterest of experience, that it is a dreadful position to find one's self in—alone in the wilderness—among human wild beasts, hundreds of miles between you and succor, and starvation staring you in the face. But I have only looked at the very worst side of the picture. I have hope that Stanley will come out all right, and I am sure that in the bottom of my heart I hope so."

"What did you do with the men whom you brought through with you from Zanzibar to the West Coast, Lieutenant?" I asked.

"I sent them around the Cape in a schooner, and they are probably at home by this time."

Again shaking the Lieutenant by the hand, I bade him farewell.

THE EXPLORER'S HISTORY.

Lieutenant Cameron is a native of Weymouth, in Dorsetshire, and was born in the year 1844. His father is the Rev. J. S. Cameron, rector of Shoreham, in Kent, and Colonel Cameron, of the Forty-second regiment, was his grandfather. At an early age he entered the navy as a cadet, and afterward served as a midshipman under the Duke of Edinburgh. In this capacity he won the admiration of his superior officers by some special service, and it was proposed to promote him to a higher rank. This, however, was opposed on the ground of the service rendered being one not actually rendered for the benefit of the navy. He obtained his lieutenancy not long afterward. He served in the Abyssinian war with distinction, and was presented with a gold medal in recognition of the zeal he displayed while on board the ship Star in suppressing the slave trade. He left England on the 30th of November, 1872, engaged in Sir Bartle Frere's mission, and in the month of March of the year 1873 he fairly started in the service which he has now accomplished.

A BANQUET.

There was a banquet given to Cameron this morning at the City Hall, and in response to a toast Lieutenant Cameron responded as follows:—

I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the kind and cordial way in which you have drunk my health. I have been welcomed in a way which has surpassed anything which I expected, or which I had any right to expect. I congratulate myself on having come to Liverpool, for I believe your town has more to do with Africa than any other part of the United Kingdom. All the trade of the West Coast is, I know, practically in your hands. In my long journeys, as I have said, I was sustained by the thought that the people of England would not desert me, and I need not say that your reception has proved that my belief was true. ("Hear, hear!") I left England on the 30th of November, 1872, and went to Zanzibar with Sir Bartle Frere's mission. There were four of us—myself, Mr. Murphy, Dr. Dillon and Mr. Moffatt, a nephew of Livingstone, who was too young for the hardships of the journey. After a great deal of difficulty in getting men I started with my first caravan in company with Dr. Dillon in March, 1873, leaving Murphy and Moffatt behind. Moffatt unfortunately died before he rejoined us, but Murphy went on with us over countries travelled through before by Burton and Speke and Stanley, to Unyanyembe. Here Dr. Dillon was taken ill and had to go back, and I had difficulties with some of the natives, who offered opposition. Let me say here that it was not with the better class of Arabs, whom I have found to be, in the best sense of the word, gentlemen. On Livingstone's body coming in Dillon and Murphy went back with it, and I, after much delay, travelled by the same route as Burton and Stanley to Ujiji. There I met Arabs again, and received aid at their hands. I spent over two months then in surveying Tanganyika, and after rounding its southern end I found out—what I had always believed there must be—an outlet on its western shore. Thence I went to Nyangwe, Livingstone's furthest, and found out that this outlet—the Lukuga—joined the Lualaba, which is really the head waters of the Congo. After in vain trying to get boats, I went with an Arab, Hamed-ib-Hamed, to his camp to try to work my way to Lake Sankarra, into which the Lualaba falls; but the chief on the opposite bank of the Lomami refused me a passage. I then worked away to the south to where I thought there were Portuguese traders and the country of Kasonga, who is chief of Urua. I found another Arab, Jumah-ibn-Salim, who was very kind to me. Here I fell in with a Portuguese subject named Aloiz, who said he was going direct to the coast; but he was unreliable, and delayed me more than six months. During that time I was able to visit one lake, to see another named Kussali, which is one of the affluents of the Congo. I afterward followed down the water parting between the Zambesi and the Congo until I got into Congo basin, and my examination enables me to say that they constitute one of the most magnificent systems of internal water communications in the world. The Tanganyika and the Congo could be joined for the purposes of navigation by a canal thirty miles in length. The riches of the country are unspeakable, and I could not attempt to describe them now; but I am sure that the centre of Africa, especially on the west side of the Tanganyika, is destined one day to be the scene of civilization and productive trade. From its mineral wealth and agricultural capabilities it will be one of the granaries of the world and the scene of iron manufactures when other parts of the world have been worked out; and if my journey does anything toward hastening the opening up of this part of Africa I shall consider myself amply repaid. (Loud cheers.)

THE LATEST IN BOOTS.

There is an old and significant saw which says "There is nothing like leather." As a fact the need of this now indispensable commodity must have been early felt, inasmuch as we have no authentic record of its invention any more than of that of the fiddle, the gallows, the policeman's club or any of the other luxuries of civilized life. The ox, the sheep, the horse, the pig and other quadrupeds have, up to the present, supplied most of the leather used in the world. Simple people may have imagined that such was always to be the case, and never suspected that the skins of the alligator, the anaconda, the catfish, &c., would be impressed into the service of novelty mongers and figures upon the feet of leather *cognoscenti*. Man is, however, gifted with a kind of perverse ingenuity; otherwise, how account for such flagrant departures from the natural order as are evidenced in the plug hat, lobster salad, crooked whiskey and John Kelly? To this oblique instinct we are probably indebted for the latest and most atrocious form of inventive perversity—namely, that of converting the human skin into leather. At the first blush of the thing, the statement that this had been done would be treated as the figment of a disordered brain. But it is sober, plain, solid fact. To New York belongs the questionable credit of having nurtured the genius who could turn his inventive talent to no better account than in actually tanning the hide of a fellow creature, and, what makes the matter more repulsive, of a poor fellow who lost his life by accident. The skin tanned our inventive friend Mr. H. A. Mahrenholz hands the leather over to a shoemaker, and, as it appears, the skin of the dead laborer now figures as a pair of boots at the Smithsonian institution in Washington. The modest request of the ingenious tanner is that the boots be exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. The authenticity of the facts here recited was vouched for to the writer last night by those certain of their truth. Is this not a proper occasion to ask, What next?

CONKLING.

SENATOR CONKLING AS THE NEW YORK CANDIDATE.

[From the New York Sun, April 15.]

There is one argument in favor of Mr. Conkling's nomination which his supporters have not urged with adequate zeal. It is just sixty years since the party opposed to the democracy selected its Presidential candidate from the State of New York. In 1816 the federalists ran Rufus King, of this State, as a sort of forlorn hope against James Monroe, but without the slightest expectation of electing him. In the long period which has since intervened, and during which the federalists passed away and the whig party rose and, after an illustrious career, disappeared, and the republican party was formed and finally came into power and has ruled the country for sixteen years, the Presidential candidate of the anti-democratic party has never been a citizen of New York. And yet all through this eventful epoch in the history of the nation New York has been in every particular the foremost State in the Union, and at nearly every Presidential election her vote has decided the contest.

In view of these striking facts may not the friends of Senator Conkling insist that his nomination would be an act of simple justice to the republicans of New York? The opposition to the democracy for two generations past has selected its candidates for President from Massachusetts, Kentucky, Ohio, Louisiana, New Jersey, California and Illinois, and even twice from Massachusetts, twice from Kentucky, and four times from Illinois, but not once from the State which in wealth, commerce, trade, and almost in population, has been the equal of all of them combined. And the nomination of this party for Vice President has only been accorded to New York twice in these sixty years.

A very vigorous effort was made to repair this wrong to New York in 1860. Governor Seward was pressed upon the Chicago Convention as the favorite of the State in which he was born and in whose affairs he had taken so conspicuous a part. But the appeal was in vain. The Convention at Cincinnati will afford an opportunity for rectifying this inequality and recognizing the claims of this great State.

We presume the friends of Senator Conkling will not fail to take possession of the argument we propound, or to make the most of it at the approaching Convention.

CONKLING'S CHANCE.

[From the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner.]

A month or so ago the name of Senator Conkling was hardly ever mentioned in connection with the republican nomination for the Presidency; to-day he looms up as perhaps the strongest candidate on the republican side. Conkling will have the New York delegation very nearly solid, and it is understood that he will also receive the vote of Pennsylvania after the first ballot, together with New Jersey and Rhode Island. His friends calculate also upon the vote of the Southern States, most of which are now claimed for Morton, but are almost certain to be brought over to Conkling. The Conkling managers calculate that Blaine and Morton are now virtually out of the race. On the whole, we trust that Conkling will be nominated.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *News*, a democratic newspaper, says:—

CONKLING FOR PRESIDENT.

The NEW YORK HERALD has unusual sagacity in reading the signs of the times. In its long career it has rarely failed in its prognostications. Therefore, when the HERALD so boldly foreshadows the nomination of Mr. Conkling as the republican candidate for the Presidency, the divination must be received with due respect.

The Piedmont *Virginian* says:—

The prospect for the democracy is not bright. A Conkling or even a Blaine administration would be a third term in a modified form, but modified in the right direction—that is, toward relative purity and honesty—for never again in our time can the rottenness of Grant be repeated. That was the gathered corruption of long years which has been laid bare less by the lancet of investigation than by the natural bursting of the abscess when fully ripe. Rid of these peccant humors the country is on the road to health. We may be sure of that.

In the course of an article on Presidential candidates the Syracuse *Journal* says:—

Conkling has more positive strength than any other candidate. This is recognized by friend and foe alike. He is a statesman rather than a politician; he is recognized as the ablest man in the Senate; his record is clean and he can be trusted. To quote the language of one of the best and most experienced judges of men in Washington, "Conkling has culture equal to Webster, and would have his weight if the status of the Senate was as low now as in Webster's time. He is comparable to Clay or Calhoun, or any other man of that rank."

WILLIAM C. BARRETT.

HIS RECORD IN DUBLIN AS AN ATTORNEY—THE QUESTION OF NAME—NO "CARTER" KNOWN OR RECORDED.

DUBLIN, April 5, 1876.

The law regulating the admission of persons to practice as attorneys in the Irish courts is not the same now as it was forty or fifty years ago. If any one now desires to know the circumstances under which a person was qualified and admitted an attorney he need only to take himself to the offices of the "Incorporated Society of the Attorneys and Solicitors of Ireland," who, since 1866, are charged with looking after the preliminaries of admission. Things were different in 1831, and for five and thirty years after. Then a young man was admitted to practice by each particular court, whose officer he became in virtue of his admission. Each court had its own separate "Roll," and unless one knew to which court an attorney belonged it was impossible to ascertain anything about him, or, if he was guilty of misconduct, to make him amenable. A search through the several "Lists" of the three Superior Courts, which are in the custody of the Chief Clerk of each court respectively showed that "W. C. Barrett" was admitted an attorney in the Court of Exchequer, Dublin, on "May 20, 1831." The documents of that time—five and forty years ago—are not kept in the offices of the Exchequer Court, but in the Public Record office. A search there among the musty Exchequer records, which are stowed away in great open iron galleries, upon lattice-work iron shelves for purposes of ventilation, exhumed two sets of documents connected with the history of W. C. Barrett. One was the great vellum "Roll of Oaths of Attorneys," bearing the manuscript oaths taken by each person on his admission as an attorney by the Court of Exchequer, with the respective autograph signatures. Under date of May 20, 1831, there appears the following entry:—

"IN OPEN COURT—WM. C. BARRETT."

The other set of documents found among the Exchequer archives was the "file of documents relating to the admission of attorneys in the Court of Exchequer for Easter Term 1831." Among them was a packet of papers, "grimed with the dust of years," concerning "William Carter Barrett, gentleman," and including five distinct documents, viz.:—

[A.]

Petition to the Court for his admission to practice as an attorney. This is indorsed:—"Petition of William Carter Barrett, gentleman," and is as follows:—

To the Right Honorable and Honorable the Chancellor Treasurer Lord Chief Baron and the rest of the barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland:—

The humble petition of William Carter Barrett showeth:—

That by virtue of indenture of apprenticeship, bearing date the eighteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, petitioner was bound apprentice unto William Molton, gentleman, one of the attorneys, for the term of five years, to learn the profession of an attorney.

That petitioner accordingly served the said William Molton, gentleman, as such, his apprentice or clerk for the said term of five years, from the said eighteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five faithfully, honestly and diligently. Petitioner, therefore, hopes this honorable Court will admit him an attorney thereof.

May it therefore please your Lordships to admit your petitioner, an attorney of this honorable Court, he having done and performed the requisites required by the late act of Parliament for the regulation of the admission of an attorney.

And your petitioner will pray.

WILLIAM CARTER BARRETT.

We humbly certify that we have, pursuant to the statute, inquired and examined into the morals and qualifications of the above William Carter Barrett, gentleman, and think him a proper person to become an attorney of this honorable Court.

Dated this 18th day of May, 1831.

ROBERT REEVE.
M. FRANKS.
W. FURLONG.

We certify that we have examined the before-named William Carter Barrett, gentleman, and think him a proper person to become an attorney of this honorable Court.

Dated this 19th day of May, 1831.

P. PLUNKETT.
J. FARRAN.
WILLIAM STEWART.

[B.]

AFFIDAVIT OF WILLIAM C. BARRETT, GENTLEMAN, EQ. EXCHEQUER.

William Carter Barrett, of the city of Dublin, gentleman, aged upward of twenty-one years, maketh oath and saith that by virtue of Indentures of Apprenticeship, etc.

[Signed] WILLIAM C. BARRETT.

Sworn before me this 16th day of May, 1831.

JN. CATHREW, Secondary.

[C.]

AFFIDAVIT OF "POSTING NOTICES."

Take notice that I, William Carter Barrett, of No. 64 Lr. Dorset street, in the county of, the city of Dublin, gentleman, third son of the late George Carter Barrett, of Loughrea, in the county of Galway, Esquire, and Bedinia Barrett, otherwise Barnewall, his wife, who have served my apprenticeship to William Molton, of No 24 Lower Gardiner street, in the city of Dublin, gentleman, one of the attorneys of His Majesty's courts of Tring [sic] Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer and a Solicitor of His Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland, do intend applying in the eight days after next Easter Term to be admitted and sworn an attorney of the said Court of Exchequer, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided.

Dated this 13th day of April, 1831.

WILLIAM C. BARRETT.

EQUITY EXCHEQUER.—William Carter Barrett, of the city of Dublin, aged upward of sixteen years, maketh oath and saith that deponent, on the 13th day of April last, posted a true copy of the above recited notice upon each of the respective courts.

WILLIAM C. BARRETT.

Sworn before me this 17th day of May, 1831, at my office.

RICHARD EAMES, Fiacer.

[D.]

AFFIDAVIT OF MR. MOLTON, TO WHOM W. C. BARRETT SERVED HIS APPRENTICESHIP.

EQUITY EXCHEQUER.—William Molton, of the city of Dublin, gentleman, one of the attorneys, maketh oath and saith that by virtue of indentures of apprenticeship, bearing date the 18th day of June, 1825, William Carter Barrett, of said city of Dublin, gentleman, was bound apprentice unto this deponent, &c.

WILLIAM MOLTON.

Sworn before me this 10th day of May, 1831.

JN. CATHREW, Secondary.

The fifth was a certificate from the proper revenue officer that "William Carter Barrett, gentleman," had paid the legal duty upon admission as an attorney.

It will be observed that he is always designated "William Carter Barrett," but that he signs himself, except in one place, simply "William C. Barrett." Any one observing the signature to the affidavit of "Posting Notices" would at once see that this was his usual mode of signature.

There is then no foundation for the suggestion that "William Carter Barrett" may have dropped the final word of his name, and thus may have been admitted an attorney under the name of "Carter." It is clear that this was not so. Moreover, there is not among the lists of attorneys of the Dublin courts, between 1820 and 1856, any one at all named "Carter." It may further be stated that there does not appear anywhere in the records the slightest imputation against the conduct of this "William C. Barrett," admitted an attorney on May 20, 1831. Finally, it is worth observing how his own statement of parentage, sworn in his affidavit of "Posting Notices" (C) gives exactly the same account as has appeared in the HERALD.

THE BARRETT FAMILY.

With respect to W. C. Barrett's uncles, brothers of his father, George C. Barrett, a search was made in the British army list. It is not easy to find army lists of the early years of this century; but permission was given to inspect those which are kept for record in the Lord Lieutenant's library, Dublin Castle. All the early lists record "William C. Barrett" as "surgeon in the Galway county (or Eleventh) regiment (militia)," his commission bearing date 1796. Of the other brother the following particulars can be found in the lists:—"John Carter Barrett, Ensign (commission dated 20th July, 1809) in the Fifty-second (or the Oxfordshire) regiment of foot (regulars)." Lieutenant in the same regiment 9th May, 1811. He served at Waterloo, and received the Waterloo medal. On May 13, 1824, he was transferred to the Ninety-eighth regiment of foot. On June 26, 1827, he was placed on half pay, and next day promoted to the rank of Captain in the army. Any one acquainted with the British army knows how impossible it would have been for an officer—and here there were two brothers—to remain for so many years in the service under a false name, or to make any change in his name without the sanction of the Horse Guards, which certainly would not be given unless for weighty reasons.

IS IT ANOTHER RING?

AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS SAY OF COURSE IT IS, BUT GERMAN IMPORTERS DENY—A STORY OF THE ALLEGED UNDERVALUATION OF IMPORTED CORSETS.

For about six years, it is alleged, there has existed a corrupt combination among manufacturers in Germany of woven corsets and certain German importers in this city who deal in these articles. It is charged that American houses are unable to purchase any of the products of the German houses, which are located at Wurtemberg, Cronstadt, Stuttgart and Göttingen, and other manufacturing centres, and import them to this country, for the simple reason that the manufacturers refuse to fill orders except through their American branch houses or agents, who, it is believed, are generally partners in the manufactories. It is declared that if the goods were sold indiscriminately to American buyers in Germany no combination could exist—that there would be no reason for its existence, as its only purpose is to deprive the United States of the revenue justly due them under the law from imported goods. The theory of the merchants who are unable to compete with the alleged combination is that the German houses, relying upon the impossibility of our Customs authorities obtaining proof of a

FOREIGN VALUATION OF THE GOODS

have systematically undervalued their exportations to the American market. To check this system of invoicing high priced goods at low values, which, it is claimed, has driven out of the corset trade some of the largest and wealthiest houses in this city, Congress a few years ago arranged a tariff providing that all goods below the cost of $6 shall pay a specific tariff of $2, and those above the cost of $6 thirty-five per cent ad valorem.

The alleged facts as to a combination of German manufacturers and New York importers were, a few weeks ago, brought to the attention of District Attorney Bliss and Collector Arthur, and inquiries were instituted by them to determine whether these German houses were sending in their goods at unduly low valuations. The fact that corsets which are sold here at from $12 to $16 50 per dozen were in some instances invoiced at less than $6, and that others, selling here for from $20 to $32 per dozen, were invoiced at less than $12 per dozen, excited the suspicion of the Customs authorities, and, in consequence, during the past four weeks several large invoices of corsets consigned to German houses in this city have been detained for reappraisement. The authorities have had great difficulty in ascertaining the

REAL VALUE OF THE ARTICLES.

In this dilemma they called in experts engaged in the trade to estimate values. Among these gentlemen were Messrs. Sergeant and Fenton, of A. T. Stewart's; George C. Batcheller, of Thomson, Lang & Co., and Messrs. Lyall and Burkett, of the United States Corset Company, in West Twenty-third street. The values placed upon the goods by these gentlemen differed somewhat, but all agreed that they were invoiced below the real value. To-day General Appraiser Ketcham will call in appraisers to fix the values of the goods imported by three of the German houses. If the appraisement be raised on this examination it will rest with the government officers to condemn the goods or release them on the payment of the duties in accordance with the increased valuations.

District Attorney Bliss is understood to have declared that he will detain for reappraisement all corsets entering the port, no matter who they belong to; and it is likely that with a view of preventing any irregularities in the future on a great bill he sent by the government to Germany to fix a valuation on all goods of this class manufactured for the American trade, unless values can be settled here.

The reporter called upon Messrs. Sergeant and Fenton. The former, who is at the head of the wholesale notion department of A. T. Stewart's establishment, stated that about the fall of the year he went out to get the prices of such goods as they had been in the habit of importing from Europe. He got from several agents of importers their prices, which showed that he could buy corsets cheaper from them than he could import. In some instances these agents actually offered to sell at prices which they admitted were below the market value. He was ordered by Mr. Libby to appear before Mr. Mead, the examiner who passed these importations, about the 1st of March. Mr. Fenton and Mr. Batcheller were there as experts, as was also Mr. Lyall, of the United States Corset Company. They compared samples of their own goods with the imported German article, and they estimated that there had been a general

UNDERVALUATION OF FORTY-THREE PER CENT

of the German articles, while some brands were even more undervalued. There was every evidence of a corrupt combination, as a result of which their house (A. T. Stewart's) was literally driven out of the market. Mr. Fenton confirmed Mr. Sergeant's statements throughout.

Mr. Ketcham, of Mills & Gibbs, stated that he had been invited to value the goods, but declined, as he did not wish to get the ill-will of parties in the trade. For about six years four or five firms, he said, had had a monopoly of the American trade in these German corsets, and American importers could only buy through their agents. He expressed the belief that there were some irregularities, but he declined to particularize firms or the manner of conducting the business so as to cut off open competition.

Mr. Batcheller, of Thomson, Lang & Co., admitted that he had been called in and had fixed values, but he declined to state what his experiences were until after his further examination on Monday.

The reporter called upon members of all the

FIRMS ALLEGED TO BE IMPLICATED

in these undervaluations, and all of them most emphatically declared that the goods were not undervalued. All agreed in the expression of the opinion that it is a conspiracy on the part of some one interested in three American corset manufactories, two of which are in this city, and the other in Providence, to destroy the trade of the importers and force the domestic manufactures upon the market. Several declared it as their belief that the government has no case and that the examination to-day will result in their complete vindication from the imputation of attempting to defraud the government by invoicing their goods at a low rate. One firm stated that they and two other houses had written a letter to the District Attorney guaranteeing to fill orders for any number of German corsets at the invoiced prices, adding five per cent as commission.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY BLISS' STATEMENT.

District Attorney Bliss stated to the reporter that all the part he had in the matter was simply this:—It was represented to him by several merchants that woven corsets were being imported much below their real valuation, and that an examination would establish that fact. He communicated with the Collector and requested him on the arrival of the next importation to notify him. The Collector a few days later informed him of the entry of a large invoice for one of the corset importing firms, and he at once ordered the corsets to the public stores for examination and appraisement. He then secured specimens of the goods and had the experts value them. The result convinced him that some of the brands were greatly undervalued. Here his connection with the case ended for the present, as the examination to be made to-day is under the auspices of the customs authorities.

TESTING A NOVEL BOILER.

A test was made on Saturday, at No. 247 West Forty-seventh street, of a new and decidedly novel steam boiler. This is called the Pierce rotary tubular boiler. It is 6 feet long and 4 in diameter, and has 18 four-inch tubes and 18 three and a half-inch tubes running lengthwise through it. It revolves over the fire on two trunnions, which turn on friction rollers. The water is injected through a pipe running through one trunnion, and the steam comes out through a similar pipe at the other trunnion. The boiler is kept revolving all the time and thus has all its surface continually presented to the fire. There are a series of iron buckets inside the boiler and half surrounding the tubes, which carry much of the water up as the revolutions progress and scatter it over the hot surface of the boiler. In this way the boiler, notwithstanding its diminutive size, is made to produce sufficient steam to run a ninety-horse power engine. Of course but very little fuel is consumed.

ATHLETICS.

NEW TRACK TO BE LAID OUT AT SARATOGA FOR THE COLLEGE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION—THE GROUND, ITS LOCATION AND ADVANTAGES—PROBABILITY OF INVITING BRITISH AMATEURS TO COMPETE.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, April 11, 1876.

Two members of the Committee on Athletic Sports of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association visited Saratoga yesterday to make arrangements for the next summer meeting, which will occur on the day following the boat race. The two committeemen, Messrs. G. Creighton Webb, of Yale, and G. W. Green, of Harvard, were received by the delegates of the Saratoga Association, Messrs. Eustice and Wright, and taking a carriage went on a tour of inspection to the spots selected as most suitable for the preparation of

A REGULAR ATHLETIC TRACK.

It was decided to lay a quarter mile course on the lot bordered by the railroad track and Ballston avenue at its junction with New street. The field is a level one; its situation is in every way adapted to the purpose, and, as it is within ten minutes' walk of Congress Hall, it will be far more convenient for both spectators and contestants than the Glen Mitchell course. In the next field there is a large grove of pines, which will be a delightful spot for the men who train near by to lounge in after the daily spin. The track will be a quarter mile one, laid with ashes, and probably arranged in an oval, like the track of the London Athletic Club at Lillie Bridge and the famous turf track at Cambridge, England.

ACCOMMODATIONS.

It is proposed to build a grand stand for spectators on the homestretch, with dressing rooms underneath it for the athletes. The field is such a level one that the men can be watched all the way around, and in the walking races especially, where there has always been trouble in keeping a strict lookout for the feet of the contestants, there will on this track be no difficulty. All the sprint races will be run on the ash path, except the 120 yards hurdle race. This will be run on a grass "crease" prepared with sod in the middle of the oval. Besides the dressing rooms there will be a tent put up for the men to rest in. The driveway from the road will lead directly up to the grand stand, which will be built facing away from the sun.

INVITE THE BRITISHERS.

Several colleges are in favor of acting on the HERALD's suggestion in inviting the English amateurs to take part. If this be done there can be little doubt of making the next meeting a grand success.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The base ball season of 1876 has practically opened, and again the tip of the foul ball is heard in the land. Already the amateurs and professionals of the East and West have begun to air their uniforms and select their bats to be used during what promises to be the busiest base ball season on record. On Saturday last no little life (and rustiness) was exhibited by the ball players of this vicinity at Prospect Park and the Capitoline grounds, Brooklyn; the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, and at Melrose. The professionals generally took advantage of last week's fine weather to practise on the amateur nines in their respective neighborhoods. The Mutuals, of Brooklyn, have been engaging in contests with the best amateurs of that city, and have been showing some very heavy batting and good fielding. The event of the week was the easy manner in which they defeated the Arlington nine, of this city, on Thursday. The Arlingtons have procured a team remarkable in playing strength, and the fact of the Mutuals beating them by a score of 33 to 8 has excited universal surprise among the fraternity. The Brooklyn professional club has already displayed some fine play, and they should stand high on the record of the League clubs at the end of the season.

The Hartfords have displayed their powers against the Trinity College nine, and, although on one occasion last week they loaned the college boys Cummings and Harbridge to pitch and catch, they scored an easy victory. The Bostons and New Havens played two games last week, one in the home city of each club, and the Bostons won both. The Athletic, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville clubs, also, have been at work, and some admirable play, considering the early season, has been exhibited.

Al. Reach has resigned the position of manager of the Athletic Club, of Philadelphia, and Al. Wright has been elected in his stead. At a meeting of the Athletics, held in the early part of last week, the question as to whether a series of games should be arranged with the Philadelphias came up and created a stormy discussion. It was decided, however, to not participate in any game with that club.

The most interesting games that will be played in this vicinity during the present year will be those between the amateur Arlington and Chelsea clubs, the former representing this city and the latter Brooklyn. Each of these clubs has a stronger nine than ever previously, and each is confident that it can defeat the other. When they play the public can rely upon each side doing its best to win, and as either nine is composed of really first class players interesting contests may be anticipated. For the benefit of lovers of the national game, when played honestly, these clubs should make a special arrangement whereby their series shall consist of at least five games instead of the customary three.

GRÆCO-ROMAN WRESTLING.

Articles of agreement have been drawn up and signed between William J. Austin and Harry Howard for a Græco-Roman wrestling match, best three in five, for $250 a side (play or pay) and the light weight championship of America. Fifty dollars a side as forfeit money were placed in the hands of Mr. R. A. Pennell, who was mutually agreed upon as stakeholder. The remainder of the stakes is to be deposited on Wednesday, April 26. Neither man is to scale over 140 pounds. The match will take place on Saturday, April 29, at any hall in this city.

THE BICYCLE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Mr. Stanton, the English bicycle champion, will ride fifty miles this evening against Mr. McClellan, the American champion. The contest will commence at seven o'clock P. M., in the American Institute building, Sixty-third street and Third avenue. The match is for $700 and the championship. Mr. Stanton has been riding daily in the Institute and the Park, and expects to make the distance in about three hours.

YACHTING NOTE.

Yacht Meta, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Iselin, from New York, passed HERALD Whitestone Telegraph station yesterday *en route* for Greenport.

BOATING NOTES.

The season on the Harlem is now fairly open and the boys have begun their practice work.

Mr. A. P. Loring, stroke of the Harvard eight-oared, will not be likely to row this summer.

The Argonauts, of Canada, intend to visit Philadelphia next summer and row at the Centennial.

The New York Rowing Club are now in possession of their new boathouse on the Harlem.

The Analostan and Potomac clubs, of Washington, will each have a ten-oared barge this season.

It is likely that Faulkner and Regan, of Boston, will have a pair-oared race with Biglin and Plaisted.

The Narragansett Club, of Providence, look forward to a very lively season and are preparing accordingly.

Fred Eldred, of the Argonautas, is spending a couple of weeks at home.

The Harlem Regatta Association is determined to make the spring regatta of '76 a success.

The Excelsior Boat Club, of Detroit, has a membership of fifty-two and a cash account of over $6,000.

The Stock Exchange Rowing Club intend to have a six-oared gig built for the Harlem regatta.

The midshipmen of the Naval Academy and the Potomacs will have a match race this year.

The monthly sculling races for the junior and senior championship of the Nautilus Club commence next month.

Josh Ward and his partner will give some of the crack pair oars a chance to test their metal next season.

POLO AND GUN CLUBS.

[From the London Post, April 3.]

The shooting enclosure at Hurlingham will be opened for the season on Wednesday and on Saturday the Gun Club will also commence proceedings. The International Gun and Polo Club will have polo, shooting and polo pony races at Brighton on Easter Monday and Tuesday, and at Cheltenham on the 1st and 2d of May there will be polo and races with polo ponies, but no shooting. The Executive will then proceed to Berlin to carry out a six days' polo and shooting meeting under the auspices of several persons of distinction. Although the entries closed on the 15th March applications continue to be received. The names of the players which were forwarded to Berlin are expected back every day and on their arrival will be published. As there are four full military teams entered only about a third of the civilians can be taken.

BRITISH ARMY SPORTS.

[From the London Post, April 4.]

A grand military athletic meeting will be held at Lillebridge on the 9th and 10th June next for the benefit of the Royal Cambridge Asylum and the Soldiers' Daughters' School at Hampstead. The meeting will be under the patronage of the Queen, and most probably of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The support hitherto received by the committee managing the meeting gives them great hope of a great success. One man of each regiment will be allowed to contest each race.

The programme will consist of running, hurdle races, tent pegging, mounted combats, gymnastic exercises, &c., and upward of £100 in money and cups will be given as prizes.

SECRETARY BRISTOW.

Interview with the Distinguished Kentuckian at His Home in Louisville.

HIS REPORTED RESIGNATION DENIED.

The Alleged Meeting With Politicians in Cincinnati a Canard.

A SOUTHERN EDITOR ON THE SOUTH.

Forcible Opinions on the Presidential Question Forcibly Expressed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 14, 1876.

As the air of the West particularly has of late been filled with rumors growing out of the fact of Secretary Bristow's visit to his home in this city, the more prominent of which will be alluded to in the sequel, your reporter sought the subject of them at the Galt House to-day, with a view of ascertaining their truthfulness and of obtaining such information from the distinguished foe of the Whiskey Ring as he might choose to impart concerning the important political questions of the hour. The HERALD representative was ushered into a handsome private parlor on the second floor, where Mr. Bristow received him with that peculiarly brusque courtesy which characterizes the famous Kentuckian.

"I have called, Mr. Secretary," said the reporter, "to ask whether there is any truth in the report that you are going out of office?"

The Secretary smiled. "That is a little ambiguous," he replied. "If you mean to inquire whether I have resigned"——

"Yes, sir, that is it."

"I have not."

"There is a report in Washington that you have."

"There are many reporters in Washington," he observed, and then added:—"Of course, a man can't expect to hold office always, or know precisely when he is going out; but I may say that I expect and hope to go out the 4th of next March."

"Then your visit to Kentucky has no political significance?"

"I certainly thought it had not until my arrival here. I thought I came to look after some private business; to pass a week among my own people and generally to get away from the turmoil of business and rest myself. I see by the papers, however, that there is a mystery, and that I have ulterior plans."

"What about that Cincinnati conference?"

"There was no conference."

"Did you not stay over in Cincinnati, where you were met by Mr. Watterson, who, in company with Mr. Halstead and Mr. Richard Smith, passed the evening with you?"

The Secretary laughed. "Do they say that?" he said. Being told that they did, he continued:—

"There was a delay of two hours, which obliged me to lie over in Cincinnati. I saw neither Mr. Halstead nor Mr. Watterson. Since my arrival here Mr. Watterson tells me that he was in Cincinnati, in company with Mr. Haldeman, on private business. They left Cincinnati two hours before I got there."

"Then there is no truth in the rumor that the *Courier-Journal* is going to come out for Bristow?"

"I do not know what the *Courier-Journal* is going to do, but I think it pretty safe to say that it isn't for Bristow. It has declared that it is not over and over again. It is a democratic paper, pledged to support the St. Louis nominee. While I am indebted to it for consideration and friendly treatment, that is, when I have been assailed in my private character, it has not hastened to believe me a thief in advance of the proof, but has discredited charges against me; this is to be set down to its fairness, and to the fact that Mr. Watterson and Mr. Haldeman are my neighbors, who know me, and could not be induced to lie about me."

"Then all these tales are false?"

"Absolutely so."

Mr. Bristow spoke pleasantly upon general topics, but was reticent as to the Presidential question. He betrayed no anxiety or uneasiness, seeming to think slightingly of the movement in his favor.

AT THE COURIER-JOURNAL OFFICE.

Failing to get anything more of interest from him, your reporter repaired to the *Courier-Journal* building, where he found Mr. Haldeman hard at work in the counting room. In answer to a question about the Cincinnati conference Mr. Haldeman said:—

"Oh, don't bother me about any such foolishness. Go and see Mr. Watterson. He'll tell you all you want to know."

The reporter found Mr. Watterson in his room, or rooms, for these are a suite the handsomest in the world; ceilings arched and frescoed; gorgeous chandeliers; rich panels, carpets and bronzes, reminding one of a French *salon* instead of an editorial office. Being interrogated as to the points above mentioned Mr. Watterson corroborated with emphasis what Mr. Bristow had said, observing that the whole story was "a rag-baby lie, made out of whole but dirty cloth."

"Is there no contingency under which the *Courier-Journal* would support Mr. Bristow?" asked the reporter.

"None," replied Mr. Watterson, "that I can conceive. If Bristow is honest, and if we are honest, how can we come together? He is an extreme radical republican by conviction. The *Courier-Journal* is and always has been a *doctrinaire*, hard money, home rule, free trade paper. Mr. Haldeman is very fond of Bristow, admires and respects him. I do not know him so well, but I know him well enough to appreciate his manliness, integrity, courage and candor. I don't hesitate to use such expressions in writing about him, and

THE DRIVELLING IDIOTS

take these for concessions of opinion, when, in reality, Bristow and I scarcely agree upon a single political idea. My notion is that neither of us are thieves, and that is one bond of good will. He is the only honest republican, and I am the one democrat who is not afraid to talk out in meetin'. That is the whole of it. We are going to publish a life of Bristow in a few days—a good old, whacking, high pressure, radical life. That will set the poor fools howling again. The publication will show conclusively why we cannot support Bristow. But such blatherskites as Bickham and such adventurers as the Cincinnati *Enquirer* will let themselves in lustily, followed by Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart in the rural districts. That is the penalty a man pays for doing as he pleases and declining to consult other people in the management of his own business."

"Who is the South for as a Presidential candidate?"

"For nobody. The South has been so misled and demoralized the last ten years that the people know not where to go or what to think or how to do. They have been—these poor Southern people—

THE PREY OF THE POLITICIANS.

The South is nothing if not sentimental, and, banking upon this, the Bourbons of both parties have done a thriving business. Unfortunately for the South, the public men of its choice have steadily spat against the wind, verifying the Spanish proverb in every instance. When a man like Lamar or Gordon or Ransom has appeared, the people have taken him to their heart. But for one Lamar there are a dozen Nasbys, who, in the absence of some one to meet and expose them, have easily carried the crossroads. So no one can tell what bent the middlemen, the mercenaries and the ——— may give the South."

TILDEN'S CHANCES.

"What are Governor Tilden's chances?"

"By rights they ought to be good. He is the representative of the only rule of theory or practice by which the South can get on its feet again—administrative reform. He is, besides, an old line Jeffersonian democrat and strict constructionist, who should be a favorite even with the Bourbons. But there is least conviction where there is most asseveration and exaction. Tilden is not a gushy, mushy driveller. He is too able, upright and dry for the professional bummer with the ruffled shirt and the 'be gad s'ah!' He is a New Yorker, and the fools think they can get on without New York."

"Do you think, if nominated, he could be elected?"

"I think he could beat any republican except Bristow, and I think he is the only democrat who could give Bristow a race."

"Then you are for Tilden?"

"I am, without reserve. But, being no politician or partisan, I only express a belief that he is the man to win with, both as a matter of principle and expediency. The election or rejection of a man is of the slightest personal concern to me. Individually, I cannot profit by the nomination of any man. Mr. Haldeman and I have a large business here; we have incurred mutual debts; we are dependent upon each other, and the rise and fall of men and parties outside of our business cannot affect us. Neither of us want office or patronage or would or could accept it. It is our purpose always to pursue a straightforward course, regardless of consequences, and in this spirit we have stood by the right often in the face of obloquy, but always to final vindication and victory. The West is lost to the democrats, and might as well be abandoned. Their only hope is in the East, the Pacific States and the South.

THE RAG BABY

did the job in Ohio and Indiana. The little there is left to destroy is being made way with by the vagabond politicians, led by the *Enquirer*."

"How about Bowles and Halstead?"

"Oh, I suppose they know what they are about. I am sure I don't." With which Mr. Watterson turned placidly to his amanuensis and resumed the work which was interrupted on the entrance of the HERALD reporter.

ACCIDENT AT THE HIPPODROME.

Mrs. Tallman, of No. 36 West Twenty-seventh street, fell yesterday morning while going down the platform stairs at the Hippodrome and broke her left arm.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY HERALD, *published every day in the year.* Four cents per copy. Twelve dollars per year, or one dollar per month, free of postage.

All business, news letters or telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

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PARIS OFFICE—AVENUE DE L'OPERA.

Editions and advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

VOLUME ..... NO. 108

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA, at 8 P. M. Mlle. de

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. at 8 P. M. Fannie Davenport. Matinee at 1 P. M.

GLOBE THEATRE. VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

ISCO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. REBEL TO THE CORE, at 8 P. M. Oliver Doud Byron. at 8 P. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE. VANDEVILLE, at 8 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE. VARIETY at 8 P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. TWINS, at 8 P. M. Lester Wallack.

TIVOLI THEATRE. VARIETY at 8 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. HENRY V., at 8 P. M. George Rignold.

BROOKLYN THEATRE. LORD DUNDREARY, at 8 P. M. Sothern.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE VARIETIES, at 8 P. M.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE. FERREOL, at 8 P. M. C. R. Thorne, Jr.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS' CONCERT, at 8 P. M.

EAGLE THEATRE. FANTASY, at 8 P. M. Miss Minnie Palmer.

PARK THEATRE. BASS, at 8 P. M. George Fawcett Rowe.

CHATEAU MABILLE VARIETIES, at 8 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. HUMPTY, at 8 P. M.

GERMANIA THEATRE. DAS MADCHEN AUS SCHOENEBERG, at 8 P. M.

PARISIAN VARIETIES,

BOWERY THEATRE. THE LAST, at 8 P. M.

TWENTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA HOUSE. FACTORY, at 8 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cooler and partly cloudy.

TO COUNTRY NEWSDEALERS.—*For regular delivery of the* HERALD *mail trains orders must be sent direct to office. Postage free.*

PENNSYLVANIA PIGEON STORY, told elsewhere, relates of a flight of these birds twelve miles long by four or five wide. Ten thousand of them were killed at one roost of these birds. There is material for several showers of game in a form, too, much to be preferred to the Kentucky article.

THE QUESTION OF BARRETT'S IDENTITY in Dublin. William Carter Barrett appears incontestable from our Dublin correspondent's letter. Thus a lively controversy regarding the absconder's early career is set at rest, but in view of the stain his late actions have left upon his name how he stood in Ireland forty-five years ago is of little consequence.

TWO INTERVIEWS IN LOUISVILLE, undertaken to find out if Mr. Bristow had been fixing his ideas on the Presidential nomination and if certain papers in his home region were about to come out for him, resulted principally in the discovery that Mr. Tilden has a warm friend in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* office, all of which, being spicily set forth, can be read in another part of the HERALD.

A MINING RIOT is reported from Ohio, wherein a mine owner was severely beaten. A general row is in prospect consequent on the introduction of a number of men willing to work at reduced rates, which have been rejected by the regular hands. At present the great questions between labor and capital are settled by the rudest means.

THE SPANISH ARMY IN CUBA is now announced to be strong enough to dispense with the services of the Havana volunteers in the field, but the question whether it is strong enough to induce the insurgents to leave off their troublesome incendiary operations is likely to be unsettled for some little time to come.

STEINBERGER.—In face of the denial of Secretary Fish that Steinberger had any official character, it is recalled in Washington that he was appointed in 1873 a special commissioner to visit and report upon the Samoan Islands. Steinberger was at last accounts a prisoner on board an English man-of-war because a savage said he was a "fraud," and we find the United States Consul busy in keeping him in durance. By what right does England pretend to thus imprison an American citizen who in some sense represents the government? The question is not what Steinberger has done to warrant the savage's accusation, but how an English man-of-war becomes a sort of Samoan penitentiary with a United States Consul as committing magistrate.

THE FRENCH WORKINGMEN AND THE CENTENNIAL.—Our special despatch from Paris describes how successfully the French workingmen are raising funds to send a delegation to the Centennial Exhibition. It has been the custom during all past international exhibitions to send delegations of workmen, that the toilers of all nationalities might the better understand each other, and that the craftsmen on returning might carry back to their homes some direct knowledge of the actual progress made in their respective trades. In the case before us the delegation acquires an added interest because the Frenchmen will come as citizens of a new republic to a republic that has grown in greatness during a hundred years. This is what gave a political pertinence to the addresses of Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc before the gathering in the Château d'Eau Theatre yesterday.

The Memorable Explosion of Jackson's Cabinet—Is History About to Repeat Itself?

One of the most curious and interesting episodes of our political history is the great Cabinet explosion which occurred in April, 1831, and was the staple topic of the American press from that time until Congress met in the following December. It was not merely the absorbing topic of editorial discussion; the excitement was fed by a constant stream of statements and replies, rejoinders and surrejoinders, the participants being high functionaries and ex-functionaries of the government. President Jackson himself was a party to the newspaper controversy, although he did not use his own signature; Vice President Calhoun made a long contribution to it in a communication to a South Carolina newspaper, signed with his name; among the minor contributors were Mr. Ingham, the dismissed Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Berrien, the dismissed Attorney General; Mr. Branch, the dismissed Secretary of the Navy; Mr. Eaton, who had voluntarily resigned as Secretary of War; Richard M. Johnson, then a Senator, and afterward Vice President, with many others of lesser note. A narrative of that singular transaction would be as interesting as a romance, for, in addition to its piquant political features, "there was a woman in the case," and one of the parties to the dispute thought it for their interest to give her undue prominence.

We are concerned, at present, only with the political aspect of that remarkable controversy, and will touch but incidentally on the attendant domestic scandal which was dragged in to help the weaker side. The reason put forth by President Jackson and his supporters for reconstructing the Cabinet, and which no person who has impartially examined all the documents can doubt to have been the true one, was that several members were engaged in an intrigue to control the succession. The Richmond *Enquirer*, one of the most zealous and devoted Jackson organs of the period, said, in justification of the action of the President, "the party is divided and distracted about the succession." The Washington *Globe*, General Jackson's immediate organ, said:—"The President declared his determination to have union and mutual confidence among the members of his Cabinet; and when he found his Cabinet divided an entire reorganization was determined on." Even the *National Intelligencer*, the Clay organ, was constrained to say:—"The determination of the President does not appear to us an unreasonable one." Major Eaton, the resigned Secretary of War, in a long *exposé* from the President's point of view, said of Mr. Calhoun's pamphlet:—"The publication of this work again served to arouse party animosity and to bring up the question of succession prematurely as the means of creating division among the supporters of the administration." "We thus had a prospect of open war between partisans of different portions of the Cabinet, the evils of which could not but penetrate into our deliberations." "The situation of the President was now easily to be perceived. With a Cabinet politically divided and personally not very friendly it was impossible for him to move along with satisfaction to himself or advantage to the country. It was apparent that he must soon be under the necessity of reorganizing his Cabinet, and, if it could not otherwise be accomplished, to dismiss the disaffected portion of it."

These brief quotations will suffice to show the grounds on which President Jackson and his friends rested his defence, and the course of Mr. Calhoun's supporters was a virtual confession that those grounds were tenable if the facts were as represented. The whig press frankly admitted, as is shown in the foregoing quotation from the *National Intelligencer*, that a Cabinet divided by intrigues for the succession ought to be reconstructed, and all the Calhoun mouthpieces admitted the same thing by implication when they so industriously and persistently charged a different motive. None of them ventured to say that a division in the Cabinet relating to the succession was not a sufficient cause for removals, and the three members who were forced to resign alleged that it was in consequence of the refusal of their families to associate with Mrs. Eaton, Vice President Calhoun supporting them in that allegation in his published letter.

The laborious attempts to show that President Jackson pretended one motive while really acting on another are significant and instructive. They prove that at that period of our history neither Jackson's whig opponents nor the democratic supporters of Calhoun thought divisions in the Cabinet on the question of succession an insufficient cause of removal, and the fact that President Jackson and his friends chose to rest his defence on that ground proves that it was, in their opinion, a defence which the country would accept. It was universally conceded that President Jackson's action was right if his assigned reasons were true, and his opponents accordingly contended that the Calhoun intrigue was a mere pretext and the social ostracism of Mrs. Eaton the real motive. The attempt of President Jackson's enemies to shift the issue was as plausible as it was artful, for it was true that Mrs. Eaton had been shunned by the families of Messrs. Calhoun, Ingham, Berrien and Branch, and that General Jackson was enraged at the slight. The wives of each of the three last named gentlemen, who were members of the Cabinet, had given large parties to which Mrs. Eaton was not invited, although she was the wife of the Secretary of War. Their husbands had been told by Richard M. Johnson, who volunteered to accommodate matters, that the President was furious "as a roaring lion" at these successive and apparently concerted slights, and in the heat of his ungovernable temper he had no doubt made unseemly threats. But his spasmodic fury had passed, and a long period intervened before he took the decisive step of dissolving the Cabinet. He believed, perhaps correctly, that the social humiliations put on Mrs. Eaton were inspired by political motives, Mr. Calhoun thinking it for his interest to get Major Eaton out of the Cabinet, and that assaults on the character of his wife would be the most effective means. It is beside our purpose to go into the history of that scandal, and our only object in alluding to it at all is to show that President Jackson's enemies felt that they had no case against him if he really dissolved the Cabinet because several of its members were engaged in intrigues relating to the succession. They could not deny that this was a good cause for removals, and they preferred to stand on the more tenable ground that the President had no right to dictate the social intercourse of their families. The hollowness of this pretext was proved by their confessed wish to have Mr. Eaton appointed Minister to Russia if he could be got out of the Cabinet, for if his wife was a fit associate for the ladies of St. Petersburg there was no social necessity for cutting her in the society of Washington. The way she was dragged into the political quarrel is a conclusive proof that the Calhoun faction felt that they had no ground to stand on if the Cabinet removals were made for the reason assigned by the President.

It accordingly results from the history of that memorable controversy, and from the concessions of President Jackson's opponents, that opposition in the Cabinet to the President's wishes respecting the succession is a sufficient ground for displacing the dissenting members. This was admitted by the whig party, who were spectators of the singular quarrel; by the Calhoun democrats, who dared not assail the right of the President to dissolve his Cabinet for the cause he assigned, and it was the chosen ground of defence by the President's supporters, who knew the country would support him in such a position, and so they scouted the charge that the aspersions on Mrs. Eaton were the ground of the President's action. By the consent of all parties at that period a division of the Cabinet on the succession, or an attempt to cross the wishes of the President on that subject, was a justifiable reason for dismissing members.

The application of that principle is sufficiently obvious. It is well known that the Cabinet of President Grant is not what General Jackson called a "unit" on the question of the succession. The President prefers Senator Conkling; Secretary Bristow is actively at work for himself; Secretary Fish puts on an air of indifference, but would more willingly defeat Conkling than aid him; Postmaster General Jewell holds a vast patronage which, in his hands, will never be wielded in favor of the New York Senator. No member of the President's Cabinet who stands high in public esteem, or who, like Mr. Bristow and Mr. Jewell, has a large patronage, will act in concert with the President or try to promote his wishes respecting the succession. On the contrary, they are doing all in their power to frustrate the President's choice. If he should imitate Jackson by dissolving his Cabinet and making its successor a "unit" on the question of the succession, nobody could reasonably blame him. Whatever may be thought of the President's own right to interest himself in such a matter there can be no question at all as to the impropriety of members of the Cabinet engaging in Presidential intrigues in opposition to his wishes and using the patronage of their departments to promote their own personal chances or those of their friends. Such abuses of a public trust and of the President's confidence admit of no defence, and if President Grant dissolves his Cabinet on this ground both past precedents and the present public opinion will sustain him.

The Easter Tide in Business.

Easter Sunday for some years back has marked the high tide in New York business, and as the HERALD as a representative newspaper follows the natural laws of business we note that Easter Sunday is generally the busiest and most prosperous day in the year, so far as the advertising columns of the paper are concerned. This tide begins with the beginning of the spring trade, and comes to its fulness about Easter Sunday. Thus, yesterday we printed two more columns of advertisements than we did the Sunday previous, although on both Sundays we were compelled to have a twenty page paper. The aggregate number of the advertisements thus printed was more than three thousand three hundred and fifty, within a few of the number we printed the Sunday previous. There are some features about the character of this advertising which would justify careful study and might be a basis of an interesting article. Thus, in one department alone, that of real estate, about this time of the year in normal times our columns have hundreds of advertisements from those who wish to sell city property. But this year there are few of this class. On the other hand there is an unusual increase in the advertising which represents persons who live in the country and wish either to sell their places or exchange them for city property. Whether it is because rapid transit is driving people from the Jerseys and Long Island into Westchester and on the Island we cannot say; but the subject is a curious illustration of the fidelity with which the representative newspaper of the country reflects every phase of business life and necessity.

We think that, as far as we can read the columns of the HERALD, the business prospects of the city are better now than many have anticipated. The fact that the owners of real estate in the city prefer to hold their investments to selling them at panic prices is a good sign. Altogether we may feel that we are to have a better year than we have had for some years past. There is the Centennial as an artificial impulse to help us, as well as our plucky and well deserving city of Philadelphia. We shall have the election, also, in its way a stimulus to business activity and enterprise. So that, looking into the future from the eminence of our seventy-three columns of advertisements, and the hundred and forty thousand papers which contained them, we may feel that the centennial year will be a year of prosperity as well as rejoicing.

A MURDER checkered the annals of our city yesterday. A man shot another, who had been his employer for fifteen years, in a trumpery quarrel with one of the latter's sons.

Our Imperial Guest.

His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil sustains his reputation as a monarch of energy and resolution in his manner of seeing the United States. We heard of his visits to Europe, and how he startled London by going everywhere at the earliest morning hours, driving about in a common hackney coach, and seeing the great metropolis at a time when his hosts were in bed. He takes hold of New York in the true American fashion, for we must never forget that our guest is an American in the fullest sense, by birth and rank, and not one of your wornout, useless monarchs about whom the writers of memoirs like Greville and Pepys tell us. He means to lose no time in seeing our continent. When the Secretary of State, as was proper, met him with a tender of the nation's hospitality, he pushed him to the one side and insisted upon being let alone. When the guns were thundering forth a salute to a vessel on which he did not happen to be he was quietly driving up Broadway in a common coach, whose driver we have no doubt was bothering in his mind as to whether he should not add an extra dollar to the fare for crossing the ferry. Instead of resting "after the fatigues of travel" this American potentate, as soon as he finished a quiet dinner, hurried off to the theatre, paying for his box, like a true American, and declining to be posted on the bill as an "attraction" by the judicious Tooker. Then, after the play, having seen what our theatres could do in the way of interpreting Shakespeare, His Majesty visited the office of the HERALD to see how we print the greatest newspaper of the world. Instead of coming, as many guests do, in broad daylight, when the minor offices of journalism are doing, His Majesty came at the still morning hour, when most of the routine labor of making a paper is over and the mighty machines begin the work of throwing the complete paper into the world. Sir Walter Scott told travellers in Scotland that if they would view Melrose aright they should see it by the pale moonlight. We believe all well-informed sightseers go to the Colosseum when the moon is up, and if there is no moon they take fireworks with them, and have a moon of their own. The HERALD, like the Colosseum and the Abbey of Melrose, needs to be seen at night. When midnight is past, and the reporters have all sent up their copy and gone home; when the belated educator of public opinion is hurrying off the last lines of an editorial or a criticism, then is the time to see the HERALD. The type rapidly falls into place under the deft hands of the printers, the stereotypers speedily transfer into melting lead and hardened plates the completed pages, and the mighty machines, uncouth, terrible, pitiless in their power and energy, which have been waiting all the hours like hounds in the leash, seize upon the stamped metal, and give the HERALD to the world. This was the hour, the supreme hour, of the HERALD'S life chosen by His Majesty for a visit to the office. We do not wish to seem to intrude upon his imperial reserve enough to repeat the terms of admiration and wonder with which he expressed his appreciation of the power of a free newspaper in America.

Our American Emperor has allowed himself but a little time for this great continent. But he loses no time. He will hurry over the continent to California, return and remain long enough to see Sherman and Longfellow, whom he has expressed a wish to know, and then hurry to the Centennial, to Boston, and home by the way of Europe and the East. We must confess we are proud of our American Emperor as far as he goes. He is just the kind of an Emperor we should expect from a great American country like Brazil. He travels without noise or ceremony; he goes to the heart of every question. He sees whatever is to be seen; wastes no time upon Secretaries of State or mere Ministers of the Cabinet; hurries to see Shakespeare; then to see how the great newspaper is made; then, in the morning, to church, like a good Christian. We have yet to know whether His Majesty thinks we are a "great country" or not. That is the question that we believe all visitors are expected to answer some time or other. We only trust that the impression thus far made upon the mind of His Majesty will be strengthened by his stay.

Mr. Conkling and the Independent Press.

We print elsewhere this morning a suggestive article from our celestial contemporary the *Sun* in reference to Senator Conkling as the candidate of New York for the nomination of the republican party for the Presidency. Sixty years have elapsed, says the *Sun*, since the anti-democratic party has taken a candidate from New York. The last candidate of this character was the illustrious Rufus King, who ran as a kind of protest against James Monroe. The republican party owed a great deal to the genius and courage of Seward. That statesman would have been its candidate in 1860 but for the opposition of Mr. Greeley and a few other New York politicians who were animated by motives of strong personal hatred and disappointed ambition. That defeat was accomplished on the same grounds as those now urged against Mr. Conkling. Seward, it was said, was too radical, too much a party man, too much involved with "machine" men. So, in a spirit of cant, he was beaten. Now the republican party owes a nomination to New York. No State has so many republican candidates for the Presidency as New York. No State has done so much for the triumph of the Union. A few Yankees like Mr. Curtis and some of the old fogies of the Union League who have no pride in the State, who believe in nothing but the New England Society, and who look upon New York as a place to make money and to leave when the money is earned; a cabal of Yankee politicians like the eloquent essayist on manners, fashions and "how to behave," may intrigue against Mr. Conkling. Their success would be a humiliation and a vexation to no one as much as the President.

The fact that the independent press of New York, as represented by the *Sun*, supports Mr. Conkling shows the hold he has on the affections of the party and confirms the judgment of the President in asking his nomination. For this reason the President should adopt the old Jackson method in compelling from his party, and especially from his Cabinet, a harmonious action on this question. When Jackson made up his mind that Van Buren should succeed him, and that Calhoun should not, he smashed his Cabinet in pieces because he detected a Calhoun intrigue and found men who would support his ideas. The President should have a Cabinet which gives Mr. Conkling a hearty support, and not one that is striving to elect one of its own number, or as it now stands, three of its number, for of the Cabinet three—Fish, Jewell and Bristow—are actively in the fight against Conkling and for themselves.

The Sporting Season.

The coming season promises to be a very active one, and the sporting community is already awake to its importance. On the turf a long and interesting series of events will follow each other in rapid succession, beginning with the meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club, at New Orleans on Saturday, and extending far into the winter, when the second New Orleans meeting closes the programme of the season. The first meeting will last a week, eighteen races being announced to be run, and the horses will be almost entirely from the Southern stables. After the New Orleans races the next in order is the spring meeting at Nashville, which begins on the 2d of May. Then follow the Lexington races from the 8th to the 13th of May, the Louisville races from the 15th to the 20th of May, and the Cincinnati races from the 24th to the 27th of May. In this programme two points are to be especially noted—namely, that the two earlier events in the South are a long distance apart, and that the Cincinnati meeting is identical in time with that of the Maryland Jockey Club at Pimlico. We infer from this that many of the Southern and Western stables are not coming East this year, and if this is the case it is to be regretted that Vicksburg and Memphis are not to contribute their share toward the revival of the turf in the South. On the Northern circuit the programme will follow the usual order. The Pimlico races begin on the 24th of May, and the spring meeting of the American Jockey Club, at Jerome Park, follows on the 3d of June. The latter closes on the 17th, and the time between this meeting and the meeting at Monmouth Park, on the 2d of July, will be well filled by the Point Breeze races, which last from the 24th to the 28th of June. The Saratoga meetings will be held between the 25th of July and the 19th of August, and the fall meeting at Jerome Park begins a month later, ending on the 14th of October. Baltimore and Washington close the season. A more interesting programme could not be devised, and both the horses and the stakes give promise of a season brilliant beyond any that have preceded it.

If we turn from the turf to the other events which are down in the sporting calendar for the year we shall find an equally promising prospect in every direction. In yachting, besides the usual cruises and regattas, there is likely to be at least one event of unusual interest—the contest for the Queen's Cup, the possession of which is coveted by the new yacht Countess of Dufferin, of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club. There are technical difficulties in the way of this match, but we presume they will be removed and the Canadians be afforded the opportunity of winning the cup which the America brought to this country a quarter of a century ago. Nothing could more conduce to a spirited and brilliant race than the desire to win a prize like this, and we trust the opportunity of winning it will be offered to those who seek it. The boating interest also gives excellent promise. The season begins with the Harlem Regatta, on the 17th of June. None but the clubs on the Harlem River will take part in this regatta. Later in June the eight-oared race between Harvard and Yale takes place at Springfield, and the intercollegiate race on Saratoga Lake follows in July. There is also a possibility of an international regatta at Saratoga, while that on the Schuylkill is to follow the regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen. There is also a promise of much activity in base ball, cricket, handball and racket, and as the year is one of great national rejoicing a new impetus cannot fail to be given to manly and athletic sports of every kind. In all this we see reason for congratulation, and we hope the progress of the sporting season will be at every step as brilliant as the promise. During the Centennial we want to show ourselves to our foreign visitors at our best, and in no way can we better do this than through the athletic games which for years we have been promoting with as much zeal, at least, as has been shown by other nations. The interest of the season will centre to some extent in the international matches—the yacht and boat races and the rifle match—but our credit can only be maintained by the excellence of our home affairs, and it is for these that we are most anxious.

CONKLING.—From the Tennessee papers we gather the fact that of the three probable Presidential candidates, Blaine, Morton and Conkling, the two first are out of the race and Conkling stands alone. In North Carolina the foresight of the HERALD in making Conkling the probable candidate is so far appreciated that the election of that statesman is prognosticated. Virginia, too, seems to recognize the fact that Conkling is as legitimately the follower of Grant as Van Buren was the follower of Jackson. In each case the successor represents the statesmanship which follows an administration based on military popularity.

EASTER SERMONS.—A day of showers and sunshine greeted the great, joyous festival of Christianity. The completion of the sacrifice receives its seal of the Divine in the rolling away of the barrier before the tomb, and the glory of the second life is typified sublimely in the whole story of the Resurrection. It was natural, therefore, that the sermons of our divines should turn lovingly around this story, so beautifully told by the evangelists and so lovingly clung to by the Universal Church through the nineteen centuries of Christianity. Not alone did the Catholics and Episcopalians do homage to the mystery of the rising of Christ from the dead by houses of worship glad with flowers and resonant with harmonies, but everywhere that the Gospel was preached in this city and Brooklyn the flowers were seen and the hymns of praise intoned. Our reports elsewhere describe at length how Easter Sunday was held in the churches.

Let the Cabinet Pull Together for Grant and Conkling.

The fact that the President has come to the conclusion that, in the absence of any chance for a third term, he can find no republican who can give a better expression to the views of his administration and whose election would be a more complete justification of his policy than Mr. Conkling, simplifies the canvass so far as the party is concerned. But a fact calculated to do harm is that the President's own Cabinet is not in harmony with his policy. Thus we have three members of the Cabinet who are now candidates for the Presidency. The first is Mr. Fish, who has a strong following in New York, headed by such men as Mr. Pierrepont, Mr. Jay and other eminent citizens. Then we have Mr. Jewell, who comes from a strong, hard-headed State; a handsome man, who would make as popular a candidate with the ladies as our own incomparable Wickham, the Tammany candidate for the Vice Presidency, and who has a strong following in New York and Connecticut. The next candidate is Bristow, whose nomination is a sentiment and bids fair to assume new and bold prominence. Unless checked by the power of the administration now there would be no reason for the republicans objecting to either of these most estimable gentlemen; but as we have a programme laid down by the President there is no reason why it should not be observed. The power of these statesmen over the canvass is marked when we remember that one has the Foreign Department, the other two the Post Office and the Treasury, the two most important departments in the government so far as patronage is concerned.

When Mr. Chase allowed his ambition to be President to go beyond all restraint he was hustled out of the Cabinet by the amiable Lincoln, who could stand many things, but would not permit any brother near his throne. When, in Jackson's time, Samuel D. Ingham, also a Secretary of the Treasury, showed a desire to support Calhoun against the wishes of the President, to whom Calhoun was especially obnoxious, he, too, was hustled out of the Cabinet. Now, we do not see why Grant should have a different rule in his Cabinet from that of Jackson and Lincoln.

More than all, if we have the President holding one opinion about the Presidential nomination and members of the Cabinet holding different opinions the result will be that the friends of the President's candidate will think that he is not sincere in his devotion; that he has another policy from what he avows; that he has, perhaps, a "dark horse" of his own to run in at the last moment. Let there be no misapprehension, no double dealing, about this matter. To that end let the President say to his Cabinet that he means not only to support Mr. Conkling for President as his personal choice, but to rally to his support the whole strength of the administration.

The Impeachment Trial.

The trial of General Belknap by the Senate, acting as a court of impeachment, will begin to-day. The President *pro tem.* of the Senate, Mr. Ferry, will preside throughout the trial, and as he was bred a business man and not a lawyer he will pass through a pretty severe ordeal. The Senate in the trial of an impeachment sits as a court, and, like ordinary courts of judicature, it must be governed by legal maxims and the established rules of evidence. Mr. Ferry's Michigan colleague, Senator Christiancy, would be a fitter presiding officer on such an occasion, for he is a learned jurist and has had long experience in the highest judicial office in his State. Until now there has never been an impeachment trial at Washington which was not presided over by a trained lawyer. The Chief Justice presides when the President of the United States is impeached, but this has happened only once, when Chief Justice Chase vindicated his own dignity and asserted the rights of the accused by a ruling which probably determined the result of the trial. Only a lawyer could have such a well-grounded confidence in his own judgment as would justify him in making such a ruling. Next to the case of Andrew Johnson, the most important impeachment trial was that of a federal judge in the early part of this century, when Aaron Burr presided, Vice President Burr was a lawyer by profession, and a remarkably astute and dexterous one, and he presided over the trial of Judge Chace with equal dignity and ability. It remains to be seen whether a mere business man like Mr. Ferry will acquit himself with credit as the presiding judge of the most imposing court known to our institutions. If he should make hasty or improper decisions the Senate, which is the real court and abounds with good lawyers, would overrule him; but it would be unfortunate if his decisions were often called in question.

Not much progress is to be expected to-day in the Belknap trial. We suppose his counsel will present his formal reply to the charges and disclose the line of defence. The Court will then allow a reasonable time for the preparation of arguments and fix a day for the hearing. It is expected that General Belknap's counsel will deny the jurisdiction of the Court in a case where the person impeached is out of office, and if the Senate should sustain this view the case will be dismissed. But if the Senate decides that it has jurisdiction we suppose there can be no reasonable doubt of the result of the trial.

Cameron and Stanley.

Lieutenant Cameron's reception on landing in Liverpool was worthy of that gallant African explorer's well won fame. In an interview had with him by a HERALD correspondent on the day of his arrival many interesting details of his trip across the continent were related, and its publication elsewhere will give geographers an opportunity of comparing notes upon the results of a journey which, rendered partially ineffective by untoward circumstances, is yet of great service to science. Progress in African geography is something to be won by slow, successive steps, the record of this journey

proving how near a dauntless explorer may be to success without succeeding, and we can well enter into his feelings of disappointment at the proper means failing him when triumph seemed within his grasp. His great object after leaving Ujiji was to follow the Lualaba to its mouth. This was destined not to fall to him; but it is interesting to note how even his failure helps the cause of science. In the first place, he found an outlet from Lake Tanganyika which he appears to be certain falls into the Lualaba. The elevation of the lake at the point of outlet he found to be lower than that of the Upper White Nile, and the presumption that the Lualaba is the Congo is therefore strengthened by the negative that it is not the Nile. The great verification, however, remains. Livingstone, who declared that the great river at the most northerly point he saw it had ceased its westing, was probably led into a generalization which, great as his experience was, may easily prove deceptive. To Mr. Henry M. Stanley, therefore, the task, with all its possibilities, is still open. The news of the latter which reached Lieutenant Cameron at Nyangwe was as late as Mr. Stanley's visit to King Mtesa's Court, of which the HERALD readers have been fully informed by Mr. Stanley's letters. We still think the rumors of desertions from Stanley's command exaggerated. Undoubtedly his passage from the Albert Niyanza region to the Lualaba is fraught with danger, particularly on account of the Egyptian war operations under Colonel Gordon. The murder of Colonel Bellefonds, the bearer of Stanley's last despatches, sufficiently indicates the character and present temper of the natives of that region. Still, where the chances of success are only one in a dozen, we have great faith in the dash, perseverance and fertility of resource of Mr. Stanley to eliminate the doubtful eleven.

QUEEN MARY.—The approaching production of Tennyson's drama at the Lyceum Theatre, London, revives the interest in the poet laureate's dramatic work. The play will undergo considerable cutting, and our London correspondent's review of its really strong points and the portions that, though beautiful in themselves, have no bearing on the plot, will be read with interest just now.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Historian Bancroft likes to ride horseback.

Queen Victoria is daily becoming more homely.

Roscoe Conkling smokes every afternoon when he is driving.

The French have a present fondness for Russian literature.

Senator Edmunds is stately, bilious, scholarly, dignified and partisan.

Prince Bismarck is said to intend to pass the spring at Lahr, on the Rhine.

General McClellan is talked of as colonel of the Fifth Maryland regiment.

Mark Twain wears a Spanish cloak, and though he is rich, he dresses slouchily.

Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, has a smooth, sweet voice, like bread and milk.

Ex-Congressman Jim Kavanah, of the "Far West," has begun to practice law in New York.

Longfellow writes a letter of praise of McDermott's "Do Not Sing that Song Again."

English, of Connecticut, is ahead for the nomination for Vice President on the democratic ticket.

Norristown *Herald*:—"There is plenty of game in the Black Hills. 'Seven-up' and 'poker' predominate."

A majority among the Scotch and Irish members of Parliament are strongly in favor of a woman's franchise bill.

Cardinal Manning says the cause of total abstinence has spread rapidly among the Irish population of the metropolis.

Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, arrived in the city yesterday morning and returned to Washington by the evening train.

Newton Booth, of whom so much was expected a year ago, has fallen into a common place and is no longer spoken of as the coming man.

The so-called "croakers" in a community are really the wholesome critics of a community. Their timid, healthy prophecies are usually correct.

In Washington the Methodist and the Episcopal churches are most numerous. The next in order are the Catholic, the Presbyterian and the Baptist churches.

The minority in the Virginia Republican Convention were first in favor of Bristow, but seeing the drift of affairs from attentively reading the HERALD they went for Conkling.

Julian Hawthorne, son of the great novelist, has thick lips. The father looked like a dilettant Daniel Webster, and it is no wonder if the son looks like Pauline Markham.

A Yonkers lady the other day took her favorite but dead canary to a William street man to be stuffed. "I don't mind a quarter," said she, "so put in plenty of sage and pa'sley."

There are but few of the larger cities of the world whose streets and avenues are so utterly destitute of trees, fountains, monuments, statues or other ornaments as those of San Francisco.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Times* insists that no member of Congress should be a delegate to the St. Louis Democratic Convention, on the ground that the President ought not to be a mere creature of Congress.

Mr. Charles C. Fulton, editor of the Baltimore *American*, writes a forcible letter against the policy of choosing an office-holders' delegation from Maryland to Cincinnati. He says such a delegation would be hostile to the republican sentiment of the State, which is "almost unanimous in favor of Blaine and Bristow."

Virginia, the mother of Presidents, seems likely to be the place where the whig party is to be revived. The old line whigs do not want to remain among the democrats, and they hate to go to the republicans. They have no where to lay their heads. They call themselves "conservatives." They talk much of Henry Clay. Probably they will remain democrats.

The Russian mind, says a European critic, is rather given to enthusiastic reception or thoroughgoing denial than to calm criticism and equable appreciation, the resolution of epic heroes and dramatic "properties" into the sun and the moon, the thunder storm and the whirlwind, the dawn and the dew, has either been carried too far or not taken up at all.

There are judges of art who declare that old gilding is infinitely preferable to new, and M. Garnier, the architect of the new Paris Opera House, felt this truth so strongly that he set himself to imitate the rich dingy look which old gilding acquires. This he contrived by painting all the portions that were to be so tinted of a deep yellow, and gilded merely the prominent surfaces, or such as would attract the light.

The San Francisco *Chronicle*, which never gets into a passion, replies to ex-Mayor Brown, of St. Louis, on the Chinese question, by saying that a tenth of the population of the Chinese Empire, if unrestrained in migration, would equal the white population of the United States, and it pertinently adds:—"We claim that our civilization is better than theirs—that the admitted fact that they can work cheaper than we and live does not prove that we must give way to them."

A correspondent of the Boston *Post* says that Governor Lippitt and Senator Anthony paid out money for votes to secure the Legislature to the republicans at the recent election almost as freely as the republicans did in the recent New Hampshire campaign, Anthony's object being, of course, a re-election to the Senate; but it is claimed that he is by no means sure of his game, the prohibitionists having nearly half the Legislature and the democrats holding the balance of power. It is said that a paper is in circulation to secure the formation of a committee of forty to investigate the charges of bribery. The law is very severe as regards the briber, but provides no punishment for the bribed. This story, however, is hardly trustworthy, considering the character of the accused.

CABLE NEWS

From All Parts of the Old World.

FRENCH ENTENTE WITH AMERICA

The Parisian Democracy Reaffirms the Principle of Republicanism.

RUSSO-AUSTRIAN UNION.

Eastern Insurgents in Partial Retirement Before the Turks.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

FRENCH DEMOCRACY PREPARING FOR THE WORKINGMEN'S REPRESENTATION AT THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL—A GRAND FETE IN AID OF THE EXPENSES FUND—THREE THOUSAND PERSONS PRESENT—VICTOR HUGO ON RADICALIST UNION AND THE FRATERNITY OF THE REPUBLICAN PEOPLES.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.]

PARIS, April 16, 1876.

I have just returned from the workingmen's *fête*, held in the Theatre of the Château d'Eau, in aid of the fund which is being made up to enable a delegation of French workmen to proceed to America and attend the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia.

A CROWDED ATTENDANCE.

All the places were taken beforehand, mainly in consequence of an announcement that MM. Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc would speak. The audience numbered 3,000 well dressed, respectable looking persons, including a large number of females.

MUSIC.

The musical exercises were fine and the choruses in excellent *ensemble*.

M. LOUIS BLANC'S ADDRESS.

M. Louis Blanc opened the proceedings with a long speech, retracing the history of the working of republican institutions in America.

NATIONAL MAGNANIMITY.

A significant allusion to the "magnanimity which was shown by the North to the South after the war for secession" was enthusiastically cheered, as referring to the position of the amnesty question in France.

M. VICTOR HUGO'S ADDRESS.

M. Victor Hugo's speech was bitter, epigrammatical and eloquent. He covered the whole ground of European politics, concluding, thus:—"Ah! messieurs, all the efforts of despotism in favor of reaction have only resulted in the triumph of republican principles and the close fraternization of France and America."

INDUSTRY AND FREEDOM.

All the speakers extolled the people of the United States for their industry and activity, and for the example they gave of love of liberty. They set forth the advantages which would result from the proposed visit of the French workmen to America, and dwelt particularly on the progress of industry as a means of cementing the bonds of friendship between France and the United States.

MONEY RECEIPTS.

The receipts for admission to the meeting amounted to about $1,400.

HOW THE CASH IS TO BE APPROPRIATED.

Half the proceeds are devoted to the fund for sending the delegation of workmen to Philadelphia, and the remainder to the relief of relatives of Communist convicts.

AN ENGLISH REPORT OF THE MEETING OF FRENCH INDUSTRIALS.

LONDON, April 17, 1876.

The *Standard's* Paris correspondent says 5,000 people attended the meeting addressed by MM. Hugo and Blanc yesterday.

M. BLANC'S DISCOURSE LAUDED.

M. Blanc's discourse on the Philadelphia Exhibition was exceedingly fine. It sketched the history of Philadelphia and made an appeal for amnesty which was received with the utmost enthusiasm. M. Blanc believed the Centennial Exhibition would complete the reconciliation of the North and South which was commenced by amnesty. American statesmen had exerted themselves to prevent hatred succeeding defeat. They understood that order would never be permanently re-established when it was not restored in the hearts of the vanquished. He stated France would be represented at Philadelphia by 2,000 exhibitors. It was also desired that 120 delegates of the workingman, representing sixty corporations, should be sent there. The sum voted by the municipality of Paris was barely sufficient to defray the expense. He described the part France had taken in American colonization and American liberation, and declared that the Centennial was, in consequence thereof, a French *fête* and *fête* of human intellect, which could not fail to advance education and humanity.

Victor Hugo made an extravagant speech in eulogy of America. He declared America was indebted to France for the abolition of slavery. France would be indebted to America for Amnesty. The twentieth century would witness the United States of America clasping the United States of Europe in a brotherly embrace.

The orator was enthusiastically applauded.

A CHAMPION FRENCH ROWER TO TAKE PART IN THE REGATTA.

M. Blanc, in the course of his speech, stated that Geslin, the champion French rower, had promised to take part in the regatta at Philadelphia and would take with him four companions, and, if that number were unobtainable, two, or go alone.

THE COST OF EACH WORKMAN.

M. Blanc estimated the expenses of each workman delegated to the Centennial at $300, and said it would be necessary to raise $10,000 in addition to the sum voted by the municipality and the subvention which would probably be granted by the Chambers.

THE FRENCH CENTENNIAL DELEGATION.

The following letter has been addressed to the journalists of America by the delegation of French workingmen elected to attend the Centennial Exhibition, and shows the anxiety they feel lest any rumors like the one referred to in the letter should cause the object of their visit to be misunderstood:—

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PRESS:—

GENTLEMEN—Would you be so kind as to call the attention of your readers, and especially of your working classes, to the following fact:—

Sixty syndicates (trade unions) of Parisian workingmen are now collecting funds and making due preparations to send delegates to the Centennial Exhibition in order to inspect the various sections, compare the different articles, and be thus enabled to make reports calculated to promote improvements in every particular craft. Among the delegates will be professors and teachers of both sexes, who will give all their attention to the special subject of schools and methods, with a view to the institution of a new system of education at once secular, civic and technical.

We are told that some of your American workmen entertain apprehensions with regard to the intended visit of these few Parisian craftsmen. They seem to fear that our countrymen may be disposed to accept work in American shops and thus become instrumental in introducing European labor into your country on a scale large enough to cause a reduction of wages.

We prize too much the esteem and friendship of our fellow laborers in America to allow them to remain under such a wrong impression with regard to us. Therefore we beg of you, gentlemen, to publish the present address in order to let them know well the real position of our delegates. They have good situations in this country, and intend to visit America solely with a view of examining and comparing the numerous and choice products exhibited in the magnificent buildings at Fairmount Park, and celebrating with their American brethren the glorious centenary of a republic sister to our own.

In Europe we are earnestly engaged in a movement tending to a constant increase of our wages. In visiting America our intention is much more to extend our knowledge and promote the welfare of the working classes all over the globe than to contribute in the least degree to the injury of our fellow laborers of the New World.

Three years ago we made an excursion to Vienna, which resulted in the formation of a bond of union between Austrian and French workingmen.

We hope that ties of a still stronger nature will bind American and French workmen in consequence of our intended visit to Philadelphia.

We remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours. On behalf of the committee:—

Daniel (shoemaker), Ebezer (clockmaker), Machiels (cabinetmaker), Gauttard (sculptor), Birelbach (chairmaker), Amoureux (sadler), Feltesse (optician), Mlle. André (dressmaker), Corsin (morocco finisher), Menestrier (compositor), Autran (jeweller), Desplanches (coachmaker), Fremineur (farrier), Roulleau (nailmaker), Bondier (bookbinder).

AUG. DESMOULINS (teacher), Secretary.

FRANCE.

ELECTIONS FOR THE ASSEMBLY—RADICAL GAINS OVER CANDIDATES OF THE LEFT AND CLERICALS.

PARIS, April 16, 1876.

Elections were held to-day to fill vacancies in the Chamber of Deputies, caused by the return of a member from more than one district.

TRIUMPH FOR THE RADICALS.

At Marseilles M. Bouquet, radical, was elected by 4,244 votes.

M. Garnier Pages, of the Left, received 1,938 votes.

At Lille, M. Mazure, radical, was elected, receiving 6,600 votes, against 2,300 for M. Du Tilleul, of the Left, and 2,100 for M. Vrau, clericalist.

Second ballots are necessary in Bordeaux and the Seventeenth arrondissement of Paris.

In the latter M. Pascal Duprat heads the poll.

A FINE ARTS EXHIBITION TO BE HELD.

An official decree has been issued announcing that a universal exhibition of fine arts will be held in 1878 simultaneously with the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition already announced.

RUSSIA.

THE CIRCULATION OF POLITICAL ALARMS CONDEMNED.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 16, 1876.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* reproduces the pacific assurances which appeared in the Vienna *Political Correspondence* of April 13, to the effect that there had not been the slightest difference between Russia and Austria, and both Powers would continue to act conjointly for the pacification of Turkey.

The *Journal* entreats the public to give no credit to the alarming reports which were in circulation last week.

TURKEY.

THE INSURGENTS RETIRE FROM TREBINJE.

RAGUSA, April 16, 1876.

The insurgents have withdrawn from the vicinity of Trebinje.

DECIDED DENIAL OF THE AUSTRIAN DECLARATION OF FRIENDSHIP FOR RUSSIA.

LONDON, April 17, 1876.

In spite of the declaration of Austria, published by the St. Petersburg government, denying the speech hostile to Russia, which was attributed to Baron Rodich, a correspondent of the *Ruski Mir* sends a special despatch reasserting the original statement and declaring that he and two others were present when Rodich spoke of "Russia as defeated by Turkey."

GERMAN INFERENCES.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* points out as a significant fact that the *Mir* thus contradicts an official statement, and says it is a proof of the power the Sclave party have in St. Petersburg.

CUBA.

VOLUNTEERS RELIEVED FROM DUTY IN THE FIELD.

HAVANA, April 16, 1876.

The Havana Volunteers will henceforth do no campaign duty, as their services in the field are no longer considered necessary.

INDIA.

ARMED RIOTERS DEMONSTRATING AGAINST AN OPPRESSIVE RAJAH.

LONDON, April 17, 1876.

A Calcutta despatch to the *Times* says the troubles in Bustar, the beginning of which was reported in a despatch of April 9, now look more serious, but there has been no actual fighting as yet.

Large numbers of armed rioters are collecting.

A RAJAH IN DANGER.

The people are principally incensed against the exactions of the Rajah, who has taken refuge in the fort.

ABYSSINIA.

THE EGYPTIAN ARMY SAID TO BE SURROUNDED BY THE KING'S TROOPS—A DEMAND FOR INDEMNITY.

LONDON, April 17, 1876.

A special despatch to the *Standard*, dated Alexandria, Saturday, says reports have been received there that the Egyptian army has been surrounded by the Abyssinians and its situation is critical, and that Abyssinia demands an indemnity for the expenses of the war.

SAMOA.

CAREER OF COLONEL STEINBERGER—BENEFICIAL EFFECT OF HIS VISIT TO THE NAVIGATOR ISLANDS—LETTER OF A PROMINENT CHIEF TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1876.

As something has recently been said about Colonel Steinberger in connection with Samoa at the Navigator Islands it may be interesting to recall the fact that in March, 1873, Colonel Steinberger was appointed a special agent of this government to visit and report upon those islands.

REPORT OF STEINBERGER.

In an elaborate report made to the Secretary of State he gives a circumstantial account of his council with the assembled chiefs, telling them that he was not clothed with diplomatic power to treat with them; that he had come from a great nation in a small unarmed vessel; that his desire was to meet and confer with them; that he was accredited to Samoa and the Samoans, not to the white foreign residents; that he was aware of the fact that they now felt keenly the transfer of lands to the whites, which was the result of their own tribal feuds, and the advantage taken of their necessities, and that the Prime Minister of America had instructed him to advise the natives against the sale of lands to foreigners. He assured them of the kindly feeling of our government, and the interest taken in them, and that in his journeyings he should mingle with them, shrinking from no hardships, and would ever be in earnest in his efforts to learn with and from them.

THE COUNCIL OF NATIVES.

At this council were grave and dignified chiefs who a few months before were enemies at war. From that day to the hour of his departure from the islands the chieftains would seek him, asking advice and detailing their plans for the creation of government and the establishment of laws. For the first time they felt they had met a white man, other than missionaries, who advised them against the sale of their land and mingled freely with them.

WITHOUT SINISTER MOTIVES.

The feeling became diffused throughout the islands, and the "Alie Amerika" came to be known as their friend. The native combatants came to realize that they were the objects of common plunder, and made peace with one another. It appears from the documents that a paper signed by foreigners, residents on the islands, was addressed to Colonel Steinberger, asking a favorable consideration of the petition, signed by a large and influential majority of high chiefs and rulers, praying that the

PROTECTION OF THE UNITED STATES

be extended to that group of islands. Colonel Steinberger addressed a farewell letter to the Samoan chiefs, in which he said:—

Your flag is the emblem of your unity and the earnest of your good intentions. It speaks a language to you. Be true to it; I have saluted it. Now the maintenance of your body politic is in your hands.

The following is among the enclosures addressed to the President of the United States:—

HOUSE OF MALICTOA,
MOATOA, Oct. 4, 1873.

CHIEF—This is my letter of love to you, the chief who rules America. I am very much pleased with regard to the union between our governments. My desire is that good arise for this land. Now this is my opinion and my wish; be pleased to appoint for us the chief Colonel Steinberger. It is very proper for that chief to come here to make things straight in this land. This is all my letter. May God grant you health and strength.

MALICTOA, Zanpepa.

No other communication than that sent to the two houses of Congress on the subject of Samoa two years ago have been transmitted to Congress.

WASHINGTON.

An Important Issue Between the House and the District Court.

THE KILBOURN HABEAS CORPUS.

Possible Conflict Between the Legislature and the Judiciary.

THE BELKNAP IMPEACHMENT.

The Missing Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad.

GRANT'S PARTIALITY FOR CONKLING.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1876.

BITTER PARTISAN SPIRIT MANIFESTED BY A CERTAIN CLASS OF REPUBLICANS—UNFAIR ATTEMPT TO MAKE THE DEMOCRATS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE KILBOURN HABEAS CORPUS CONFLICT—THE OLD CRY OF "REBEL."

An attempt has been made here to-day by republican partisans to make the struggle over the habeas corpus writ issued by Judge Cartter for the production of Kilbourn appear as a new democratic outrage, and there has been a good deal of rejoicing among the baser kind of republicans over a possible conflict between the House and the Court, which, these persons fondly hope, may prove serious and involve an outright act of force by the President. Such phrases as "We will see what this Confederate Congress will do when it is confronted by federal bayonets once more" may be heard, and there is an evident intention to make a party cry that the democrats are interfering with the writ of habeas corpus.

Nothing can be falser or meaner than this. It is not a party question at all in the House, nor was it a party question in the Judiciary Committee. Three out of the four republicans on that committee voted for the resolution refusing to obey the writ; of the seven democrats, two—Proctor Knott, the chairman, and W. P. Lynde, two of the ablest lawyers in the House—dissented. In the House on Saturday, one of the strongest speeches against obeying the writ was made by a republican member of the committee, Judge Lawrence, and it is understood that Mr. Hoar will speak on Monday, also contending that the House ought to refuse to obey the writ. It is grossly false, therefore, to say that if the House shall refuse to obey the writ this will be the act of democrats, unless the vote shall so prove it. At present the question is not one on which party lines are drawn, and some of the strongest republicans, as Judge Lawrence and Mr. Hoar, contend that the House ought to disobey the writ.

Partisan spirit crops to the surface here on all occasions, but it is only just to say that it is displayed far more bitterly by the republicans than by the democrats. The phrase "This Confederate Congress" is very commonly used, and the baser kind of republicans lose no opportunity to stir up hatred toward the democrats and to bring up and use for their party purposes the recollections of the war. There are men of this kind whose sufficent answer to a democrat's argument is that "he fought for the rebellion," and who are incapable of getting beyond or above that narrow standpoint. There is no doubt that much of the legislation of the present session will be controlled by this contemptible and unpatriotic spirit, which continually fans the hatred of one section toward the other. It is fair to add that there are, of course, a great many republicans who are above this, as is shown every day. It is the insignificant men who have no legitimate influence who are ready to cry out "Rebel," and think it an excellent preparation for the Presidential campaign.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1876.

THE RECUSANT WITNESS CASE—THE CONSEQUENCES OF A REFUSAL BY THE HOUSE TO OBEY THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS—A DISGRACEFUL WRANGLE THREATENED.

A grave, not to say critical, question is at issue in the controversy between the House of Representatives and the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in the matter of the writ of the Court requiring the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House to produce the body of Hallett Kilbourn in court next Tuesday morning. The writ, it will be remembered, was issued last Tuesday, and the Sergeant-at-Arms, under the ordinary regulations of the court, had three days in which to make his return. Friday being a legal holiday the three days did not expire until Saturday. The question had meantime been referred to the Judiciary Committee, who, yesterday, reported by resolution to instruct the Sergeant-at-Arms to disobey the writ, and the whole day was given over to debating the subject. Meantime the Sergeant-at-Arms proceeded to the court without his prisoner and stated what the action of the House had been and was in the matter. Strictly speaking the Sergeant-at-Arms would have been at this juncture in contempt of the court and might have been arrested at the command of the Judge, had the latter chosen to have recognized the contempt of the writ as existing. But it would seem that the Court has discretion to say when the contempt begins, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was, therefore, suffered to depart, with the understanding that the writ was definitely returnable next Tuesday morning. Before that time the debate in the House will have been brought to a conclusion by the enforcement of the previous question, which is ordered to be taken at three o'clock on Monday afternoon, when the momentous question will be decided whether the House of Representatives, through its agent, the Sergeant-at-Arms, will obey or disobey the writ of habeas corpus. Should the decision be to disobey the sacred and time-honored mandate of the Court, it will be the first time in the history of the country that such a conflict of power has arisen; and the question arises, What and how serious will be the consequences? The Court, in executing and enforcing the writ, will call on the Marshal of the District, who in turn, in case of resistance, may call on the President of the United States, and the latter may in turn summon the military and naval forces of the United States to assist him; and the query suggests itself, What force, organized or unorganized, can Congress put in opposition to the above recognized allies of the Court?

The case has progressed so far before the Supreme Court of the District and the House of Representatives as to show that unless the House agrees to produce the body of Kilbourn in obedience to the order of the Court very serious consequences will arise between the House and the Court. It may be regarded as certain because it is understood that Judge Cartter has so declared that if the Sergeant-at-Arms, under the instructions of the House, refuses on Tuesday to produce Kilbourn in court Judge Cartter will issue an attachment and commit the Sergeant-at-Arms for contempt of court.

People here who would like a row say that if the Court calls for assistance to enable its officers to enforce a writ of the Court it would be made upon the President, and if aid was furnished by him it would be from the army, and this call will undoubtedly be made if the attachment of the Sergeant-at-Arms is decided upon and is subsequently resisted by the House. There is no reason to doubt that if the House of Representatives does produce Kilbourn in court he will be discharged from custody of the House, since it seems to be well understood that all the Justices of the District Court hold that Congress has provided by law a method by which recusant witnesses, being certified as such to the District Attorney by the presiding officer of either house, are to be proceeded against and punished by indictment and trial in the District Court. It is also held that a continued punishment by the House, after indictment, for this offence by the Court is equivalent to twice punishing a man for the same offence, and also an interference with the duties of the Court and its processes, both of which are prescribed by a law of Congress, which one house certainly has no right to set aside. Some of the justices hold that the proceeding against Kilbourn on the part of the House is altogether illegal and unconstitutional, because, in the first instance, the committee which called Kilbourn had no jurisdiction of the particular branch of the subject which they were investigating, and, in the second place, that it had no such authority over the private books and papers of this citizen as it claimed.

Despite the alarming aspect of the controversy, and notwithstanding the fears of some who foresee a wrangle over the question as disgraceful as the revolutionary turmoil of a South American Republic, there is good reason for believing that the order for the previous question to-morrow afternoon will result in a resolution instructing the Sergeant-at-Arms to obey the writ. It is fair also to say that party lines are not clearly drawn in the contest, and that men of both parties are found on either side.

BELKNAP'S IMPEACHMENT—FORMALITIES TO BE OBSERVED IN THE SENATE TO-DAY—MANNER OF CONDUCTING THE TRIAL.

The Senate will meet as usual to-morrow, April 17, at noon, but at half-past twelve o'clock the presiding officer, Mr. Ferry, will arise and state that the hour at which the Senate is to resolve itself into a court of impeachment in the case of ex-Secretary Belknap has arrived, and will direct Sergeant-at-arms French to make due proclamation. Mr. French will then advance from his seat, on the left of the President *pro tem.*, and make proclamation as follows:—

"Hear ye! Hear ye! Hear ye! All persons are commanded to keep silence, on pain of imprisonment, while the Senate of the United States Senate is sitting for the trial of the articles of impeachment exhibited by the House of Representatives against William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War."

The Chief Justice of the United States, clad in his judicial robes, will then be escorted into the Senate Chamber by Messrs. Edmunds and Thurman and will administer the oath to such Senators (about a dozen in number) as were not present when the Senate first resolved itself into a court of impeachment. The reading of the articles of impeachment will probably be dispensed with. An order will then be made directing the Secretary of the Senate to notify the House that the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, is ready to proceed with the trial of William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War. The President *pro tem.* will next direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to introduce the managers, who will appear and take seats at a table provided for them on the left of the President *pro tem.* The counsel for General Belknap will be assigned seats on the right of the President *pro tem.*, and the witness stand will be placed on the platform just below and on the right of the presiding officer. The Secretary of the Senate, Major McDonald, will then read the return of the Sergeant-at-Arms to the summons issued by the Senate. The chief clerk will subsequently administer an oath to the Sergeant-at-Arms, declaring that in the matter of serving the summons he performed the services therein prescribed, "So help you God." having resolved itself into a committee of the whole, will then be announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and will enter and take seats provided for them in the rear of the Senators. The presiding officer will then announce to the counsel for Belknap that the Court will hear them, when a written request, signed by said Belknap, asking for additional time, will probably be submitted. The matter of postponement may be argued by the managers, but the question will finally be put to the Senate for a decision. As Andrew Johnson was granted forty days, it is not unlikely that the Senate will grant a motion for postponement in the present case.

It is not probable that General Belknap will appear except by counsel. It is understood that his presence will not be required, but he will act his own pleasure in this matter. On the trial of Andrew Johnson tickets of admission were issued to the galleries. On the present occasion, however, no tickets will be required. The presiding officer of the Senate will decide points of procedure as they come up, and if objection is made will submit them to the Court. In case the latter desires to consult in reference to any particular matter it will retire to the ladies' reception room, where a session will be held with closed doors, and the result will be subsequently announced in the Senate Chamber.

During the trial the House can do no business of a legislative character, but the members are expected to be present daily in the Senate Chamber.

THE MISSING BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY—A REMINISCENCE OF THE CREDIT MOBILIER—CURIOUS CONDITION OF AFFAIRS UNEARTHED BY AN ATTORNEY—A CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION OF THE MANAGEMENT OF THE ROAD PROBABLE.

It has been known for some time that a number of bonds belonging to the Union Pacific Railroad Company have been missing or were not properly accounted for by the officers of the company. These bonds consisted of $247,000 first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, and $110,000 United States six per cents. A prominent lawyer in this city made during the year 1874 a proposition to the company through a government director to find out where the missing bonds were. These bonds were said to have been lost at the time of the company's removal from New York to Boston. The proposition was strenuously resisted for a long time, but at last a contract was entered into. The attorney immediately communicated with a Mr. Spence, who had been a bookkeeper for the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The two set to work on the books of the company and developed a strange condition of affairs. Instead of the bonds having been abstracted during the famous raid of the late James Fisk, Jr., on the safe of the company, it was discovered by stubs and the memoranda of the bookkeeper that the bonds had been variously manipulated and had passed finally into the hands of some of the prominent officers of the company. The attorney then demanded that when he had produced the proofs that suits should be brought against the trustees of Oakes Ames' original contract, as he had concluded that he could show that the bonds which were missing were traceable into the hands of the assistant treasurer, of the trustees and the secretary and treasurer of the Crédit Mobilier, and that they were responsible for the bonds. He further discovered that the books were altered in important particulars, and he says that he can now show that the bonds were divided up among Messrs. Sidney Dillon, Ham and Crane. Later on in the process of his investigation Mr. G. M. Dodge, of Iowa, who has figured in the financial affairs of Jay Gould, had an interview with him and endeavored to persuade him that he had not discovered anything reliable, and that his suspicions were entirely groundless, while but a few hours previously, when riding up to the St. Nicholas Hotel in New York with one of the government directors, he said that the attorney had unearthed very important and to him astounding facts about the management of the road. Subsequently William E. Chandler, of this city, who has co-operated with G. M. Dodge, offered this attorney $3,000 in settlement of what he had done, and, it is believed, with a view to have him desist from any further proceedings in the case. As his earnings under the contract would be $125,000 he declined and still insists upon the suits being brought, having retained for himself two attorneys. The government director in question stands by him and wants to see everything probed to the bottom. Things had reached this pass when, on Friday, ex-Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway, G. M. Dodge and William E. Chandler were standing near the door of the room occupied by the Judiciary Committee of the House, and Mr. Dodge, having been fruitlessly sought after in his varying peregrinations throughout the country as a witness formerly, was then and there summoned. It is expected to prove by him at once just what he said to the government director, and from that point to bring the whole management of the Union Pacific road before Congress for investigation.

PRESIDENT GRANT AND THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION—CONKLING TO RECEIVE THE SUPPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATION—ADVICE TO A VIRGINIA REPUBLICAN.

Charles W. Harrison, of Richmond, Va., called on the President a few days ago with a letter of introduction from Colonel Mosby. The object of Mr. Harrison's visit was to consult the President in relation to instructing the Virginia republican delegates as to the proper candidate to vote for at the Cincinnati Convention. The President received the gentleman kindly, and expressed himself with more than usual freedom. Mr. Harrison represents a large number of republicans in his State, and he explained the object of his visit without reserve to a friend, who says the result of the interview was that President Grant spoke highly of Senator Conkling, and referred to him as the coming man in terms so plain that Mr. Harrison saw at once that the Senator from New York would receive the undivided support of the administration in the coming campaign. The gallant Virginian will go home and report to his friends accordingly.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1876.

NO ADDITIONAL ARRESTS IN THE SAFE BURGLARY CASE—WHEREABOUTS OF THE IMPLICATED PARTIES—RUMORS AFLOAT.

No new arrests have been made in the safe burglary case, but no trouble is anticipated in obtaining the presence here of Whitley, Nettleship, Hayes and Cons whenever they are wanted. Whitley's pardon depends upon his testifying in the case, and upon his testimony depends the entire case against General Babcock. Harrington's whereabouts are unknown at present. There are rumors that he is purposely evading arrest. The opinion prevails, however, that he will not keep out of the way any length of time, but will come forward and take his chances upon a disagreement of the jury on the trial rather than hide for years to come. The evidence of his guilt is said to be very positive and conclusive, as all the witnesses were connected with him at one time or another, before and after the burglary.

Rumors have prevailed and statements have been made that the Grand Jury have evidence before them implicating ex-Governor Shepherd, Thomas Shepherd, Dr. Sharp and others, but it can be authoritatively stated that there is not a particle of evidence in the District Attorney's office or in the hands of the Grand Jury implicating any other person whomsoever beside those already indicted. Some suspicion has been directed toward Chief Devoe, but there is no evidence against him in the safe burglary case. It is not believed that Major Harrington was in any way guilty of packing the jury that was charged. He may, however, have unwittingly used a list of names for talesmen put into his hands by Harrington or some of his friends, and, while that is the subject of investigation, it is not believed by the District Attorney that any guilt will attach to him. District Attorney Wells has been very vigilant in the safe burglary case, and will bring it to trial at the earliest practicable moment, but does not think it will be reached before the middle of June. There are several important cases waiting for trial, including the Sugg Fort and Witowski frauds, the Parker and Brooks cotton claim and others, which will be tried before the safe burglary case can be reached.

THE BLAINE SCANDAL.

HOW THE MAINE STATESMAN PAID FOR GIVING BAD ADVICE—A TRANSACTION WITHOUT POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

BOSTON, April 16, 1876.

The *Herald* to-morrow will publish a special despatch from Augusta, Me., giving a statement of James M. Hager, of Richmond, Me., to the effect that in 1869 he purchased $13,000 of stocks and bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad, on the recommendation of Mr. Blaine that it was a good investment, paying $10,000 for them. In 1872, telling Mr. Blaine the investment had turned out badly, he offered to take them off his hands, and did so, paying him $10,000. Mr. Hager says there was not the slightest political significance in the transaction.

AVERY AND M'DONALD.

ON THE WAY TO THE PENITENTIARY—EVIDENCE THAT MIGHT HAVE CLEARED THE EX-CHIEF CLERK.

ST. LOUIS, April 16, 1876.

General McDonald and W. O. Avery left this evening for the Penitentiary at Jefferson City. McDonald was gay, jocose and full of humor, but Avery was much depressed and shunned the gaze of the crowd at the depot and the people in the cars. On the way up Avery regained his spirits somewhat and became more talkative.

AVERY'S STATEMENT.

He stated to reporters on board the train that on his return to Washington, after his trial and conviction here, he found a letter which he had diligently searched for on several previous occasions, explaining why the two one hundred dollar notes were sent from St. Louis to him and to Captain Joseph. He did not give the exact words contained in the letter, but expressed the belief that had it been in the evidence in his trial, it would have cleared him. He showed it to Colonel Dyer, and the latter expressed surprise that Judge Krum did not make the letter one of the grounds for his motion for a new trial.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, April 17—1 A. M.

Probabilities.

In the South Atlantic and Gulf States, warmer southerly winds, veering to colder northwesterly, rising barometer and clear weather will prevail, with a moderate norther in Texas.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, the Upper Mississippi and the Lower Missouri valleys and the upper lakes, rising barometer, colder northwest winds and clear weather.

For the lower lakes, the Middle and Eastern States, rising barometer, west and northwest winds, partly cloudy or clear weather and lower temperature, with, possibly, frosts in the northern portion.

Cautionary signals continue at Indianola and Galveston.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

	1875.	1876.		1875.	1876.
3 A. M.	46	49	3:30 P. M.	46	60
6 A. M.	47	48	6 P. M.	44	55
9 A. M.	47	52	9 P. M.	33	47
12 M.	45	58	12 P. M.	33	45

Average temperature yesterday.......... 51¾

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......... 42⅝

OBITUARY.

EX-GOVERNOR TRUSTON POLK.

A despatch from St. Louis, Mo., under date of the 16th inst., announces the death of ex-Governor Truston Polk, which occurred in that city at an early hour yesterday morning.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

R. de Pestel, Minister for Holland at Washington, and G. J. Van der Oudermeuler, Mr. Van Kerbwich and C. Muysken, Centennial Commissioners for Holland, are at the Hoffman House. Hans von Bülow is among the late arrivals at the Windsor Hotel. Senator Sherman S. Rogers, of Buffalo, is registered at the St. Cloud Hotel. Captain W. H. Thompson, of the steamship Celtic, and Senator B. Platt Carpenter, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. E. C. Banfield, of New Hampshire, is staying at the St. James Hotel.

RECIPE FOR A FAIR SKIN.—USE DAILY, GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, the national purifier. HILL'S HAIR DYE, Black or Brown, 50c.

A.—FOR ELEGANT AND FIRST CLASS HATS GO direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau st.

ADMIRABLE REMEDY.—THE BEAUTIFUL SILK ELASTIC TRUSS, supplied only by ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, 683 Broadway, everywhere supersedes the wretched antiquated metal trusses formerly used.

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EASTER.

The Church Puts Off the Trappings of Woe and Again Rejoices.

GRAND MUSIC AND BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS.

Eloquent Discourses on the Lessons from the Saviour's Tomb.

CHRIST, OUR REDEEMER, LIVETH.

The Question of Immortality Viewed in the Light of the Resurrection.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES.

THE RESURRECTION OF CHRIST—SERMON BY THE REV. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH.

The services at the Church of the Disciples were varied and exceedingly interesting. The church was literally packed, a great number standing during the whole service. The floral decorations were very beautiful. On the front of the organ, immediately over Mr. Hepworth's chair, the half circle under the trumpets was a solid bed of smilax, with an immense cluster of calla lilies in the centre; vines of the smilax were trailing down the pillars on each side of the organ. The centrepiece on the platform was a large cross, composed of tea roses, calla lilies and white pinks. Another very handsome piece was a large column of white flowers, surmounted by a cross of violets. Another piece was a crown of white pinks and tea rosebuds. There were many baskets and bouquets, enough to line the large platform all round. These flowers were given, as is the usual custom in this church, by the various members, in token of their joys or sufferings or bereavements of the year past. About twenty children were baptized and 200 new members joined the church. This is the largest number that has ever joined this church at one time. After the sermon the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered. Another change was made in the usual services, by departing, for once, from the congregational singing only. Mr. Sargent, the precentor, sang a voluntary. Mr. Hepworth selected his text from St. Luke, xxiv. 34—"The Lord is risen indeed, or the Lord is indeed risen." He said:—I would like to examine this morning the simple historic fact of the resurrection and find on what amount of testimony it is based. I would like to apply to it th sharpest criticism of which I am capable and to sift the facts with the utmost acumen, receiving nothing as truth without a severe cross-examination. Let us begin at the beginning. Jesus had more than once predicted to His disciples that He would leave them shortly, and He had also announced to them the fact that the grave would not be able to hold Him; that whatever the hatred of the world might accomplish that death would be defeated; He would, though overcome for a time by those in power, He would, in the end, achieve a glorious and lasting victory—the victory over the grave. The disciples could not appreciate His words, and when they saw His eyes were closed in actual death, and when they laid Him in the tomb, they felt that the end had come. The Pharisees, however, were determined that nothing should be left undone on their part to secure the final defeat of Jesus Christ, and we are told that the next day that followed the day of preparation, the chief priest came to Pilate, saying, sir, we remember that that deceiver said, when yet He was alive:—"After three days I will arise again." Now, command that the sepulchre be made secure till after the three days, lest—not that He should keep His promise, but that His disciples might not be able to steal Him away and say, "He is risen." Pilate said, "Ye have a watch, go your way and make it as secure as you can;" and they sealed the stone and set a watch. Let us call these witnesses one by one. Here is the high priest; he has been planning for a long time the destruction of the Galilean; he has at last entrapped Him and he has arraigned Him in court, witnesses have been suborned to testify falsely, the court has decided against Him and He is led up the side of that rugged hill and nailed to the cross and watched till He breathes His last. Those eyes were vigilant, for

HATRED WATCHES WELL.

After He has been laid in the tomb they remember what He has said, and in order to crush this new heresy out of the hearts of all the Hebrews in the Holy Land by one consummate piece of action they go to the Roman Governor and ask him to lend them a sufficient guard for three days. Their request is granted. There is the body; the high priest has seen it; the Scribes have looked upon it and they have all gazed at each other with congratulation and said, with scornful voice, "Dead, dead." Then they sealed it and watched all Friday night, all Saturday and Saturday night and Sunday morning, and yet mark the result. At the end of the Sabbath (our Saturday) as it began to dawn toward the first day of the week (our Sunday), in the twilight of the dawn came Mary Magdalen and the other Mary to see the sepulchre, and behold! there was a great earthquake and an angel from heaven came and rolled the stone away from the door and sat upon it. His countenance was like lightning and his raiment like snow, and the keepers quaked with fear. Let us not depend on the testimony of the two Marys. We will call into court evidence of an entirely different character—the evidence of hatred and enmity, which admits only those facts it must—And behold, some of the watch came into the city and showed unto the chief priest all the things that had been done, that the seal had been broken and the stone rolled away and the tomb was empty. The high priest sent for a convention of the high officers of the Temple and when they were assembled and had taken counsel they gave—cowards as they were, they were not willing to accept the truth when it was palpable—they gave large money to the soldiers and said, "Do you say that His disciples came and stole Him away while you slept, and if it comes to the Governor's ears we will persuade him to save you," and the Roman soldiers did as they were taught. Brethren, these are the open facts of the case. Christ predicted that He would rise again; that He did rise is beyond all dispute. He was laid in the tomb; He was watched by the vigilant eyes of His enemies, and yet, in spite of it all, when the hour of heaven struck that He should be called forth out of the gloom of the grave, an angel came down clothed with the power of omnipotence and broke the seal, and the rolling of the stone sounded like an earthquake, and the soldiers ran to tell the high priests that they had lied and He had told the truth.

I have lingered over these facts because they belong to the meditations of this hour. Some things are not plain, but these facts are very plain to us. It is true that He lives. We believe that Christ has risen, and we are told since Christ has risen we shall also rise, and those of us who have taken our vows of fealty shall take upon us the robes of righteousness, O blessed privilege! Here we grope in the dark a little, but there we shall see plainly. The key of life is death after all. God is close to us to-day, I know. It is our resurrection morning, and we put these flowers on our platform to tell Him that we have still a hope. O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory? We are born into union with those we love.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

THE PRESENT ASPECT OF IMMORTALITY—SERMON OF REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM.

Yesterday morning there was the usual large and fashionable audience to hear the eloquent preacher who holds forth in the large hall of the Masonic Temple. The floral decorations of the reading desk were unusually fine, the base being hid by superb calla lilies entombed in a wilderness of smilax and heartsease, while on the right of the desk, on the table, were a profusion of rosebuds, whose fragrance filled the hall. Mr. Frothingham commenced the services of the morning by reading a lesson from the Old Testament:—"Lord, thou hast been our refuge in all generations; thou turnest man to dust," &c.; after which, he said:—"All things subject to birth are subject to death; therefore it does not behoove thee to grieve about that which is immortal. There is no inquisition in the grave; have regard for thy good name, for that shall remain with thee." A legend was once told of a sect who desired to know something of immortality, and from among all their wise men they chose one who should pass into the invisible world to discover the secrets of the immortals. The lamps were lighted; three cups of wine were filled and placed near the being who was entranced; seven virgins kept watch over Araf, and they should give the signal when he awakened. At length his consciousness returned, and he spake unto his followers:—"I entered Paradise; immortality can be obtained by good thoughts, good words and good deeds. The first are received by the angels on the starry tracks with hospitality; good words envelop the speakers in a splendor I think sublime, and good deeds satisfy the God of mankind. I saw the spirits of agriculturists among their cattle in pleasant groves; I saw the souls of artists seated on embellished thrones that seemed to me sublime, and I saw the pre-eminent men of the religious sects filled with a love of God which was never satiated." "Now," continued the preacher, "the resurrection of Jesus is the subject that appeals to us most strongly on this Easter morning—the subject of immortality; a subject as old as the oldest, as new as the newest; interesting to the philosopher, to the wise man, the fool, the noble and the pauper; to the good man a promise of renewal and benefaction, to the evil holding forth a warning of doom. It is a belief that can be justified by argument or unjustified; it comes, grows and ends according to the strange and peculiar laws of mind which cannot be traced by human reason. Once talking with an evangelical clergyman, and yet

AN EVANGELICAL PAGAN.

I heard with some surprise his confession that he did not feel sure there was a future state. At another time, speaking to an avowed materialist, who had recently suffered a bereavement in the loss of a beloved wife, he said, 'I cannot see beyond this life; my intellect reaches the wall against which I vainly beat.' Can it be true that when this toil and turmoil are over that the end is reached? No. The intellect insists on the hereafter. Neither the believer nor unbeliever can be justified in this doubt of immortality at the bar of reason. The doctrine of the resurrection of Christ is interesting only to those who so believe; it is a doctrine of sectarianism, simply a technical belief in the Son of man; but the great human interest is in the immortality of the soul. We know when the body dies there is an end of that; it is dissolved in a thousand ways; in the air and elements it becomes infinitely transfigured. We do not believe that in the hereafter people can carry their luggage with them. Where are the hotels and palaces of the colossal shopkeeper, his vast warehouses? Death has swept them away like so many cobwebs. What dignifies men, what makes us endure and persist, but the belief that something rich and good is to be perpetuated in the grander life to come. If we go back to the German belief in bruin we find only that those were heroes who died by the spear—a heroic death. The Hebrews and Greeks also shared this belief in the perpetuation of heroic qualities. If men would believe in immortality and the mercy of God the awful problem of life would be solved, and the evangelist of the Hippodrome would lose his occupation.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

BEAUTIFUL DECORATIONS AND IMPOSING CEREMONIES—THE IMPERIAL VISITOR IN ATTENDANCE.

At an early hour yesterday a vast multitude streamed into St. Patrick's Cathedral, filling all the pews and crowding the entrances, although the pressure at times was to some extent relieved by Sexton Hart's arrangement of movable seats all along the aisles as far as the sanctuary railing. As the time for service drew near and the metallic clusters and arches about the altar leaped into devices of flame, the perspective formed by the mighty columns of the edifice ended in a glow of light and a splendor of gleaming colors. Up above the high altar, in a star-studded veil of white gauze, which the light of the stained windows behind most beautifully tinted, was a large crucifix, and from it the form of the Redeemer looked down upon the multitude with an aspect of God-like benignity. From this depended a curtain of cardinal red embroidered with golden tracery and bordered with heavy laces, which canopied the altar and fell in graceful folds on either side. All about it the columns and niches glowed with gas jets, and arches of flame spanned the space overhead. Only a few of the usual Easter flowers bloomed on the altar, but up in the air the "alleluia," with which the church hails the risen Saviour, gleamed in letters of fire. At about half-past ten, while the congregation were awaiting the beginning of the services, the organ rolled out a sudden burst of music, and at the same time Vicar General Quinn appeared, ushering to seats in the sanctuary the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, with their regular retinue of ladies and gentlemen of honor. Every eye was turned for a moment upon the tall form of the foreign potentate who, with his white beard and noble face, looked very imposing as he sat at the foot of the Cardinal's throne. Then the organ's roll fell into a soft measure, to which entered the train of acolytes, with the celebrant of the mass, Rev. Father Kean, and the reverend assistants, Dougherty and Lane, from St. Joseph's Seminary. The choir at the same time began Haydn's second mass, which they sung throughout with considerable effect.

THE LESSON OF EASTER.

After the gospel Rev. Father Ducet ascended the pulpit and delivered the sermon of the day. He spoke of Christ's mission as consisting not only in teaching the world by word, but in presenting to mankind in Himself a type of what their lives should be. And in the lesson of the resurrection, which Easter is intended to commemorate, he encouraged the sinner to cast off the burden of his iniquities and to rise to the appreciation of higher principles and a purer manner of life. He alluded to the Church's assumption of her most sumptuous array, now that the season for wearing her Lenten weeds had expired, and urged his hearers to cast off the livery of sin, clothe themselves in the raiment of the regenerate and to prepare for themselves higher principles of action, better habits of living and a wider and more exalted sympathy for their brother men.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

CHRIST THE EMANCIPATING SPIRIT OF THE GLOBE.

The attractive Easter services at the other Brooklyn churches yesterday operated in diminishing slightly the crush at Mr. Beecher's, where no musical or other services of an unusual character were prepared. The sole decoration of the edifice was a mighty vase of flowers upon the platform to the right of the preacher. Calla lilies, great bunches of double violets, azaleas and orchids of a glorious tint never before seen in this latitude were combined in harmonious profusion, filling the air with fragrance and delighting the eyes of the worshippers.

Mr. Beecher chose for his text the story of the visit of the two Marys to the sepulchre, when "they said among themselves 'Who shall roll us away the stone from the door?'" The purpose of the sermon was to prove that Christ is the supreme emancipator, that the true Christian is freed from a thousand cares that trouble the unbeliever, and is made, if not independent of outward circumstances, at least superior to them. After illustrating this proposition at some length Mr. Beecher referred more particularly to the character of the day.

On such a day as this, said he, we look upon the risen Christ as the emancipating spirit of the globe and of time. We study the causes in history of great changes, and we seem to think that all the changes that have affected the globe have had some direct relation to the will of man. But above all human thought and human range there has been from the beginning of time a course of influences; there has been a current in which nations have drifted not knowingly; there has been, in other words, a divine purpose moving upon the world and shaping the destinies of it and carrying things forward toward some bright, millenial day. And Christ only gave a name and a causation when He came and declared Himself the supreme emancipator to that which we have seen moving through the ages upon the face of the deep. Without going, however, into its application to universal affairs let me, on such a day as this,

BRING THE MATTER HOME

to you in a personal way. What is Christ, this emancipator, to you? What has He set you free from? In what degree are you conscious that the Spirit of the Lord Jesus Christ has ruled over you and enabled you to rule over yourself? When Paul went raging to Damascus under an inflamed conscience we see pride in its most malign form. When he had received the baptism of the Holy Ghost and his whole nature was sweetened by love of Jesus Christ, we see pride in its most beautiful and charming form. Paul might have said, "I was in bondage to myself; I am made free from the bondage of my passions; I do not live by my lower self; the life that I now lead in the flesh is not the flesh life; I live by faith in the Son of God, who gave Himself for me." Has there been any such triumph of faith with you? Are you conscious that you have made by your faith in the Lord Jesus Christ such achievements as that you can say, "Christ has been an emancipator to me?" To-day in many a cathedral magnificent there will be loud mouthed instruments and processions and robed priests and all symbolizations, and the great enthusiastic crowd will trample beneath the nave, and all will rejoice to celebrate this Sabbath of the year. "Christ is risen" will be on banners and will be in every form of floral emblem, and men will congratulate each other and will give gifts, and I do not disparage it; but, ah! there is to the eye of God on such a Sabbath as this something more noble

THAN ANY CHURCH,

sanctuary or cathedral, where He feels in each one those tokens of religiousness and those symbols of victory over yourselves and over the flesh by which you can, in the secret of your own soul, call Christ to bear witness that He has made you free.

Christian brethren, may this be a year of great joy to you, a year of joy in the Holy Ghost. May this be a year of peace to you—peace. We have been like the women of the text. We have also in our days gone to find our lost peace—our Saviour—and have said, "Who will roll the stone away for us?" And behold, the stone was rolled away. We have gone looking into the darkness as men look into the tomb, and behold, in the very tomb we beheld angels. We have stood in the presence of the Saviour with our eyes full of tears, and we did not know it, but said, "Show Him; tell us where He is. He is dead; tell us where He lies." And to us has come that voice, so full of all tenderness and of all grace and all love that it needed but the name to interpret His presence. We, too, have been filled with tears and with doubt when He was going before us and calling us round about Him for nobler manifestations. Oh, let us then on such a day as this, in memory of all experiences, invoke the presence of Him whose hands we need not touch. It is not necessary for us to put our fingers on His side nor upon His palms, for His finger has touched every trouble in your heart and every wound upon your person. He has said, "In yourselves, in your households, in your business, in the whole round and circle of the year, be ye free, emancipated, not slaves, heirs with Jesus Christ to the whole glory of the universal state.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH.

SERMON BY THE REV. H. W. BELLOWS ON THE "PERSONALITY OF THE SPIRIT."

The Easter service in All Souls' church, Fourth avenue and Twentieth street, was of great interest and beauty. Before the morning service Dr. Bellows administered baptism to two children. At eleven A. M. the regular service was begun by the singing of "Te Deum Laudamus." After the reading of the Scriptures the congregation sang the hymn, "Angel, Roll the Rock Away." Prayer was then offered by the pastor, the Rev. H. W. Bellows, in which he invoked the divine blessing on the children of the Sabbath school and fatherly care of the spirits of those whom Death had called away since the last Easter Sunday. The Easter anthem was then sung, "Christ, the Lord, is Risen To-day." The venerable pastor then read from Paul's Epistle to the Romans, vi., 5—"For if we have been planted together in the likeness of his death, we shall be also in the likeness of his resurrection." In the course of his remarks the preacher said:—

Death and the resurrection are too often quoted as antagonistic. Nature passes through a continuous series of death and new life. Philosophers hold that nothing in nature ever utterly perishes, but in its atoms and essences everything is indestructible and comes again in a new form. The death of the year is only to let the vegetable kingdom put forth more vigor in new leaves and beauty. So the animals die, and philosophers have not been found wanting who maintain that the essence of their life is preserved. The American Indian has his faithful dog buried with him, hoping that he may join him in the hunting grounds of the brighter world. The people of the Oriental world have based their hopes of joy in the belief that they will at last be merged in the great ocean of the spirit of God, a very part of the supreme whole, and this is their substitute for our present belief in personal consciousness of the spirit. We have a sacred, precious belief that in the spirit world we shall have a personal identity after death. It is the anchor which holds us to Christ. If we had no evidence of it except in the resurrection of Christ we should be left in awful doubt. But apart from revelation it seems that man is a noble creation, distinguished by his personality. Man is graded by the special force of his personality, his power and achievements. There is no human race except in the personality of the men and women. And is it possible that all this work of nature has no further life? The personality of man is what gives us the image of the Father, and is what raises us above the level of the brute. If there is anything which must be guarded by nature more than anything else it is the personality of man. If that is to perish then we must believe that there can be no personality of God. Will God, who planted this spirit of man, allow it to die with the body? The faith of the personality of man and the immortality of the soul have ever been inseparable. Brutes never court death with a sense of immortality, but man oftentimes yearns to go away to God. Can the idea of a living God be nothing but the effect of imagination, a dream, a mere mockery? If we doubt these we need not question further the personality of man, for they stand or fall together. Christ said, "I am the resurrection and the life." He knew that He was immortal. He had come back to the life in himself. We accept the event of the personal resurrection of the body of Jesus, but we put our faith in the incalculable hope and comfort and joy which His life in this world attested, that death was not a finality—a faith founded in spiritual hope, resting upon what is best in life, upon those best of souls, the consummate flower of humanity, of whom Jesus was the head. He was the Son of God, and "I know that my Redeemer liveth." His resurrection and His victory over death tell us that we are immortal.

ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

REV. DR. RYLANCE ON "WITNESSES TO THE RESURRECTION."

The chancel of St. Mark's church in Stuyvesant square looked very beautiful in its Easter attire yesterday. The floral decorations were costly and profuse, and were arranged with exquisite taste. In the centre of the chancel was a large cross of white roses and scarlet camellias; on the left side was another cross, and on the right an anchor made up of the choicest exotics. On the baptismal font was a mound of white roses and lilies, surmounted by a cross, and about the reading desk were beautiful calla and bell-shaped lilies. The profusion of flowers is accounted for by the fact that Mrs. A. T. Stewart had given $500 for the purpose of decorating the church. Judge Hilton, Mrs. Stewart and several members of her family were present, as was also the Secretary of State, Mr. Hamilton Fish.

Not the least attractive portion of the service was the music, which was under the conduct of the organist, Mr. W. E. Beames.

Rev. Dr. Rylance preached, the subject of his discourse being:—"The Witnesses of the Resurrection." The text being taken from the fifteenth chapter of I. Corinthians, the first eight verses, Dr. Rylance said:—"Of all festivals which commemorate and illustrate the transcendent truths of Christianity, Easter is the dearest to the faith and hope of all believers in Jesus; for to-day we celebrate His victory over death, which attested and sealed His mission into our world as the Incarnate Son of God.

DECORATIONS DEFENDED.

We do well, therefore, to bring forth the emblems of our Easter gladness on this memorable morning, to decorate God's altars with the symbols of a renewed life, to fill the house of prayer with the fragrance of flowers, and to pour forth the anthems of a grateful exultation, for the return of Good Friday proclaims Himself a King. And surely we may look upon it, not as a sign of the decay of a pure faith, when so many are found doing honor to the day of Resurrection who once looked upon all such festivals as relics of a superstitious age. For thus a perpetual witness is maintained, appealing to the intelligence of all men in proof of the great historic truths of the Bible."

The preacher argued that the daily lives and teachings of the apostles all went to contradict the assumption that they were a band of deliberate deceivers, and in conclusion said, "The foundation standeth sure." Now is Christ risen from the dead and become the first fruits of them that slept. Time can never diminish the evidence by which the glorious fact was authenticated to the faith and affection of the primitive church, and which has been cherished and vindicated through every succeeding age. And so we take our place in the bright succession of Christian believers; we join our confessions to those of the Church "throughout all the world." We claim our part in the common hope set before us in the Gospel, and we anticipate the glory of Christ's universal triumph over death, when He shall have put all enemies under His feet. Not as a barren fact in history do we hold and contend for the truth of Christ's resurrection from the dead, but as a fact of vital consequence to the integrity and saving powers of the Gospel; for "if Christ be not raised then is our preaching vain." Our faith is also vain, and we are yet in our sins. But God has not left us thus in the darkness of doubt or abandoned us to a hopeless despair. He who was dead is alive again and holds the keys of death and hell. I am the resurrection and the life, said the Lord. "He that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die." Oh! Thou mighty living God, help us to receive Thy word, and if indeed we have risen with Thee, help us to seek those things which are above, where Thou art at the right hand of God. Thou didst die unto sin once, but in that Thou livest unto God.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

WOMEN AS PREACHERS AND REFORMERS—A SERMON BY REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH.

At the Park Congregational church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, pastor, preached on "Women as Preachers and Reformers," from the standpoint of the Bible. He took his text from Judges, iv. 5.

From the standpoint of the Bible, he said, it is evident that public preaching and ministering in the Church was not the *rôle* assigned to women by the holy men who wrote the New Testament. In every case where women are alluded to as taking part in the public ministry of the word they are spoken of as apostolic helpers or prophetesses. Each of them had homes, had husbands and children to take care of. They set up and maintained the domestic life and social structure, of which the Gospel is an exponent. Send religion anywhere, and caste, polygamy and idolatry fall before it. The enemies of religion have always struck at the social feature of the Gospel. Infidelity and false religion always assail the marriage institution. It stands like a huge rock on a railroad track. The train must hold up or go to pieces. All the benefit that women can confer on society as reformers, preachers or lecturers must be done in subordination to their home relations as sisters, wives and mothers. All attempts to benefit the world outside of these relations are in antagonism to them, are like the effort of Samson to bring down the house of the Philistines. He was successful, but he buried himself beneath the ruins. In illustration of what woman can do in her own sphere, he said Martha Washington was quoted as the original Florence Nightingale on the battle field, and Elizabeth Fry stood among a thousand desperate women in prison and mesmerized her audience by saying, "Sisters, I have come to speak of Him who had not where to lay His head, and I will read to you a few of His blessed words." The gifted Miss Hazelton was named, who gave her young life to the mission cause and changed the whole current of the world's feelings toward missions; and others were cited who, elevated by Christianity, repaid the great boon conferred upon them by treading the unobtrusive ways of duty as pointed out by the Gospel. Nor will the social and personal position of women change under the Gospel. When the Judgment Day shall come it will find, so the Saviour teaches, society as He left it. Merchants "will buy and sell and get gain;" "women will grind at the mill and prepare the morning meal;" "kings will rule and soldiers make war;" men and women will "marry and be given in marriage" till the end come.

ST. STEPHEN'S R. C. CHURCH.

DISCOURSE BY THE REV. DR. M'GLYNN ON THE LESSONS OF EASTER.

An immense congregation filled St. Stephen's Roman Catholic church, in Twenty-eighth street, yesterday morning at the last services. The high altar and the two smaller ones on either side of the church were tastefully decorated with flowers, while hundreds of lights illuminated the whole sanctuary. Mercadante's mass was given with full orchestral accompaniments. The choir consists of Mlle. Rosetti, solo soprano; Mlle. Munier, solo alto; Herr Teil, tenor; Signor Bacelli, basso. Mr. Danforth is the organist. The following pieces were sung during the mass:—Rossi's "Hæc Dies," Danforth's "Veni Creator," Catelani's vespers; Ave Maria," by Mabellini (soprano solo), with violin obligato; "Tantum Ergo" (solo and chorus), by Nava; "Regina Cœli," by Giorgo.

At the conclusion of the mass Rev. Dr McGlynn delivered a short and eloquent discourse. He took his text from St. Mark xvi., 1, which recites the resurrection of Christ on the third day after His death. The reverend gentleman called attention to the glorious memories of the festival. Last week the Church was engaged in mourning the passion and death of the Saviour, the organ was hushed and nothing heard but a funeral chant. Those who were faithful children of the Church shed at least some tears for the sufferings of Christ. But at the festival of Easter all was changed. Tributes of art and nature were combined to gladden the day. The night preceding His death Christ had inaugurated the sacrifice of the mass. He requested that His disciples

"DO THIS IN COMMEMORATION OF ME."

That day the reverend speaker (an unworthy priest of his Master) had offered up those wonderful ceremonies on the altar in advocacy of the faithful who came there to worship. He exhorted them to contemplate with a proper spirit the lessons of the day. They were emblematic of great doctrines. We should rise out of the darkness of our sins with the Saviour and commence a new life with the glories of the Easter anniversary. All nature proclaimed the grandeur and mystery of this resurrection. When the holy women came with spices to anoint the body of the dead Christ they found the stone had been rolled away and a young man clothed in white sat on the tomb. They were astonished and the stranger told them not to be affrighted; He whom they sought had arisen from the dead. Then she who had sinned and been pardoned was sent to Galilee to announce the tidings of the Lord's resurrection to His disciples and that He would precede them to Galilee. Dr. McGlynn, in conclusion, exhorted his hearers to a faithful following in the footsteps of the risen Saviour, and expressed an earnest hope that all would in the end enjoy the light and peace of His benignant countenance for all eternity.

TRINITY CHURCH.

REV. DR. MORGAN DIX ON THE RESURRECTION AND ITS LESSONS.

The Easter services at this church were conducted yesterday by Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., the rector. It remained doubtful, until ten o'clock whether, the threatening storm which lowered over the city would not seriously interfere with the stream of worshippers who wended their way to this noble pile. The elements, however, decided in their favor. Considerably before the time appointed for the opening of divine service, the church was filled in every part. A compact mass of anxious respectability besieged both the main and side porches, many turning reluctantly away on account of the want of room. The darkening sky filled the church with what the great architect, Pugin, termed "a dim, religious light," which threw into admirable relief the sanctuary, illuminated as it was by the many groups of tapers clustered on the two magnificent Gothic candelabra standing on either side of the altar. The floral decorations, which concealed the bases of the two columns of the apse, were in perfect taste and proportion. On the epistle side of the transept was a cone of white tuberoses, in which was imbedded a crimson floral cross. It looked very striking, but, like all similar decorations, gave the impression that the æsthetics of floral art were a shade sinned against. Flowers thus treated always seem to be pleading for room and air.

Mr. James E. Ayliffe had barely finished his Easter carols on the chimes, when the organ began to pour forth the sublime strains of Mendelssohn's sixth sonata, under the masterly fingers of Mr. Henry Carter. This ended, the choir and officiating clergy emerged, in slow procession, from the sacristy, singing the processional hymn, No. 99.

The service proper was opened with the anthem—

Now is come salvation and strength, the kingdom of our God and the power of his Christ.
Therefore rejoice, ye heavens and all that dwell therein.

During that portion of the service which preceded the sermon, the "Kyrie," by Weber; the "Gloria Tibi," by Haydn, and the "Nicene Creed," by Weber, were sung by the choir, accompanied by the organ and an evidently picked orchestra.

The sermon—brief, but very able and telling—was preached by Rev. Morgan Dix. He prefaced it by no text. He told his hearers that it was his happy office to salute them, on that morning, and to wish them all joy in the glorious tidings of the Resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ from the dead.

WHAT THE FEAST IMPORTS.

"The feast was to-day, as ever, the greatest of all great days; the basis of our hope, the assurance that for us there is another life beyond the grave. "We venerate to-day," said the distinguished preacher, "the miracle which outdoes all others. We adore the power by which that marvel was wrought. We rest secure in the testimony of those who saw and therefore did believe. We believe, though we have not seen; and, so believing, we are blessed, beholding the power and the glory of God. We reckon ourselves to be alive unto God through Jesus Christ our Lord, and therefore do we keep the feast, and thus shall keep it till we die." The preacher next enlarged upon the lessons taught in His resurrection by Christ to the restless spirit of the age. First occurs to the mind the contrast between the scenes of the Friday of blood and the first day of the week. The former pictures the course of this world; the latter is the reflection of another and higher state. Friday exhibits man and the devils set free to do their work; the Lord's day shows us Christ setting right what had been thrown into confusion and horrible disorder. The one is like an evening, the close of a storm; the other like morning, the morning of a clearing away. In the latter we see the rising of the sun; first as a point of fire, then a star of molten gold, a growing disk, a full, round orb, setting the level land ablaze with glory and lighting up the mountains till they shine from brow to base. The various circumstances and accessories of the crucifixion and resurrection were very powerfully contrasted by the reverend speaker.

DEEP THINGS THE STILLEST.

He next dwelt upon the great lesson that the resurrection is to the world—viz., that the deepest things are the stillest; that the loud and noisy things are of this earth earthy; that where God is there is quietness and calm. This age is one of perpetual commotion, of advertising, of blowing the trumpet up and down. All this is utterly foreign to the way of God. The deepest and holiest things are the stillest. In stillness God speaks to us; to souls that prefer and love to be still is His voice heard. In perfect stillness the old world passed away and the new order came in. In the most silent hours of the night, between midnight and dawn, Christ arose, in order that we might know that God does not require spectators and attention and admiration when He works His wonders. He came up from the grave, no man knowing, no man heeding.

His kingdom, too, grew in silence—slowly and secretly. Of its beginnings scarcely more is known than that it was set up in an obscure corner of the earth by hands almost invisible. So the Church was founded, and so it grew. It is in stillness and quietness that we are made the children of God; not amid the confusion of agitated scenes; not by machinery invented to act on the nerves and imagination; not in connection with eloquent appeals and impassioned addresses, and all the apparatus of modern sensational religion.

The deliberate, measured, cautious, uncompromising tone of the above allusion was very remarkable and effective.

The preacher concluded by recommending the practice of the virtues in stillness and seclusion to his hearers. He warned them against wrangling and sins of the tongue; against the noisy, agitated course of temporal things, their arts, expedients and ways. He commended to them the quiet paths of the Church as being the ways of peace. "O for the fresh breath of the Easter morning," said the preacher, "that still morning of the spring when all was fresh and new, when the fragrance of flowers was in the air, when the dewdrops glistened on every leaf, when the long, level sunbeams struck across the garden, when Jesus Christ came walking down its paths so quietly that no footfall was heard and even the mourner at her prayers moved not till she heard the voice, nor even then suspected that He was near."

An application of this quiet to the case of the soul brought this brief but very able and impressive discourse to a close.

Communion was partaken of by about 500 persons.

It is proper to draw attention to the exceptionally fine character of the music performed. Some slight difficulty was experienced at the outset by the conductor in the chancel and his colleague in the organ loft in keeping the choir exactly in time with the organ and orchestra. This was, however, soon surmounted. The result was a service of unquestionable beauty and sweetness. The higher form of contrapuntal church music, perfected by Orlandus de Lassus, Scarlatti, Palestrina, Vittoria, &c., was represented by the compositions mentioned above, and the manner in which they were rendered by the singers reflects the highest credit upon those who have given this city so admirable a model of a church choir. The way in which the organ was handled was masterly.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

IMPRESSIVE MUSICAL SERVICE—SERMON BY THE REV. FATHER TREANOR.

The celebration of high mass at St. Francis Xavier's Roman Catholic church yesterday was attended by an immense throng of people, who filled every available portion of the edifice. The symbols of mourning had been removed from the altar, and their places supplied with beautiful flowers and other decorations furnished and arranged by the Ladies' Altar Society. Father Hudon was the celebrant, assisted by Father Pelletier and Mr. Casse, Mr. Plante acting as master of ceremonies. The sermon by the Rev. Father Treanor was a reutterance of the proofs of the resurrection and a review of the causes that the Church has for the Easter rejoicing; concluding with a caution that the worshippers bear in mind how much they owe the Man-God who died and was alive again for their salvation. On account of the unusual length of the musical services the sermon was brief. The services opened with the "Priests' March," from "Attila." The mass was Berge's own, and is peculiarly the Easter mass of St. Francis Xavier's church, where it has been sung annually for a number of years. It was given yesterday under the most favorable auspices. Dr. William Berge directed the performance, aided by a full chorus and Theodore Thomas' orchestra. The mass opens with the singing of the "Kyrie," during which a chime of bells, a silver sounding gong and the tympani are introduced.

The "Gratias" was magnificently rendered, and followed by the "Qui Tollis" arranged as a baritone solo. The entire chorus, with band and organ accompaniment, sang "Cum Sancto Spiritu." The "Credo," a canon for four solo voices, concluded with a full chorus. "Et in Unum Dominum," "Qui Profetu Nos" and "Et Incarnatus," arranged for the soprani, were artistically rendered by Miss Teresa Werneke. Between the solos the "Genitum" was given by a male quartet composed as follows:—First tenor, Signor Joseph Tamaro; second tenor, Mr Klebs; first and second basso, respectively, Dr. William Berge and Mr. D. Stanton. The feature of the arrangement of the music in the Creed is the rendering of "Cujus Regni," when the organ furnishes the melody to an accompaniment of voices. After the services were over the congregation dispersed to the enlivening music of the overture of "The Poet and Peasant."

ST. ANN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

THE SUBLIME MYSTERY OF THE RESURRECTION—SERMON BY REV. FATHER PRESTON.

The great festival of the Resurrection is always an occasion in which the Catholic Church takes delight in arraying herself in bridal garments and surrounding herself with all the external marks of respect for her Divine Founder. In no other metropolitan church was this feeling manifested to a greater degree than in Father Preston's beautiful church yesterday. There was little attempt at ornamental display in regard to the altar decorations, but whatever there was showed the best taste. The celebrant at the high mass was Father Lynch, and after the gospel Father Preston preached an eloquent sermon on the gospel of the day, and gave many valuable illustrations of the lessons to be derived from the sublime mystery of the Resurrection. The music formed a very important feature in the services. The choir ranks among the first church music organizations in New York. The organist, M. Louis Dachauer, is one of those rare artists that unite all the qualities of a virtuoso on what might be called the king of instruments, with the best attributes of a choir leader. The thorough discipline of his choir shows it. The soloists yesterday were Mlle. Henrietta Corradi, soprano; Mlle. Octavie Gomien, contralto; Mr. Romeyn, tenor; and Herr von Blum, bass. The mass selected for the occasion was by Madame de Grandval, a lady who has displayed extraordinary talent as a composer in every field of music. This was originally written for full orchestra, soli and chorus, but was afterwards reduced to an instrumental form for organ and piano, in which it was given yesterday. The work is immensely dramatic, and yet entirely in accord with the grand religious ideas that are conveyed in the text. Madame Roeck played the piano part magnificently and M. Dachauer showed the most consummate skill as an organist. The best features in the mass were the "Et Incarnatus" of the "Credo," the "Benedictus" and the "Dona nobis pacem." The mass will be repeated next Sunday, with an increased chorus.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF A. T. STEWART—SERMON BY REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

The Brooklyn Tabernacle was crowded at the forenoon services yesterday. After the regular notices had been read Rev. T. De Witt Talmage preached, taking his text as follows, from Psalms, xlix., 16-18—"Be not thou afraid when one is made rich, when the glory of his house is increased; for when he dieth he shall carry nothing away; his glory shall not descend after him. Though while he lived he blessed his soul; and men will praise thee, when thou doest well to thyself." The reverend gentleman said:—On last Monday, as the business of the secular week was opening, and the cooled wheels of New York life were warming up in their first revolution, a telegram startled Wall street, thrilled the bourse, was felt at London, Berlin and Vienna and stunned the commercial world, "A. T. Stewart is dead." If the mansion at Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue could not call out the monster Death, neither can you successfully resist him. If all

THE WEALTH OF STEWART, ASTOR AND THE ROTHSCHILDS

had been put in one coin, and that coin had been offered as a bribe, Death would have taken the coin and tossed it up in the palm of his hand and then let it drop carelessly through his skeleton fingers, crying out:—"I don't want that, I came for you," and, rubbing his hands over the eyes they would close, and over the lungs they would cease, and over the heart it would stop. "They that trust in their wealth and boast themselves in the multitude of their riches, none of them can by any means redeem his brother, nor give to God a ransom for him that he should live forever and not see corruption." "The wise man dieth and likewise the fool and the brutish person and leave their wealth to others."

I realized as never before, standing in the presence of that catafalque, that when a man goes into the next world he cannot take his money with him. This merchant prince carried not so much into the eternal world as he brought when a young man from Ireland to this country. He has not so much money to-day as in those days when he was his own errand boy, bookkeeper and salesman, and lived over his store and made one room do for kitchen, bedroom and parlor. The debt of nature was so great that it took his $50,000,000 to pay it. If all the old merchants of New York that died twenty years ago, having during life managed the wealth of that great city, should come back now, they could not, out of their present resources, get enough together to pay for a meal at Delmonico's. The body of A. T. Stewart lies in an arched brick chamber, ten feet square. What is the use of your struggling for that which you cannot keep. Some one said in regard to a man of great fortune who had just died:—"How much did he leave?" The reply was, "Every dollar!" (Laughter.) There was one little thing that Stephen Girard and William B. Astor and A. T. Stewart wanted, and that was "more;" and that's what is pestering the life out of some of you. Oh, quit this insane chase after riches. How anxiously we all waited to see

THE OPENING OF STEWART'S WILL

I said to myself beforehand, "His two children dead. He will provide for the orphans of a great multitude of helpless; he will be eyes to the blind; he will be feet to the lame; he will be intellect to the imbecile." I said, "Now we shall see such generosity as has not been witnessed since the days of George Peabody." Well, we were somewhat disappointed in seeing that this whole matter had been left to others. Perhaps they may meet the duty of Christian generosity fairly and successfully. Perhaps. The only safe thing for you and I to do is to be our own administrators and executors. I ask you to belong to the generous Christian class, and not to that small class in our churches who, under the disguise of economy, will try to cheat even the undertaker out of the brass-headed nails on their own coffin lid. (Laughter.) Oh, for large-hearted, Christian generosity! All the future depends upon spiritual character, and not upon monetary surroundings. When I see this merchant prince, at his decease, resigning his millions and then leaving his body in a cedar box in St. Mark's Cemetery, I say, if he had to leave all these things behind, how about his soul? Well, I give no opinion. I am not called upon to give any. Indiscriminate eulogy of the dead is so cheap, and maligning of the dead, on the other hand, when the man cannot speak for himself, is so easy that I will do neither. I do not believe it is the duty of every minister of the Gospel to preach all the people into heaven. It is not our business to assign men for the great future; but this I have a right to say:—"This merchant's money gave him no immunity for the future. If all his wealth had been in one golden key it would not have unlocked the gate of heaven. If his sins were washed by the blood of the Lamb of God he was saved, and if not he was lost, and that is the test to which you and I have got to come."

Mr. Talmage, referring to the merchant prince, said:—How still he lies. The brain that planned the two storehouses in New York, and kept the factory at Belfast, and packed the goods at Manchester, and controlled the silk works at Lyons, and governed the great establishments in Paris, and made Thibet and Peru and Hong Kong and Madras contribute to his regality, is now still in death. Of the 2,000 employés that moved slowly by his casket not one of them can he command. He has signed his last draft, given his last order, departed from his store for the last time. That mansion is the possession of one broken hearted woman. The story of fifty years' struggle for gain is ended, and all over that magnificent private residence, and over the two great stores—the wonder of the metropolis—God has written these words:—"They that trust in their wealth and boast themselves in the multitude of their riches none of them can by any means redeem his brother, or give to God a ransom for him that he should not see corruption. The wise man dieth, likewise the fool and the brutish person perish and leave their wealth to others."

MOODY AND SANKEY.

At least 35,000 people visited the Hippodrome yesterday. At half-past seven in the morning the Madison avenue hall was full, and an overflow meeting was organized in the Fourth avenue hall, which was also filled by eight o'clock.

The Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., presided over this meeting. Mr. Moody spoke in the Madison avenue hall on the "Resurrection," and Mr. Sankey sung "Watching and Waiting for Me," and seemed to be in better voice than he has been for several days.

In the afternoon the building was again filled, both halls being packed, and with women solely. Mr. Sankey sung "Shall We Meet Beyond the River?" and "Watching and Waiting." Mr. Moody took his text from Matthew, xxvii., 22—"Pilate saith unto them, What shall I then with Jesus, which is called Christ? They all say unto him, Let him be crucified."

He said:—This is the last Sunday we meet together, my friends—probably the last time we shall ever see each other. For ten weeks we have preached Christ here, and now anxiously look for the result of our labors. I must say that I never preached a sermon that I did not feel ashamed, because I thought Christ ought to have a better representative. God gave Christ up for us all. We all are heirs to His kingdom, and we all have a personal interest in Him. We must take Him or reject Him. It was different with Pilate. He had the question sprung on him. But with us we know of Him for years, and know the story of His life and death. We have not the most paltry excuse for not accepting Him at once, now that He calls us to Him. Pilate would not believe He was guilty. Pilate, though, was a politician and wanted to keep in office. He had not the moral courage to stand up and gainsay the rabble. There are many men like Pilate to-day who are false to their own convictions. He let the rabble decide for him instead of deciding himself, and what did he gain by it? He lost his office and was sent into exile, where he died a suicide. There are hundred and thousands like Pilate always coming, but never ready, and they die with their sins upon them. We have got to decide now, on the spot, this momentous question:—"What shall we do with Jesus?" Whatever you do, my friends, do not scoff at religion: do not scoff at the religion of your fathers, the religion of your mothers. In Farwell Hall, Chicago, I once made a great mistake. I put the same question to an audience that I have put here to you to-day, and I asked them to decide on the next Sunday. Before the next Sunday came the city was in ashes, and that audience was scattered, never to reassemble again. Therefore, I say to you again, decide now, decide before you leave this building.

In the evening the hall was filled with an immense auditory, all men. Mr. Moody repeated the sermon of the afternoon, but was even more animated and earnest. At about a quarter to eight Dom Pedro, of Brazil, and suite drove up to the Twenty-seventh street entrance and entered. They were provided with seats on the platform near Mr. Moody and paid the greatest attention to the services. Mr. Sankey last night, whether inspired by the presence of the Emperor or the immense audience before him, sung several of his choicest hymns with more than ordinary power and vigor. Mr. Moody announced at the commencement of the services that there would be a collection taken to-morrow (Tuesday) evening for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association. He expected to raise $250,000, and it was intended to use the money to build branch houses for the association all over the city, that the young convert might have elbow room to work. Turning round on the platform, "I know I can raise this money and I am going to raise it;" then pointing to Mr. Dodge, "My friend here, I know, will give $10,000."

MISSIONARIES NEEDED.

In Newark, a week ago, there was found in the rear of a house in the Fifth ward, occupied by some colored people, a herring box, in which had been secreted the body of a new born black baby. An inquest was held and evidence adduced showing that a woman named Rebecca Pawpaw was the mother of the infant, and probably had caused it to be made away with, but the jury rendered a verdict that the child came by its death at the hands of unknown parties. The Coroner, however, has caused the arrest of Rebecca and she is held for the action of the Grand Jury. The details disclose a sickening state of depravity among negroes professing Christianity, and call for sharp work for missionaries among the African Methodists of Newark.

AN EASTER SUNDAY MURDER.

A CARTMAN SHOOTS AND KILLS HIS EMPLOYER—THE MURDER UNPROVOKED.

John Farrell, aged fifty years, a well known contractor in the Twentieth ward, was shot and killed yesterday morning at his residence, No. 519 West Twenty-eighth street, by John Taeffe, one of his workmen. From all that can be learned the shooting was unprovoked. Taeffe had been in the employ of Mr. Farrell for fifteen years, having entered his service when a boy of seventeen. He lived with his wife and five children on the second floor of his employer's residence. Of late he has been very unsteady and irregular in his work, and, about a month ago, Mr. Farrell was obliged to discharge him; but he pleaded so hard that after a few days he was reinstated. He was three months in arrears for rent, and it was arranged that a certain portion of his wages would be kept back by his employer every Saturday until the account was settled. Last Saturday night, when Taeffe received his wages, he became indignant because the full amount was not paid, and created some little disturbance. No attention, however, was paid to him by Mr. Farrell.

The murder occurred a few minutes after nine o'clock yesterday morning. Thomas Farrell, a son of the deceased, was proceeding from his room on the second floor to the basement when he was accosted by Taeffe, who began using abusive and profane language toward him. Young Farrell retorted, and loud and angry words ensued. Hearing the disturbance, John Farrell, Jr., aged twenty years, hastened up stairs to the aid of his brother. As he reached the top Taeffe turned upon him, and grasping him by the coat tried to throw him. The noise of the scuffle attracted the attention of the deceased, who hurried up stairs to ascertain the trouble. He quickly got between his son and Taeffe and separated them. Taeffe then re-entered his room and the Farrells proceeded down stairs, the two sons in advance, the father in the rear. By the time the former were on the first landing the latter was still near the top. At this moment Taeffe came out of his room with a pistol in his hand and fired at Mr. Farrell. The ball took effect in his left side, a little below the heart. The wounded man uttered a cry and fell. He was carried to his room by his sons and a physician summoned, who pronounced him fatally wounded. Officer Murat, who was in the neighborhood, was notified and hurried to the scene. Accompanied by Thomas Farrell he demanded admission into Taeffe's room. The murderer, after some delay, admitted them. When arrested he remarked, "I didn't mean it for him." He was then taken before the dying man. The officer asked the latter if he identified the prisoner as the person who had shot him. A faint movement of the hand and a moan were the only response. Dr. Griswold soon, however, succeeded in rallying the patient, who looked into the prisoner's face for a moment and feebly said, "Yes, he shot me; John Taeffe shot me." In fifteen minutes afterward Farrell was dead.

The prisoner was searched, but the officer could not find the pistol upon him. When asked what he had done with it he replied, "I don't know." Taeffe was then taken to the Twentieth precinct station house and locked up. Subsequently Officer Kilke searched his apartments and found the weapon concealed under the mattress of the bed. The chambers were empty and the pivot was gone. The pistol is a small seven shooter.

Shortly after his arrest, and before intelligence of the death of Farrell reached the police, the prisoner was taken to the Washington Place Police Court. As the officer was making the charge of felonious assault against him a telegram from Captain Washburn was handed in announcing the death of Farrell and directing the prisoner to be brought back to the station house to await the action of the Coroner. The officer informed Justice Kilbreth, and that official committed the prisoner to the Tombs for examination this afternoon.

Coroner Eickhoff visited the house yesterday afternoon and inquired into the circumstances. Captain Washburn also visited the place and secured two witnesses to the shooting in the persons of John and Thomas Farrell.

The deceased left a wife and six children—three girls and three boys. He has been a resident of the Twentieth ward for many years.

The prisoner is thirty-two years of age and of large frame. His family consists of a wife and five small children, the oldest being but eight years of age.

The inquest will be held this week.

A CRIPPLE MURDERED.

August Meltz, a bird fancier, residing at No. 58 Orchard street, died yesterday morning at his residence from injuries received a week ago at the hands of one Max Rappygott, of No. 95 Henry street, during a quarrel at the latter's residence. On last Sunday Meltz went to the apartments of Rappygott to get a pair of pigeons which the latter was keeping for him, and while he was there some angry words passed between them, which ended in Rappygott refusing to give up the birds. Meltz again demanded that they should at once be handed over to him. Rappygott thereupon seized a club and at once commenced a murderous assault on Meltz, who had only one arm with which to defend himself. He was violently ejected from the room. It is alleged that when Meltz was thrust out of the door of the room on to the landing, Rappygott, who was assisted by another man, whose name is at present unknown, knocked him down and kicked him several times, after which they threw him down a flight of stairs. Meltz reached his home with difficulty, and went to bed, from which he never arose.

Coroner Eickhoff yesterday summoned a jury, who viewed the remains, after which an autopsy was made by Deputy Coroner Marsh, which revealed that Meltz's death was caused by exhaustion following the injuries received on the stump of his left arm, and also from peritonitis accelerated by a fracture of the fifth and sixth ribs on the left side. Rappygott was arrested by Officer Maloney and brought before Coroner Eickhoff, who committed him to the Tombs without bail.

BURGLARS IN HOBOKEN.

Yesterday morning, at four o'clock, as Edward Wise, assistant keeper of the Penitentiary at Snake Hill, was passing by a shoe store at No. 107 First street, Hoboken, he saw a young man clambering out of one of the windows. Wise seized the man as soon as he reached the street and held him till Police Officer Marnell arrived on the scene. Upon being taken to the police station the prisoner gave his name as Timothy Hartnett, aged nineteen, lately a flagman at Grove street, on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, but now on strike for higher wages. Hartnett has a bad reputation with the police as a would-be pugilist. He stated that he was not alone to blame for "putting up the job" to rob the shoemaker, as he had his "pals" with him, who escaped, and whose names he gave. A pair of shoes he had stolen were taken off his feet.

At noon yesterday Detective Gallagher, of the Hoboken police, upon the information received, proceeded to No. 535 Henderson street, Jersey City, where he arrested Michael Carr, aged twenty-three, a bricklayer, and brought him to Hoboken police station, where he was locked up. Shortly afterward his father arrived there and stated to a HERALD reporter:—"I've done my best to make Mickey a decent man. Only a week ago I and my other son beat him till his eyes were as black as my hat. He won't go to church. I do not know whether I shall come to see Recorder Bohnstedt to morrow morning about him, or whether I shall go to my work as usual." Here the old man burst into tears and left the station house.

POISON AND PISTOL.

A short time ago a Mr. O'Neill moved from New York to Barclay street, Newark, having just lost his situation as superintendent of one of the horse car companies. He was very much dejected, and soon became subject to the strangest hallucinations. On Saturday he said to his wife that he did not feel well, and retired to his chamber. There a short time afterward he was found dying. He had swallowed a large dose of laudanum, and had also shot himself in the stomach. He was alive last night, but with no hope of recovery.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Review of the Week—The Changing Attitudes of the Stock Market.

GOLD FIRMER.

A Hardening Tendency in Money—Railway News—The Bond Market—Foreign Investments.

WALL STREET, SUNDAY, April 16, 1876.

The individual who, gifted with a protean musical talent, was enabled to play upon "a harp with a thousand strings," had much the advantage of the money scribe who, essaying to keep his readers advised of financial topics, finds himself confined to the expression which can be elicited from a single one only. Paganini, with his one-stringed Stradivarius, enchanted his audience when he played the "Carnival of Venice;" but it is doubtful whether the same hearers would have borne its repetition many times in succession without sentiments of weariness and disgust.

Yet we are compelled by the force of circumstances to strain weekly on the same theme—that of a dull, inactive, weakly stock market—and the last six days have been a repetition of many six days preceding. The same dog eat dog pabulum day after day; bulls in clover at one hour, bears snarling at another—a prod and a grip alternately—but all the excitement confined to the contestants themselves, like performing beasts in a menagerie. While stocks have fallen and risen, and bulls and bears have quarrelled over fluctuations, the outside public, whose money is wanted to keep the show going, refuse to contribute a dollar. Brokers have more lives apparently than the famous cats of Kilkenny, or they would have masticated each other long since, for the struggle still goes on, though legitimate business has faded away like a shadow and hopes for the future grow less and less. This is the weekly story, and the single string upon which we are obliged to play until it has become monotonous to writer and reader.

With the exception of a transient flurry stocks have slowly but surely settled toward lower prices. The general disappointment in trade circles of a spring revival of business, the necessities of enforced economy in matters of living, the want of ready cash with which to venture upon the perilous paths of speculation, and the feeling that with such men as Jay Gould as controllers of the market there is anything but a "fair deal" to be had, have driven away what little legitimate speculation there was inclined to be offered. Consequently, stocks left to the tender mercies of professional gamblers only have fallen from their own weight, and have been shifted from one shoulder to another, as the bearers, hopeless of profit, have become tired of carrying them.

The story is not a cheerful one, but men of the "street" will not gainsay its truth. How and when matters are to be bettered is a question not easily to be answered. We are not readily recovering from the debauch of the bygone war times, when money flowed like water and the whole country was on a "big drunk" of speculation. We have awakened with a headache, and it requires more B and S than we can handily obtain to settle our shattered nerves. That we shall get on our pins again nobody doubts, but we have taken such liberties with the constitution of our prosperity that a complete re-establishment can only be the result of a slow and painful process.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF THE WEEK.

The following table shows the extreme fluctuations for the week in the leading shares:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central	113½	112
Harlem	138½	138
Erie	18⅞	15
Lake Shore	60⅛	54¾
Wabash	3⅛	3
Northwestern	42¼	39⅞
Northwestern preferred	62½	59½
Rock Island	105½	104¼
Fort Wayne	103½	102½
Milwaukee and St. Paul	41⅝	39¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	67	65¼
Pittsburg	96	95⅞
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	116	114
New Jersey Central	103¼	99
Michigan Central	60¼	54½
Illinois Central	99	98
Union Pacific	65¼	63¾
C., C. and I. C.	4⅞	4⅝
Hannibal and St. Joseph	17⅛	16
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	25⅝	24
Ohio and Mississippi	18	16½
Missouri Pacific	14½	14⅛
Panama	128½	128½
Western Union	67¼	65⅛
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	18	17⅝
Pacific Mail	20⅜	16¼
Quicksilver	18	17½
Quicksilver preferred	23	22¾
United States Express	71¾	71½

CLOSING PRICES—SATURDAY, 3 P. M.

Pacific Mail	19¾	a	19⅞	Mil & St P pt	65¾	a	66
West Un Tel	65⅝	a	66¾	C, C, C & I	53	a	54
Atl & Pac Tel	17	a	17⅞	C, C & I C	4⅝	a	5
Quicksilver	16½	a	18	Del L & W	114½	a	115
Quicksilver pf	22½	a	23½	Erie	15¾	a	15⅞
Mar Land & M	7	a	11	Han & St Jo	16⅝	a	17
Mar L & M pf	7¼	a	11½	Han & St Jo pf	24¼	a	25½
Adams Ex	107½	a	108½	Lake Shore	56	a	56⅛
American Ex	60½	a	61	Mich Central	55¾	a	56
U S Ex	71½	a	73	N Y & Harlem	138	a	139
Wells-Fargo Ex	86½	a	87	N Y C & H R	112¼	a	112½
Chic & Alton	102½	a	103½	N J Cen	100	a	100¼
Clev & Pitts	95	a	96	Ohio & Miss	16⅞	a	17
Chic & N W	40¾	a	41	Panama	127	a	130
Chic & N W pf	60½	a	60½	Tol & Wab	3	a	3⅛
Chic & R I	104⅛	a	104¼	Union Pacific	64½	a	64⅞
Mil & St Paul	40	a	40⅛	Missouri Pac	14	a	14⅛

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The foreign commerce of the port for the week was as follows:—General merchandise imports, including dry goods, $5,063,422; produce exports, $4,523,402, and specie exports, $853,320.

The total imports of merchandise since January 1 this year were $99,485,871, against $112,994,068 for the corresponding period in 1875 and $130,940,777 in 1874.

The total exports of produce since January 1 were $69,336,952, against $66,752,418 in 1875 and $79,004,459 in 1874. The total exports of specie since January 1 were $15,327,065, against $17,665,348 in 1875 and $9,654,927 in 1874.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The rates of money on call loans during the week tended to greater firmness and the lower prices were exceptional. The extremes were 2½ and 6 per cent, with most of the business on the basis of 4 and 5 per cent. The discount market was easy at 4½ and 6 per cent. In foreign exchange the transactions were limited; but, with prices fairly maintained, importers were the principal buyers. Commercial bills have become scarce. Of the products occupying a prominent position in the export trade only cotton and grain show considerable activity. Petroleum is held back in consequence of the advancing price, which is caused by unfavorable reports from the oil regions.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following shows the value in gold of $100 greenbacks (United States Treasury notes, fractional notes and national bank notes) at twelve o'clock of the days named:—

Apr. 15.	Apr. 13.	Apr. 12.	Apr. 11.	Apr. 10.	Apr. 8.
$88 20	$88 20	$88 39	$88 49	$88 39	$88 30

The value in gold of $100 subsidiary silver coin, called "Big Bonanza currency," is $85 45.

Despatches from Washington say that arrangements have been nearly perfected for issuing the new subsidiary silver coin; that the Treasury has of this coin and bullion with which to make it about $20,000,000; that enough bullion to keep the mints running for two months was recently bought at about three cents an ounce below the present market price.

There is now some demand from the West Indies for this coin, where it can be passed at nearly its face value in gold. Yesterday $10,000 (dimes) and $30,000 (halves and quarters), old issue, were taken at above 90, gold, for shipment there.

THE GOLD MARKET.

Speculation in gold was unsuggestive in the early part of last week, but later an advance occurred, and on Saturday the best price of the week was touched—to wit, 113⅛, with a close at 113⅛. This rise is, doubtless, due to sympathy with foreign finances, which are more or less affected by the disturbing influences of the Eastern question and the decline of Egyptian, Peruvian and other securities. The following were the

GOLD FLUCTUATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Monday	113¼	113¼	113	113
Tuesday	112⅞	113	112⅞	113
Wednesday	113	113⅛	113	113⅛
Thursday	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113
Friday	Holiday.			
Saturday		113⅛	113⅛	113⅛

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Railway earnings, so long a most encouraging feature, were not encouraging in March. Returns for thirty-three roads for January and February aggregate $18,064,614, against $15,842,179 for the same months last year, a gain of $2,222,435, or fourteen per cent. But returns for twenty-two roads for March, four of them lacking the last week, aggregate $5,681,527 against $5,407,468 for the same month or weeks last year, a gain of $274,059, or about five per cent. The aggregate earnings of all roads reporting, from January 1 to latest dates, compare with earnings of the same roads during the same time last year as follows:—

Roads.	Date.	1875.	1876.	Increase.	Per cent.
1	to April 8..	$1,442,132	$1,760,301	$318,169	22
17	to March 31..	12,729,545	13,988,325	1,258,780	10
4	to March 23..	562,952	796,946	233,994	41
1	to March 14..	519,873	670,040	150,167	29
11	to Feb. 29..	6,672,660	7,268,702	596,042	9
2	to Jan. 31..	183,362	205,202	21,840	11
2	to Jan. 22..	211,328	266,571	55,243	16
38		$22,321,852	$24,956,087	$2,634,235	11

Though this increase is still quite satisfactory, a glance at the later reports shows that eight of the roads report smaller earnings in March, 1876, than during the same month in 1875, and three others report smaller earnings for the latest week, though not for the month. Some, however, continue to gain handsomely; St. Paul, Toledo and Peoria, Kansas City and Northern, Iron Mountain, and, above all, Canada Southern, whose earnings for March, 1876, are double those of the same month last year.

BONDS.

Governments closed easier and the business of the week was limited. The demand is principally from banks and capitalists for permanent investment.

The railroad bond market was likewise less than usually active, though prices for odd lots were well kept up, especially for securities of known good standing. The total transactions of the week aggregate a little more than $1,000,000.

State bonds have been neglected. The total official sales amounted to only $215,000, of which those of the District of Columbia were $132,000, at 69½, 70, 68½, 69¾; Missouri long bonds, $8,000, at 104¼ a 104⅜; Missouri's of 1877, $8,000, at 102½; New York Bounty, $20,000, at 104¾.

RAILROAD NEWS.

We learn on the authority of a Western newspaper that the Iowa railway pool, consisting of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, and Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, have been fighting the Chicago and Alton Railroad on the California business ever since this line has established a route to Omaha in competition with the above roads. The result of the fight was that the through rates from New York to California have been unusually low during the last six months, and the *pro rata* of the Chicago roads has amounted to little more than nothing. The pool lines have at length become tired of the fight and have buried the hatchet.

A meeting of the stockholders of Toledo, Wabash and Western is called, to be held in Toledo, Ohio, May 31, for the purpose of considering the financial condition of the company, and to see if anything can be done to prevent the sale of the road under foreclosure. General J. D. Cox, receiver, has been appointed special master commissioner to sell the road, and gives notice that, under decrees of foreclosure of the consolidated mortgage, and orders of sale issued by the courts in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, he will offer the road at public sale in Toledo, Ohio, June 10. The sale will include the road and its branches extending from Toledo to Camp Point, Hamilton, Naples and East St. Louis, Ill., 601 miles in all, with the buildings, franchises, equipment and all other property pertaining to it. The property will be sold as a unit and subject to all the liens prior to the consolidated mortgage and enumerated in the decree. The minimum price allowed is $1,000,000, payable in cash or in consolidated bonds, to be taken at their *pro rata* value, to be fixed by the Court. The sale is to be without redemption, but subject to confirmation by the courts.

An immense wharf is in process of construction at Cavan Point, N. J. A bill has been introduced into the Legislature enabling the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, who are supposed to be engaged in the work, to take lands on the shore front by condemnation. It is supposed that the railroad company intend to make Cavan Point their eastern terminus. The bill contemplates improvements in the shape of storehouses, &c., which will cost over $15,000,000.

A telegram from Cincinnati states that the new six per cent thirty year gold loan of that city has been awarded to Espy, Heidelbach & Co. for the account of a Syndicate, consisting of Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.; Neller & Co., and other bankers, of New York city.

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS.

The London *Financier*, in an article on the above subject, makes the following comments, which, in a degree, are applicable to certain kinds of securities in our own country:—

The field of selection for investments meeting the present requirements of the public is becoming continually less and less wide. A large number of foreign stocks have rightly come to be regarded with disfavor, and this is one cause why the available circle of investments has become of late unusually small. Another cause is that the public taste is now in favor of safety and moderate rates of interest, so that doubtful and speculative stocks are avoided. The demand for sound investment has been strong and continuous for a long time past, and all those dealt in on the London Stock Exchange which possess any claim to be regarded as such have been so eagerly bought that it has become the question of the day—In what direction must investors next turn their attention? The great demand for and the unusual scarcity of sound securities has been exemplified by the remarkable and, indeed, unprecedented manner in which the public have overcome long existing prejudices against several different classes of stock within the last few months. They are, in fact, ready to take any kind which can rightly be regarded as safe, and which yield a moderate rate of interest. It is, therefore, natural that they should look further afield.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

GALVESTON, April 15, 1876.

Cotton quiet; middling, 12⅛c.; low middling, 11⅛c.; good ordinary, 10⅛c. Net receipts, 848 bales. Exports coastwise, 225. Sales, 188. Stock, 33,242.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15, 1876.

Cotton quiet; middling, 12⅛c.; low middling, 11½c.; good ordinary, 10¼c. Net receipts, 979 bales; gross, 1,462. Sales, 3,000. Stock, 224,480.

MOBILE, April 15, 1876.

Cotton unchanged; middling, 12¼c.; low middling, 11¼c.; good ordinary, 10¼c. Net receipts, 238 bales; gross, 242. Sales, 500. Stock, 37,842.

SAVANNAH, April 15, 1876.

Cotton quiet; middling, 12⅛c.; low middling, 11⅛c.; good ordinary, 10¼c. Net receipts, 495 bales. Exports coastwise, 128. Sales, 221. Stock, 22,829.

CHARLESTON, April 15, 1876.

Cotton quiet; middling, 12¾c. a 12⅞c.; low middling, 12⅛c. a 12⅜c.; good ordinary, 11c. a 11¼c. Sales, 100 bales. Stock, 20,792.

OSWEGO, April 15, 1876.

Flour unchanged; sales of 1,500 bbls. Wheat steady; sales of extra white Michigan at $1 56; No. 1 Milwaukee club held at $1 35; No. 1 white Michigan, $1 46. Corn dull at 66c. a 67c. Barley dull; No. 1 Canada held at $1; No. 2 do. at 90c. Corn meal—Bolted, $26; unbolted, $25 per ton. Millfeed—Shorts, $17; shipstuffs, $18; middlings, $20 a $21 per ton. Railroad freights—Flour, to Boston, 50c.; to New York, 40c.; to Albany, 30c. Lake receipts—Wheat, 2,000 bushels; corn, 22,700 do.; oats, 3,000 do.

BUFFALO, April 15, 1876.

Receipts—Flour, 8,200 bbls.; wheat, 36,000 bushels; corn, 63,000 do.; oats, 23,000 do.; barley, 10,000 do. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; wheat, 14,700 bushels; corn, 60,000 do.; oats, 33,500 do.; barley, 10,000 do. Flour quiet, firm. Wheat neglected, entirely nominal. Corn dull, steady; sales of 4 cars new, on track, at 59c. Oats neglected. Rye neglected. Barley neglected. Pork dull at $23 for heavy mess. Lard dull at 14c. Highwines nominally $1 11 for city made. Seeds—A fair trade, at $2 50 a $2 75 for timothy, $9 25 a $10 for medium clover, $10 a $10 50 for large clover.

TOLEDO, April 15, 1876.

Bulk meats moderately active and higher. Wheat steady; No. 2 white Wabash, $1 37; No. 1 white Michigan, $1 28½; No. 2 do., $1 16; extra white Michigan, $1 36½; amber Michigan, $1 26; June, $1 29¾; No. 2 do., $1 07½; No. 3 red, $1 12. Corn firmer; high mixed, spot and April, 55c.; May, 53c.; June, 53½c.; July, 52½c; low mixed, 54c.; no grade, 52½c.; damaged, 49½c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 36c.; April, 35½c.; July, 37c.; white, 40½c.; Michigan, 36c. Receipts—100 bbls. flour, 9,000 bushels wheat, 43,000 do. corn, 2,400 do. oats. Shipments—725 bbls. flour, 7,500 bushels wheat, 123,000 do. corn, 11,000 do. oats.

CHICAGO, April 15, 1876.

Flour steady and firm. Wheat active, firm and higher, advanced 1⅛c.; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1 02, spot; $1 05¾, May; $1 06⅝, June; No. 3 Chicago spring, 92c. a 92½c.; rejected, 82c. Corn in fair demand and higher; No. 2 at 45½c., spot; 48¼c. a 48⅜c, May; 47⅞c., June. Oats firmer; No. 2 at 30c., spot; 33¼c., May. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet and weak at 59½c a 59¾c., spot; 61c., May. Pork quiet and weak; $22 35, spot; $22 32½ a $22 35, May; $22 57½ a $22 60, June. Lard quiet and weak at $13 40, cash; $13 42½, May; $13 60, June. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders, 8⅜c.; clear rib sides, 12⅛c.; clear sides, 12½c. Whiskey, $1 07. Receipts—Flour, 8,500 bbls.; wheat, 21,000 bushels; corn, 30,000 do.; oats, 9,500 do.; rye, 350 do.; barley, 6,000 do. Shipments—Flour, 5,100 bbls.; wheat, 18,000 bushels; corn, 96,000 do.; oats, 10,000 do.; barley, 6,000 do.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, April 16, 1876.

The market continues dull, with sales of only 43,000 pieces during the week. Closing quotations are 3¾c. cash to thirty days for best 64x64 standard and extra goods.

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, April 15, 1876.

Sugar—Demand fair and market firm; Nos. 10 to 12, Dutch standard, 6 a 6¾ reals per arrobe; Nos. 15 to 20, Dutch standard, 7¼ a 8¾ reals per arrobe; molasses sugars, Nos. 7 to 10, at 5 a ½ reals per arrobe; concentrated sugars, fair to good quality, 3⅛ a 3¾ reals per arrobe; muscovado sugars, common to fair, 5⅛ a 5¼ reals per arrobe; fair to good refining, 5⅜ a 5⅝ reals per arrobe; centrifugal sugars, Nos. 11 to 13, in boxes, 7⅞ a 8 reals per arrobe; do., in hhds., 7¼ a 8 reals per arrobe. Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas—324,000 boxes and 50,000 hhds.; receipts of the week, 37,500 boxes and 9,500 hhds.; exports of the week, 20,000 boxes and 12,000 hhds., including 5,000 boxes and 10,500 hhds. to the United States. Molasses quiet; 50 degrees polarization, 3⅛ a 3¼ reals per keg. Bacon, $15 a $16 per cwt. Butter, $60 a $75 per quintal for American. Flour, $33 50 a $34 for American. Jerked beef, $4 50 a $5 per arrobe. Hams—$48 a $50 per quintal for American sugar cured. Lard, in kegs, $15 50 a $16 per quintal; in tins, $17 a $18 per quintal. Potatoes, $4 50 a $5 50 per bbl. Tallow, $28 a $30 per quintal. Wax, yellow, $14 a $15 per arrobe. Naval stores nominal. Coal oil, in tins, 8½ reals per gallon. Empty hogsheads, $3 25, gold. Lumber nominal. Shooks dull; box, 7¾ a 8 reals; molasses hogsheads, 18 reals. Chewing tobacco $54 a $56 per quintal. Corn, 11¾ a 12 reals per arrobe. Hoops dull; long shaved, $45 per M. Freights quiet and steady: loading at Havana for the United States, per hhd. of sugar, $3 a $3 25; per hhd. of molasses, $2 50; to Falmouth and orders, 32s. 6d. a 35s. Loading at ports on the north coast (outside ports) for the United States, per hhd. of sugar, $3 50 a $4; per hhd. of molasses, $2 50 a $2 62½. Tobacco, much demand for the United States and Europe; good qualities are scarce. Exchange firm.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., Bankers, 19 and 21 Nassau st., issue Travellers' Credits, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. DE ROTHSCHILD and their correspondents. Also Commercial Credits and Telegraphic Transfers of Money on California and Europe.

A.—ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st., make for customers desirable investments of large or small amounts in stocks of a legitimate character, which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested every thirty days. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of three to five per cent. Circulars and weekly reports sent free.

AT REASONABLE RATES.—MONEY ON LIFE AND Endowment Insurance Policies, Mortgages and other securities; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., 117 Broadway.

A.—STOCK SPECULATIONS CONDUCTED BY US IN every form; book containing information relating to stocks sent free on application. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 2 Wall st.

A.—LAPSLEY & BAZLEY, BROKERS, 74 BROADWAY.—"PRIVILEGES" ON "MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE" "EXCLUSIVELY." REFERENCES IN NEW YORK AND LEADING CITIES.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on improved city Property; Trust Funds, several amounts. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

EXECUTOR'S FUNDS TO LOAN ON NEW YORK and Brooklyn Property (no bonus) for five years. Apply at 206 5th st., near Bowery.

I ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE New York city Property. Principals desiring to BORROW OR INVEST apply to H. L. GRANT, 145 Broadway.

JAMES G. REID, BANKER AND BROKER (MEMBER of the New York Stock and Gold Exchanges), No. 1 New st., corner of Wall, New York; stocks bonds, gold, government and railway securities bought and sold on commission; investments made; interest allowed on deposits.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE—IN SUMS TO suit, on city or Brooklyn property. RUFUS. K. McHARG, 135 Broadway, Commissioner for every State.

TRUST FUNDS, NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN Property; no commission asked; five years. Address TRUSTEE, box 690 Post office.

$4,000. $6,000 AND $12,000 TO LOAN ON mortgage in New York, Brooklyn or Westchester county. HINMAN & SON, 25 Pine st.

$73,000 TRUST MONEY TO LOAN FIVE years, city property; only legal expenses. Address EXECUTOR, box 1,850 Post office.

$427,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD PROPERTY; also money at 6 per cent. PAUL P. TODD, 145 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE.
This is to certify:—
1. That we, HENRY HILTON and WILLIAM LIBBEY, both of the city and State of New York, have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of conducting a general mercantile business in the city of New York and in the cities of Boston, Philadelphia, Paris, Lyons, Manchester, Bradford, Nottingham, Belfast, Glasgow, Berlin, Chemnitz, and elsewhere—in the United States and in the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and on the Continent of Europe and in other foreign countries.
2. That the principal place of business of said copartnership will be in the city of New York.
3. That said business will be conducted under the firm name of A. T. STEWART & CO., which firm name, it is hereby certified, will be continued in use by HENRY HILTON and WILLIAM LIBBEY, of the city and State of New York aforesaid; the said HENRY HILTON being the assignee and grantee of CORNELIA M. STEWART, devisee and legatee under the last will and testament of ALEXANDER T. STEWART, late of the city of New York, now deceased, as to all the interest of said ALEXANDER T. STEWART in the late firm of A. T. STEWART & CO.; and the said WILLIAM LIBBEY being the only surviving partner of the said late firm of A. T. STEWART & CO., which firm had business relations with foreign countries.
Witness our hands and seals this 14th day of April, A. D. 1876.
HENRY HILTON, [L. S.]
WILLIAM LIBBEY, [L. S.]
In presence of Henry E. Davies, J. Henry Work.

State of New York, city and county of New York, ss.:
On this fifteenth day of April, A. D., 1876, before me came HENRY HILTON and WILLIAM LIBBEY, to me known to be the individuals described in and who executed the within certificate, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same. (Signed)
ROBERT PROTHEROE, Notary Public, New York City.

State of New York, city and county of New York, ss.:
I, WILLIAM WALSH, Clerk of the said city and county and Clerk of the Supreme Court of said State for said county,
Do certify that I have compared the preceding with the original
CERTIFICATE OF CONTINUED USE OF FIRM NAME,
on file in my office, and that the same is a correct duplicate therefrom and of the whole of such original.
Indorsed, filed and recorded 15th April, 1876, 2 hours.
In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal this fifteenth day of April, 1876.
[L. S.] WILLIAM WALSH, Clerk.

NOTICE.
Having transferred to HENRY HILTON all my interest in the firm of ALEXANDER T. STEWART & CO., the business of said house will be hereafter continued by him, under the same firm name, with such persons as he may associate with him.
Dated New York, April 14, 1876.
CORNELIA M. STEWART.

THE BUSINESS OF THE FIRM OF ALEXANDER T. STEWART & CO. will be continued by the undersigned as copartners under the same firm name.
Dated April 14, 1876.
HENRY HILTON,
WILLIAM LIBBEY.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A MAN WITH SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS can become partner in a well regulated and brisk manufacturing business. Address J., box 169 Herald office.

A RELIABLE MAN WITH $700 CAN SECURE HALF interest in an established profitable business; the best opening in New York to-day. Call at 25 East 16th st.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A PARTNER, WITH A capital (or must have customers), in a first class dressmaking business; or will sell the business; good location; fit for any kind of business. Address D. M., Herald Uptown Branch office.

FOR SALE—THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY FOR lager beer saloon and boarding house; Furniture and all complete if required; rent small; a sacrifice; owner leaving city. LLOYD & WARD, 29 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000, FOR A COAL yard, on west side, to extend business. Address H. C., coal yard Herald Uptown Branch office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO START A KINDLING AND wood yard; $10,000 a year profit; have a dock fronting on Passaic River and Morris Canal, in Newark, N. J. Call at 184 3d av., New York. GEORGE W. HOJER.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000, WHO HAS COMmon sense enough to know when he sees a good thing, to join advertiser in manufacturing a first class staple article that excels all others of its kind; closest investigation desired. Address BRAINS AND ENERGY, Herald office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN, WITH $2,000, IN A manufacturing business; large profit for cash; $5,000 now invested; all paid for; ready to work. Address MANUFACTURING, box 179 Herald office.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH $3,000 TO JOIN EQUALly in a lucrative business which has paid $300 per day. Address MENTOR, Herald Uptown Branch office.

$2,000 TO $5,000 WILL BE PAID FOR A GOOD Stove and House Furnishing Business in city or country; country preferred. Address STOVES, box 126 Herald office.

$2,500.—PARTNER, WITH THIS AMOUNT wanted, to purchase the interest of retiring partner; business paying $7,000 per year profits, and will stand inspection. Address LEGITIMATE, Herald office.

HONEST MEN FOR OFFICE-HOLDERS.

The following circular, though it has been sent to many persons prominent in political affairs throughout the country, was until Saturday never printed by a newspaper. It would probably not have appeared until a much later period if garbled extracts had not been published. It was this fact that induced its publication in the *Evening Post*, the editor of which paper is the first signer of the circular:—

NEW YORK, April 6, 1876.

DEAR SIR—The widespread corruption in our public service which has disgraced the Republic in the eyes of the world and threatens to poison the vitality of our institutions, the uncertainty of the public mind and of party counsels as to grave economical questions involving in a great measure the honor of the government, the morality of our business life and the general wellbeing of the people, and the danger that an inordinate party spirit may, through the organized action of a comparatively small number of men who live by politics succeed in overriding the most patriotic impulses of the people and in monopolizing political power for selfish ends, seem to render it most desirable that no effort should be spared to secure to the popular desire for genuine reform a decisive influence in the impending national election.

Mindful of the fact that this patriotic desire is honestly struggling for effective expression inside of existing political organizations, as it is also strong outside of them, and believing that by all proper means it should be encouraged and made to prevail, the undersigned invite you to meet them and others of like purpose, who have been invited in the same manner, in a free conference, to consider what may be done to prevent the national election of the centennial year from becoming a mere choice of evils, and to secure the election of men to the highest offices of the Republic whose character and ability will satisfy the exigencies of our present situation and protect the honor of the American name.

The conference will be held in the city of New York on the 15th of May. You are respectfully and urgently requested to be present, and to communicate your acceptance of this invitation to H. C. Lodge, Esq., box 1,938 Post office, New York city. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, New York.
THEODORE D. WOOLSEY, Connecticut.
ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK, Massachusetts.
HORACE WHITE, Illinois.
CARL SCHURZ, Missouri.

LIGHT IN THE TOMBS.

The following resolution, presented at the meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday morning, was adopted unanimously:—

Resolved, That the Supervising Engineer of this department be directed to make a thorough examination into the needs of increased ventilation and light in the male and female portions of the City Prison, and to report to this Board in order that the necessary steps can be taken to make up for the deficiencies before the summer months.

FOUND DEAD.

The police of the Twenty-third precinct discovered the dead body of Paul Schors, aged forty-five years, lying on the floor of one of the rooms at No. 1,645 Second avenue yesterday morning.

THE COURTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Judge Daniels.

Matter of the petition of the New York Elevated Railway Company.—Report of Commissioners confirmed.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Westbrook.

Bentz vs. Shurber.—Case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Eneas vs. Hoops.—Motion to place this cause on the short calendar denied. Memorandum.

Young vs. Langbein.—Same vs. Same.—The motion that the proceedings in these two actions be stayed until the hearing and decision of a case between the same parties for the same object, pending in the Supreme Court of this district, is granted conditionally. The General Term having given a construction to the will involved in the case, there can be no good reason for conducting three several suits in different courts to attain substantially the same end. Parties will prepare orders on notice.

Wheeler vs. Ferdon.—Motion to vacate the order of arrest denied.

Matter of the Petition of Sophia Buddensick.—Report of the referee confirmed. The evidence in the case satisfies me that the mortgage, as a matter of fact, has been paid, and that all the matters alleged in the petition are true. It must be discharged of record under the statute.

Carter et al. vs. Youngs et al.—If the Judge making the order for the service of papers under the act of 1853 is satisfied that the defendant sought to be served in this State and cannot be served, and decides affirmatively, the question is res adjudicata. The service is, therefore, regular (32 Barb., 647).

Neher vs. McDonough et al.—A receiver must be appointed in this case. Order to be settled on motion.

Murray vs. McClare et al.—In a suit for the foreclosure of a mortgage the owner of the equity of redemption must be made a party. The withholding of the record of his deed makes no exception to the rule if the fact of the conveyance be known to the owner of the mortgage. Motion granted.

Wilkowski et al. vs. Brennan et al.—Case settled and ordered on file.

By Judge Curtis.

Knott vs. Daly, &c.—Findings signed and filed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Hennessy vs. Wheeler.—Case and amendments settled.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Kamena vs. Warner.—Five per cent allowance to be divided between the two defendants.

Haight vs. Haight.—Referee's report confirmed.

Le Fevre vs. Kellogg.—Extra allowance of $150 granted.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Diossey vs. Youngs.—Opinion.

S. A. Woods Machine Company vs. Stewart.—Dismissed.

Trenor vs. Soneborn.—Motion granted.

Morgan vs. McKillop.—Motion denied, without costs.

Greacen vs. Aguire.—Motion denied.

Collins vs. Farshall.—Referee's report confirmed.

Brewster vs. Spratt.—Receiver's bond approved.

Claflin vs. Reynolds; McFarland vs. Townsend.—Orders granted.

Jacobs vs. Felter.—Bail reduced to $500.

The State Trust Company vs. Rich.—Stay vacated.

Goldberg vs. Bagazzi.—Motion denied.

Stuart vs. Wilmour.—Clerk's taxation affirmed.

Kenney vs. Kelly.—Motion granted unless plaintiff pays $5 costs within ten days.

Hughes vs. Berringer.—Motion to set aside denied, but the $10 objected to will be stricken out of the order. No costs.

Reed vs. The Transatlantic Company.—Findings settled.

Hadden vs. Hanlon.—Costs taxed at $185 72.

McArdle vs. Lyons; Arkell vs. Wood.—Motions denied as per opinions filed.

The Farmers' Milk Company vs. Raab; Whitelegge vs. Thomson.—Defaults opened on terms.

Cohn vs. Kuhn.—Order as settled.

Miller vs. Gill.—Salary is exempt as earnings under section 297 of the Code.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Barrett.—Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—Third Monday's motion calendar will be called at twelve M.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Van Vorst.—Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—Demurrers—Nos. 4, 15. Law and fact—Nos. 96, 55, 119, 120, 19, 414, 230, 97, 318, 338, 340, 348, 349, 352, 355, 357, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 367, 369, 371, 372, 373, 375, 376, 379, 381, 51, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1—Held by Judge Lawrence—Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—Nos. 633, 1279, 2847, 2025, 1059, 2857, 1373, 1451, 1369, 1455, 1399, 1159, 1425½, 1321, 2524, 2525, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1477, 1479½. Part 2—Held by Judge Dykeman.—Nos. 858, 860, 893, 2338, 1772½, 1386, 1824, 1258, 1036½, 1125½, 736, 2404, 1404, 1422, 1318, 872, 2110, 1442, 2808, 1448, 1368, 2848, 1320, 698, 1011, 1436, 1437, 1640, 226. Part 3—Held by Judge Larremore.—Nos. 2539, 1127, 868, 718, 673, 111, 949, 1753, 2489, 1247, 2537, 1697, 325½, 171½, 175½, 621, 933, 1721, 1809, 301, 923½, 1185½, 691, 693, 2559.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned *sine die*.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Speir.—Court opens at ten A. M.—Calendar called at eleven A. M.—Demurrers—Nos. 1, 9. Issues of fact—Nos. 25, 28, 17, 40, 20, 36, 2, 10, 31.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Monell.—Court opens at eleven A. M.—Nos. 923, 1531, 627, 865, 679, 975, 979, 1603, 1924, 715, 1001, 959, 333, 511, 735, 1653. Part 2—Held by Judge Sedgwick.—Nos. 800, 716, 1026, 1675, 650, 981, 1847, 1005, 674, 1534, 297, 741, 1028, 949, 869, 856, 889, 775, 788, 712.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Judge C. P. Daly.—Court opens at twelve M.—Nos. 15, 1, 6, 7, 16, 25. Demurrers—Nos. 2, 1.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Van Hoesen.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.—Nos. 1111½, 969, 1098, 1618, 1692, 1539, 1540, 2071, 1693, 670½, 2122, 1784, 1528, 1755, 1633, 177, 2228, 2074, 2075, 2077, 2078, 2079, 1522½, 1705, 1131, 1267, 1038, 2114, 1811, 1754, 1999. Part 2—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 1454, 728, 2450, 2010, 2031, 1453, 219, 1445, 1722, 1676, 997, 1800, 1802, 1804, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092. Part 3—Held by Judge J. F. Daly.—Nos. 1601, 1908, 1906, 2043, 2050, 1654, 1405, 1848, 1747, 1899, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1658, 2040, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Alker.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Nos. 7007, 5393, 4006, 7448, 3941, 365, 1433, 4014, 3977, 3984, 4000, 3157, 3908, 7379, 7407. Part 2—Held by Judge Sheridan.—Nos. 5602, 5603, 7082, 4427, 2951, 1592, 2334, 2780, 581, 3944, 5232, 5768, 6352, 6353, 7047. Part 3—Held by Judge Shea.—Nos. 4716, 3136, 6882, 6792, 7584, 6805, 7193, 2189, 7149, 5806, 6224, 6991, 5280, 4956, 7243.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Judge Gildersleeve.—The People vs. James Benson and Richard Geoghegan, robbery; Same vs. Michael Kelly, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Benidittio Marsallo, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Edward Buckley, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Francis Pruity, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. James Draddy, burglary; Same vs. Lillie Cambel, grand larceny; Same vs. Anthony Fesser, grand larceny; Same vs. Louis A. Pride, grand larceny; Same vs. William Martin, false pretences; Same vs. William Dugan, assault and battery.

FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET COURT.

Before Judge Murray.

A DEPUTY SHERIFF AS AN ACTOR.

A. B. Deraismess, a special deputy sheriff, or at least a person who claimed to be such, was arraigned on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. Saturday night he visited the Thirty-fourth Street Theatre and being of the opinion that the play was not well managed he went on the stage for the purpose of taking the direction of matters into his own hands. He flourished a club and by his threatening actions sent the women off the platform screaming with terror. An officer of the Twenty-first precinct arrested him with difficulty. He was put under $1,000 bail to keep the peace for one year and fined $10, in default of which he was committed to prison.

A THIEF'S FLIGHT.

Richard Knight attempted to rob the till of James Biglin's liquor store, corner of Twenty-ninth street and Second avenue, on Saturday night, but being detected he fled. In trying to escape he took refuge in the rooms of Mrs. Abetha Baruch, No. 226 East Thirtieth street, and was arrested on her complaint of attempted robbery. He was sent to the Island for six months only, Biglin having failed to appear against him.

A JEALOUS LOVER.

Richard Jones, of No. 337 East Thirteenth street, went to see his lady love on Saturday night. He was making himself as agreeable as he knew how when John McArthur, of First avenue and Seventy-fourth street, a rival, but a married man, made his appearance and took the young lady out for a walk without saying "by your leave." Jones was, as a matter of course, very angry, and being a spirited young fellow determined to have revenge. He accordingly followed the couple and assaulted McArthur, for which he was arrested. At this court he was discharged, the Court being of the opinion that McArthur had simply received what he deserved.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

ENGAGED.

FREITHAL—BEMAK.—Miss CECELIA FREITHAL to Mr. LOUIS BEMAK, both of this city. No cards.

MARRIED.

DAVIDSON—COLYER.—On Wednesday evening, April 5, by the Rev. J. D. Wells, CHARLES M. DAVIDSON, son of the late Charles M. Davidson, of New York, to Miss LOU W. COLYER, daughter of the late Henry W. Colyer, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BARRY.—Suddenly, on Sunday, April 16, CHARLES BARRY.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, at four o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 50 West 54th st.

BENKARD.—On the 14th inst., MARY, daughter of the late James Benkard.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th st., Tuesday, April 18, at ten A. M.

BENJAMIN.—On Saturday morning, April 15, MARGARET L., relict of the late E. Park Benjamin, and daughter of John Cooke, of Poughkeepsie.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Clement's church on Tuesday morning, April 18, at half-past nine o'clock. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

BISHOP.—At New Brunswick, N. J., April 12, of pneumonia, DAVID BISHOP, in the 52d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, April 17, at two P. M., from his late residence, on College av., New Brunswick, N. J.

BRYANT.—On Sunday, April 16, after a lingering illness, Dr. G. W. N. BRYANT, aged 64 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BYRNE.—On Sunday, April 16, 1876, THOMAS, youngest son of John B. and Mary A. Byrne, aged 6 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 235 Columbia st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 18, at half-past two P. M.

CURTIS.—At Plainfield, N. J., April 15, of paralysis, STILES CURTIS, aged 68 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, Tuesday, April 18, at twelve o'clock M., from his late residence. Train leaves Liberty st. at 10:15 A. M.

DUNN.—On the 16th inst., at 37 Sterling place, Brooklyn, JANE, relict of the late Andrew Dunn, M. D., of Kingston, Jamaica, West Indies, aged 62 years.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday evening, 18th inst., at four o'clock, to Greenwood Cemetery. Friends of Mrs. William Duff, daughter of deceased, are requested to attend.

ELDER.—At Stamford, Conn., on the 14th inst., ROBERT ELDER, in the 73d year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, Atlantic st., Monday, April 17, at half-past two P. M. Relatives and friends will take 1 P. M. train from New York and find carriages in waiting at depot.

FONDA.—On Saturday, April 15, 1876, PER LEE FONDA, aged 42 years and 24 days.

Funeral on Tuesday, April 18, 1876, at nine o'clock A. M., from the Church of the Redeemer. Interment at Poughkeepsie.

Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

FERGUSON.—On the 15th inst., ISRAEL, Sr., aged 52 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, 18th inst., at one o'clock, from his late residence, 459 West 43d st.

GORMLEY.—On the 15th inst., JAMES, beloved son of Roger and Julia Gormley, aged 16 years.

Funeral from his father's residence, 316 East 47th st., at two o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

HAMBURGER.—On Sunday, the 16th inst., REBECCA, beloved wife of Bernhard, in the 56th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family, members of the Temple Aharath Chesed, Ladies' Jewish Home, Manhattan Lodge, No. 156, I. O. B. B.; Mount Horeb Lodge, No. 61, I. O. F. S. of I., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 247 East 60th st., on Tuesday, April 18, at ten o'clock A. M.

HONEYWELL.—On Thursday, the 13th inst., EMELINA HONEYWELL, daughter of the late John Honeywell and stepdaughter of the late Isaac Vermillya.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 334 West 33d st., on Monday, April 17, at half-past ten A. M. Remains to be taken to Yonkers for interment.

JONES.—On Thursday, April 13, of Bright's disease, at her late residence, No. 263 5th av., LOUISA LIVINGSTON, widow of the late Oliver H. Jones and daughter of the late James Duane Livingston.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Trinity church on Monday, the 17th inst., at one o'clock P. M.

KOPPER.—On Friday, 14th inst., of diphtheria, JOHN GILLELAN, eldest child of Philip W. and Rachel T. Kopper, in the 11th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Andrew's church, corner 4th av. and 127th st., on Monday, 17th inst., at half-past four P. M. Train leaves Grand Central depot at 4:05 P. M.

LORD.—At his late residence, 369 10th av., on Saturday, the 15th inst., HEZEKIAH G. LORD, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Methodist Episcopal church, West 24th st., near 9th av., this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, without further invitation.

Saratoga and Sullivan county papers please copy.

LINN.—On 15th inst., suddenly, in his 67th year, WILLIAM LINN.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Funeral services will take place at St. Augustine's chapel, No. 262 Bowery, at two o'clock. Funeral will start from his late residence, No. 75 Catharine street, at half-past one o'clock, on Monday, 17th inst.

LUDLOW.—On Thursday, April 13, 1876, at her residence, near Peekskill, Miss LOUISA LUDLOW.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Peter's church, Peekskill, on Monday, 17th inst., at four P. M.

MILLER.—On the 15th inst., at Philadelphia, ELIZA, wife of George G. Miller and daughter of the late John Hoppel.

MONTANYE.—In Hoboken, N. J., on April 15, JULIA DE LA MONTANYE.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 263 Garden st., Hoboken, on Monday, 17th inst., at four o'clock P. M. Friends and the members of the Amity Baptist church are respectfully invited. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery on Tuesday.

MORRISON.—On April 16, WILLIAM MORRISON, of Cork, Ireland, aged 64 years and 8 months.

Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend his funeral, from No. 20 Bayard st., on Tuesday, April 18, at two o'clock P. M.

MURRAY.—On Friday, April 14, JANE, wife of George Murray, in the 61st year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at St. Andrew's church, 127th st. and 4th av., on Monday, 17th inst., at two P. M.

MCCAFREY.—April 16, CATHERINE MCCAFREY, wife of Hugh McCafrey, at No. 2 7th av.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral on Tuesday, April 18, at two o'clock.

NASH.—At Morrisania, April 15, 1876, ELIZABETH HUTCHINGS NASH, wife of Francis H. Nash, aged 66 years.

The relatives, friends and teachers of the public schools of New York are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Trinity church, Morrisania, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at two o'clock P. M. Train leaves Grand Central depot at 1:05 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting.

ODELL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 14, MARY, widow of Isaac Odell, in the 76th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of her son-in-law, William M. Vail, No. 77 Remsen st., on Monday, April 17, at three P. M.

PASTOR.—On Sunday morning, April 16, of consumption, FERNANDO PASTOR, aged 33 years and 8 months.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 115 West 17th st., on Tuesday, 18th inst., at ten A. M. Relatives and friends, members of New York Lodge, No. 330, F. and A. M., and of New York Lodge, No. 1, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and members of Grand Lodge, B. P. O. E., are respectfully invited to attend.

NEW YORK LODGE, NO. 1, BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS.—BROTHERS—You are hereby requested to attend a special communication of this lodge, at the lodge rooms, on Tuesday morning, the 18th inst., at nine o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, Fernando Pastor.

FRANK GIRARD, E. R.

R. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

SUMMONS.—New York Lodge, No. 330, F. and A. M.—Brethren, you are hereby summoned to meet at the lodge rooms on Tuesday, the 18th, at 9:30 A. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our late Brother Fernando Pastor.

E. B. VALENTINE, Master.

PERRIN.—On Friday, April 14, 1876, ROBERT P. PERRIN, in the 61st year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, 22 Lafayette av., Brooklyn, on Monday, 17th inst., at two P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

READING.—On Saturday evening, of diphtheria, EDITH, daughter of James A. and Emma Reading, aged 2 years and 2 months.

Funeral from the family residence, at Allendale, N. J., on Tuesday, at one o'clock P. M. Train will leave by Erie Railway, foot of Chambers st., at 10:45 A. M.

RODENBECK.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday, April 15, 1876, AUGUST RODENBECK, aged 43 years, 3 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, 17th inst., at two o'clock P. M., from the German Evangelical church, corner 6th and Grand sts., Hoboken.

ROCKWOOD.—On April 14, at Bridport, Vt., after a long and painful illness, DERASTUS B. ROCKWOOD, aged 65 years, brother of H. O. Rockwood, of this city.

Buffalo and Chicago papers please copy.

ROSSMAN.—On Sunday, April 16, 1876, at his parents' residence, No. 5 Commerce st., WILLIE, only child of William and Fanny Rossman, aged 1 year, 6 months and 2 days.

The remains will be taken to Princeton, N. J., on Tuesday, April 18, 1876. Leave house at eight o'clock A. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

Princeton papers please copy.

SACKETT.—In Brooklyn, Thursday morning, April 13, HENRIETTA, wife of Marcus Sackett and only daughter of John M. and Sarah R. Seamen, in her 41st year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 437 State st., Brooklyn, on Monday, 17th inst., at eleven o'clock A. M.

SEELEY.—Suddenly, on April 15, DANIEL SEELEY, aged 55 years and 9 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, April 19, from the Methodist church, corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., at two o'clock P. M.

TILBY.—On Friday, the 14th inst., ANN, wife of James Tilby, aged 70 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, at Metuchen, N. J., this (Monday) afternoon. Trains leave from the Desbrosses and Cortlandt st. ferries at 1:55 P. M.

WALBRIDGE.—On Friday, April 14, HELEN M. WALBRIDGE, daughter of S. D. Walbridge, of Rochester.

Funeral on Tuesday, April 18, at half-past two o'clock.

WERNER.—On Saturday evening, April 15, MANNUS WERNER, in the 65th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 165 East 65th st., on Monday, the 17th inst., at twelve o'clock.

WILLOUGHBY.—Suddenly, on Saturday, the 15th inst., ELLEN, beloved wife of Thomas R. Willoughby, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her brothers, Edward and Owen Flannigan, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 299 Mulberry st., on Monday, the 17th inst., at one o'clock P. M. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

WILSON.—On Saturday morning, April 15, 1876, Mrs. A. WILSON, beloved wife of John A. Wilson, aged 69 years, 5 months and 10 days.

Funeral services at her late residence, 315 West 36th st., on Monday, April 17, at two o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT 41 CENTRE ST., REAR, Lathes, Planers, Shaper, Drills, Milling and Centring Machine, Shears, Blower, Vises, Files and a lot of small Tools and other stock.

FOR SALE—TWO BOILERS, 4 AND 8 HORSE power, 18 and 24, flues 2 inches, in good order; also engine, 12x18; all for $200. Apply at 342 West 16th st. Immediate removal.

FOR SALE.

A.—FIRST CLASS BAKERY FOR SALE, IN SUCcessful operation; cash business. Apply at 284 Bleecker st.

A GROCERY STORE FOR SALE—UP TOWN, IN A splendid location. Address GROCER, Herald office.

A SPLENDID LIQUOR STORE, BEST ON WEST ST., for sale cheap; also Restaurants. MITCHELL, 77 Cedar st.

A.—FOR SALE, COFFEE AND CAKE SALOONS, Lodging Houses, Hotels, Groceries, Feed Stores, Meat Markets. MITCHELL, 77 Cedar st.

A.—BAKERIES, CONFECTIONERIES, CROCKERY Stores, Cigar Stores, Fancy and Furnishing Goods Stores; great bargains. MITCHELL, 77 Cedar st.

AN ELEGANT OFFICE PARTITION, 21 FEET LONG and 10 feet high; tables, railings, gas fixtures, awnings, &c., at a great bargain. 996 6th av., or 72 West 34th st.

AN ELEGANT WHEELER & WILSON MACHINE, almost new, $25; tucker, corder, ruffler, embroiderer, castors and cover included. 84 East 3d st., first floor.

BAKERY FOR SALE, FIRST CLASS, ON A LEADing avenue in this city; no better bakery on the avenue. For further particulars address BAKER, box 127 Herald office.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF COMPOSITORS' STANDS, very cheap. J. L. KNIGHT, Bennett Building, room 6, sixth story.

FOR SALE—UPTOWN RESTAURANT; LOCATION unsurpassed; doing a good business; reason for selling, sickness. MALONE'S Store Agency, No. 5 Dey st.

FOR SALE—LAUNDRY FIXTURES, CONSISTING OF one No. 2 Smith Washer, with Wringer; Belting, Pulleys, Hangers, Shafting and other connections; Closeting, Wash Tubs, Plumbing, Stove, &c.; all in use two months; cheap for cash. Apply at 229 East 41st st.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED CIGAR STORE. Reason for selling, other business. Inquire at the place, No. 485 8th av., between 34th and 35th sts.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST CORNER LIQUOR Stores in the Seventh ward, very cheap. Inquire of A. SIMM, 71 New st. or 318 Madison st.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED CIGAR Store, suitable for a manufacturer. Apply at 473 7th av.

FOR SALE—CIGAR STORE, GOOD LOCATION; cheap rent; reason for selling, other business. 393 Bowery.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF HOUSE, suitable for letting furnished rooms. Apply to J. H. MONEGHAN, No. 401 4th av., corner of 28th st.

FOR SALE—GOOD WILL AND FIXTURES, WITH or without Stock, of a first class wholesale and retail wine and liquor store, doing a very good business and in very good order; to a thorough going business man in the trade here is an opportunity. Explanations for selling will be given by calling on or addressing HENRY WHITESIDE, No. 1,101 North Front st., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LAGER BEER, BILLIARD and Liquor Saloon, 139 Bleecker st.; good location; rent cheap; reason for selling disagreement of partners.

GROCERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, CORNER GROcery, many years established, handsomely and completely fitted up. JAS. MOORE, 282 10th av., near 26th st.

ICE HOUSES AND BOXES FOR BEER, BUTCHERS, restaurants; Butcher's Fixtures.
MATHESON, 11th av., near 34th st.

FURNITURE.

A—FOR SALE, AT PRIVATE RESIDENCE 120 WEST 23d st., near 6th av., Parlor Suits; 14 pieces, covered in satin, cost $1,000, for $350; one do., $125; Turkish Suits, $90; rep and hair cloth Suits, $35 and $55; inlaid and gilt black walnut Bedsteads, Dressing Cases, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, hair and spring Mattresses, Dining Furniture, Extension Table, Buffet, Chairs, &c. N. B.—An elegant rosewood four round Chickering & Sons Pianoforte, $200, a bargain; magnificent Windsor, $300, cost $900.

A.—WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS TAKEN for Furniture, Carpets and Bedding at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.'S, 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock at low prices.

AUCTION ROOMS 39 AND 41 EAST 13TH ST.—FURniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Pianos, Paintings, Armoires, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Desks, Buffets, &c., at private sale at auction prices.

A.—AT A SACRIFICE, ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD FURniture, in lots to suit purchasers, property late Col. T. F. Bowles, comprising Parlor and Drawing Room Suits, covered in crimson tan and silver satins, cost $600, for $200; one do., $175; Turkish Suit in satin, cost $400, for $100; rep Suit, $35; inlaid Centre Tables, Bronzes, Oil Paintings; Steinway & Son Pianoforte, $200; Bookcases; Chamber Suits, with Dressing Cases, $60 upward; Bedsteads, Bureaus, curled hair and spring Mattresses, Buffet, Extension Table, Chairs, Carpets; every article necessary for housekeeping; also Basement and Kitchen Furniture. Call, private residence 47 West 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURNIture and Bedding at O'FARRELL'S Salesrooms, 410 8th av., between 30th and 31st sts. Payments taken weekly or monthly.

A1 PRICES REALIZED FROM PEISER, 293 7TH av., or Carpets, Furniture, Pianos, Bedding. Parties declining housekeeping; address immediately.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.—FOR SALE, THIS (MONday) morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock, all the Household Furniture of 19 rooms and parlors at private residence 105 East 13th st., near 4th av., 4 satin brocade Parlor Suits, 6 rep and haircloth suits, 21 Carpets, 2 rosewood Pianofortes, 15 Chamber Suits with dressing cases, hair and spring Mattresses, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, Commodes, 2 Extension Tables, Sideboard; 200 lots Glass, China, Silverware, Cutlery, &c. Call immediately. 105 East 13th st., near 4th av.

A FAMILY IN NEED OF MONEY WILL SELL AT one-third original cost all the magnificent Household Furniture of residence 211 East 20th st., near Broadway, consisting of Parlor Suits, Bedroom Suits, Bedsteads, Dressing Cases, Bookcases, Desks and all necessary household articles, too numerous to mention. Please call for one week.

A FAMILY LEAVING THE CITY WISH TO SELL A handsome Parlor Suit, a rosewood Bedroom Set and other first class Furniture, with Mattresses, Bedding, &c.; nearly new. Apply, for one week, at 213 West 53d st.

CARPETS.
The largest and best assorted stock in the city of Moquets, Wiltons, Axminsters, Velvets, &c. Latest spring styles in coloring.
Also
tremendous bargains from auction.
Body Brussels, from $1 50 per yard.
Tapestry Brussels, from $1 per yard.
Ingrain Carpets, from 40c. per yard.
A cargo of Mattings, just received, white, red, check and fancy.
Oilcloths (all widths), from 40c. per yard.
Lace Curtains, from One Dollar per pair to the finest imported (about half price).
SHEPPARD KNAPP,
183 and 185 6th av.,
one door below 13th st., New York.

FOR SALE—AT PRIVATE RESIDENCE 444 EAST 57th st., between 1st av. and av. A, Bedroom and Dining Room Furniture, Carpets, Piano, Looking Glasses, &c., at low prices.

GOOD SECOND HAND AND MISFIT ENGLISH Brussels, three ply and ingrain Carpets, Oilcloths, &c., very cheap, at the old place, 112 Fulton st.

PARTIES HAVING ANY CARPETS TO DISPOSE OF can receive the highest prices, wanting to furnish flats. Address CARPETS, box 156 Herald Uptown Branch office, or 257 7th av.

SECOND HAND FURNITURE.—JAMES GRAHAM IS now open to purchase every description of second hand Furniture, modern and antique; likewise Carpets of every description. Apply at or address 190 3d av.

THE LEADING FURNITURE AND CARPET HOUSE in the United States, on the instalment plan, is GEORGE A. CLARKE'S, 747 Broadway.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

AT 918 BROADWAY, NEAR 21ST ST.—DIAMONDS, Watches, Gold and Silver Jewelry, Laces, Camel's Hair Shawls, &c., bought and sold; loans negotiated. J. F. LYNCH, formerly New York Hotel.

AMERICAN OFFICE. — $75,000. — DIAMONDS, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Valuables, &c., bought, sold and exchanged. Loans negotiated.
J. H. BARRINGER, Dealer, 735 Broadway.

MONEY ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &C.—DIAmonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Seal Sacques, camel's hair Shawls, &c., bought and sold back, when desired, at a very small advance. GEO. C. ALLEN, Jeweller, 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY REPAIRED by first class workmen. Bargains in gold watches.
GEO. C. ALLEN, 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

808 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE 11TH ST.—DIAMONDS, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, &c., bought and sold. ROBERT J. ROSENTHAL, Diamond Broker. Loans negotiated.

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH A SPECIALTY—BEST WORK at low prices; all work substantially made, carefully fitted and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.
J. C. KENNEDY, 53 Bond st.

A SET OF TEETH MADE IN THREE HOURS AT 128 West 34th st., between 6th and 7th avs., near Broadway. Special mechanical dentistry; coral, rubber, rose pearl, whalebone rubber, gold and platina Sets; Plumpers, Regulators, &c. Take green car from Grand street ferry or Sixth avenue cars or Broadway cars.
NEWBROUGH, 128 West 34th st.

BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH, $8; SINGLE, $1; warranted. Silver fillings, 50c. "New York Dental Rooms," 262 6th av., near 16th st. Established 1851.

DR. WHITE, DENTIST, 155 6TH AV.—SETS OF GUM Teeth, $5, $10 and $15; silver Fillings, 50 cents; gold, $1. All work warranted first class.

CLOTHING.

AT B. MINTZ'S, 422 6TH AV., ABOVE 25TH ST. and 248 3d av., above 20th st., ladies and gentlemen can receive 50 per cent more in cash than elsewhere for Cast off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry. Orders punctually attended by Mr. or Mrs. MINTZ.

AT 246 7TH AV., SECOND DOOR ABOVE WEST 24TH st., Mr. and Mrs. ROSENBERG will pay the highest prices in cash for Cast off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling or addressing. Take particular notice of above number.

AT 1,274 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 32D AND 33D sts.—Broadway prices paid for Cast-off Clothing, Jewelry, &c., by calling on or addressing B. HARRIS, 1,274.

AT J. ANHALT'S, 178 7TH AV., LADIES AND GENtlemen positively receive 50 per cent more than Broadway prices for cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture, Diamonds, Jewelry, camel's hair Shawls and Laces. Ladies attended by Mrs. Anhalt.

AT EDWARD MILLER'S WELL KNOWN ESTABlishment, 68 6th av., near Waverley place, utmost value paid for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. MILLER.

AT FLATTO'S, UP TOWN, 816 6TH AV., CORNER 46th st.—50 per cent more than elsewhere will positively be paid for ladies' and gentlemen's cast off Clothing, &c. Orders promptly attended to by Mr. or Mrs. FLATTO.

A1 PRICES PAID BY PEISER, 293 7TH AV., FOR Carpets; also for fine Furniture. Address immediately.

BY CALLING ON OR ADDRESSING J. MASUR, 400 7th av., you will obtain the highest prices for ladies' and gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c.

M. COHN, 426 7TH AV., BETWEEN 33D AND 34TH sts., pays the full value for ladies' and gentlemen's wearing apparel; ladies attended by Mrs. Cohn.

RICH MEN'S WILLS.

Some Munificent Bequests for Charity's Sake.

PUBLIC BENEFACTORS.

"Good Deeds Are The Best Monuments."

Some interesting information may be obtained by glancing over the wills made by rich men since the foundation of the Republic. Many gifts of princely generosity are therein recorded, and in some can be found no evidence of a disposition to lend to the Lord by giving to the poor. Those who question whether the acquisition of very large sums of money tends to the injury of the general public will see a foil to their arguments in the discovery of so much generosity in men of great wealth. The proportion of those who leave their possessions to idle and worthless relatives would seem to be comparatively small, though there have been some millionnaires whose testaments show no desire to remember any outside of their immediate family and friends.

THE GIRARD COLLEGE.

In the will of Stephen Girard, the foundation of the college for orphans which is named after him is provided for in clauses 20, 21 and part of 24. The preamble sets forth as follows:—

Whereas I have been for a long time impressed with the importance of educating the poor and of placing them, by the early cultivation of their minds and the development of their moral principles, above the many temptations to which, through poverty and ignorance, they are exposed; and I am particularly desirous to provide for such a number of poor male white orphan children as can be trained in one institution, a better education, as well as a more comfortable maintenance than they usually receive from the application of the public funds; and whereas, together with the object just referred to, I have sincerely at heart the welfare of the city of Philadelphia, and as a part of it I am desirous to improve the river Delaware, so that the health of the citizens may be promoted and preserved, and that the eastern part of the city may be made to correspond better with the interior. Now I do give, devise and bequeath all the residue and remainder of my real and personal estate of every sort and kind, wheresoever situate, unto "the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Philadelphia," their successors and assigns, in trust to and for the several uses, intents and purposes hereinafter mentioned and declared of and concerning the same.

Then this will goes on to provide that no part of the Pennsylvania real estate shall ever be sold, but shall be let to good tenants on five years' leases and kept always in good repair. The net residue of this estate was then directed to be applied toward the maintenance of the Girard College, which was to be immediately constructed on ground willed for the purpose, and by the expenditure of $2,000,000 of Mr. Girard's personal estate. The college was to accommodate at least 300 scholars with necessary teachers. Then follows a description of the style of building the testator intended to have erected. In case of an excess of applicants over vacancies preference is given first to orphans born in the city of Philadelphia, next to those born in New York—that being the first American port at which Mr. Girard arrived—and lastly to those born in New Orleans, being the first port at which he traded. It is strictly enjoined that no ecclesiastic, missionary or minister of any sect whatsoever shall ever hold or exercise any station or duty whatever in the college, nor shall any such person ever be admitted for any purpose, or as a visitor, within the premises appropriated to the purposes of the said college. In making this restriction the will says:—"I do not intend to cast any reflection upon any sect or person whatever; but as there is such a multitude of sects and such a diversity of opinion among them, I desire to keep the tender minds of orphans, who are to derive advantage from this bequest, free from the excitement which clashing doctrines and sectarian controversy are so apt to produce. My desire is that all the instructors and teachers in the college shall take pains to instil into the minds of the scholars the purest principles of morality, so that on their entrance into active life they may from inclination and habit evince benevolence toward their fellow creatures and a love of truth, sobriety and industry, adopting at the same time such religious tenets as their matured reason may enable them to prefer."

THE ASTOR ENDOWMENT.

In a codicil to the will of John Jacob Astor, published April 5, 1848, provision is made for the founding of the Astor Library, in addition to other contributions of no inconsiderable moment for charitable aid and public benefit. Four hundred thousand dollars was donated for this purpose from Mr. Astor's personal estate, the ground necessary for such a structure being valued at $40,000 and counted part of that amount. The will provides that all investments of the funds of the institution shall be made in the public debt of the United States, or of the States of the Union or the city of New York. And in case the income exceeds the amounts which the trustees may find useful to spend they are empowered to expend the surplus in procuring public lectures, to be delivered in connection with the library, upon useful subjects of literature, philosophy, science, history and the fine arts, or in otherwise promoting the objects of the institution. The trustees first named were the following gentlemen:—The Mayor of the city and Chancellor of the State for the time being in respect of their offices; Washington Irving, William B. Astor, Daniel Lord, Jr., James G. King, Joseph G. Cogswell, FitzGreene Halleck, Henry Brevoort, Jr., Samuel B. Ruggles and Samuel Ward, Jr. The library was to be accessible at all reasonable hours and times for general use, free of expense and subject only to such control and regulations as the trustees may from time to time exercise and establish for general convenience. During his lifetime the late William B. Astor gave much attention to this splendid endowment and added greatly to its value. In his own will, published in the HERALD of December last, he relates that he had formed the resolution to add $250,000 in his lifetime to the endowment of the Astor Library founded by his father, and he directs his executors to pay to the trustees of the library whatever portion of that sum he had not advanced while living. By a codicil, made in 1869, he declared that the then unpaid balance of this $250,000 was $49,000, and he wills to the trustees an additional sum of $200,000, to be paid in three successive equal annual instalments, the first at the expiration of one year from the time of his death. This $200,000 is directed to be kept invested and held as a permanent fund, the income of which shall be applied to the purchase of books and the maintenance of the library, with liberty to the trustees also to invest $25,000 of the capital in buying books. Among the benevolent bequests made in addition were the following:—

To the American Bible Society	$10,000
To the Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females	5,000
To the Institution for the Blind	5,000
To the Lying-In Hospital	5,000
To the Ladies' Repository	5,000
To the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund	10,000

The will of Cora Livingston Barton, of Red Hook, Dutchess county, N. Y., devised property to the amount of nearly $2,000,000. Among the charitable bequests were the following:—To St. Luke's Hospital, New York, for the purpose of endowing free beds to be known as the L. L., or Louise Livingston beds, $20,000; to the Charity Hospital of New Orleans, $6,000; to the Methodist Episcopal church of Rhinebeck, $10,000; to the Children's Aid Society, $6,000; to St. George's church, New York, $6,000.

In June, 1874, James Lick, a wealthy citizen of San Francisco, in anticipation of death, made arrangements to donate the greater portion of his large wealth to public uses. He donated $700,000 for the construction of the largest and best telescope in the world for the Lake Tahoe observatory; $420,000 for public monuments; $150,000 for public baths in San Francisco; $100,000 for the Old Ladies' Home; $10,000 to the Society for the protection of animals; $25,000 to the Ladies' Relief Society, $10,000 to the Mechanics' Library, $25,000 to the Protestant Orphan Asylum, $150,000 for the erection of a bronze monument to the author of "The Star Spangled Banner" in Golden Gate Park, $300,000 for the endowment of a school of mechanical arts in California, and the residue in excess of $1,780,000 to the Pioneers' Society. Mr. Lick reserved ample for his relatives, and a homestead and $25,000 per annum for himself.

Henry Keep, the railroad king, disposed of an estate valued at about $4,000,000 in his will, published in the HERALD of September 12, 1869. By the disposal of this large amount of wealth no charity benefited. The testator divided his estate among his various relatives.

The will of Isaac Barton, of Philadelphia, published in May, 1868, provided for the payment to charitable institutions of $66,000, $25,000 of the amount being devised to the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, and the balance distributed in small sums to different charities.

THE ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL.

Mr. James H. Roosevelt, who died in December, 1863, leaving an estate valued at nearly $1,000,000, devised almost his entire possessions to trustees for the endowment of a hospital. The only charge upon the property was an annuity of $15,000, terminating with the lives of two persons then living. The will was contested, but the charitable bequest was sustained by the courts, and the hospital now stands in Fifty-ninth street, near Tenth avenue. The trusteeship of the hospital was vested in the successive presidents of the New York Hospital, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Eye and Ear Infirmary and the Institution for the Blind, together with the Hon. James J. Roosevelt, Edwin Clark, John W. Kent and Adrian H. Muller.

THE SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR.

The Sailors' Snug Harbor on Staten Island is the result of a bequest made in 1801 for the benefit of decayed old tars, by a rich sea captain named Richard Randall. Captain Randall, after commanding a British ship for many years, purchased a farm in the vicinity of Broadway and Tenth street. On a portion of this property now stands the immense retail house erected by the late A. T. Stewart. About five years ago the corporation of the Sailor's Snug Harbor petitioned the Legislature to pass an act exempting the institution from the payment of taxes, and on inquiries then made by a writer for the HERALD it was ascertained that the rental annually received from this donation of property on Broadway reached about $300,000, with a prospect of being nearly double that sum by this time. Captain Randall in his will provided that the property he left to the institution should be held by trustees, consisting of the Mayor and Recorder of the city for the time being, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the senior minister of the Episcopal Church, the senior minister of the Presbyterian Church and the President and Vice President of the Marine Bank.

Who has not heard of George Peabody's generous gifts for charitable uses? The fourth clause of his will runs as follows:—

I give and bequeath to the Right Hon. Lord Stanley, the American Minister at the Court of St. James for the time being, the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart. Sir Curtis Miranda Lampdon, Bart., and Junius Spencer Morgan, Esq., trustees of the Peabody Donation Fund, and their successors, trustees of the said fund, the sum of £150,000 upon trust for the building of lodging houses for the laboring poor of London as defined in my late letters to the said trustees, &c. As this work progresses the labor and responsibility increase, and I, therefore, deem it essential that another trustee be added who will have the necessary time and possess the requisite knowledge for the successful prosecution of the trust. Without assuming to dictate to the trustees, I would mention the name of Charles Reed, Esq., M. P., who is well known to me for his high and most honorable character as a most suitable person to fill that office.

Besides this donation, as is well known, the testator had given largely to charities in his native land during his lifetime. He also gave so liberally in Europe that one cannot estimate the great extent of his charities.

Dr. Isaac Rich, of Boston, whose will was entered for probate on the 29th of last January, bequeathed $1,700,000 to further the interests of religion and education. The testator directed all his property to go finally to the trustees of the Boston Wesleyan University and be under its management and direction, to promote and perpetuate piety and learning; and inasmuch as he hoped the Boston Theological Seminary will be merged in the Boston University, he directed his trustees within three years after his decease, in case the Boston University shall have become possessed of real and personal estate to the value of $200,000, to pay to the University trustees the sum of $10,000, in five years $20,000, in seven years $30,000, and at the end of ten years to convey to them all the real and personal and mixed estate for their absolute use and disposal forever. In case the Boston University does not acquire $200,000 worth of property within the required time the undivided half of the property mentioned reverts to the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Conn.; $100,000 to the town of Wellfleet, the interest on which is to be used for educational purposes; $100,000 to the Wesleyan Academy of Wilbraham; $25,000 to the Preachers' Aid Society of the New England Educational Society; $25,000 to the Maine Wesleyan Academy at Readfield; $25,000 to the East Maine Academy at Bucksport, and the residue to the Wesleyan Academy at Middletown.

Dr. Simeon Abraham, an old New Yorker, who died in this city in April, 1867, gave on his death upwards of $160,000 to various charities after providing comfortably for several relatives. The Hebrew Benevolent Society and the Jews' Hospital benefited directly through him to the extent of $25,000 each; the House of Refuge got $2,000; the Blind Asylum $5,000; the Old Ladies' Home $20,000; the Colored Home $5,000; and various other charities were bequeathed amounts varying from $1,000 to $5,000. Besides he willed a considerable amount of real property to the New York Hospital on the death of his brother and sister, to whose use he left it while living. The will directed that his body be disposed of for scientific purposes or buried, according to the wishes of his family.

Charles Fox died suddenly in January, 1870, leaving a will bequeathing all his estate, after the payment of his debts, to the United States, and leaving nothing whatever to his relatives. His mite of $200,000, on the acquirement of which he had earned the name of miser, was intended, according to the words of the will, "for the purpose of assisting to discharge the debt contracted by the war for the subjugation of the rebellious Confederate States." Fox did his own cooking, made his own bed—a rather miserable bed it was—and lived a life of wretchedness while making the fortune he willed to the government. He was found dead in his room, having passed away without notice, and his wealth was not known to the public until he had passed away.

Judge McCunn, who came to this city not a great many years ago, left at his death an estate valued at $400,000, from which the public who helped him to accumulate it, and the country to whose favors he entirely owed his prosperity, reaped no benefit whatever. His heirs are now quarrelling over the distribution of the estate and the conduct of its interests pending a final settlement.

In speaking of rich men as their wills reveal them to the world, the old maxim, "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum*," can hardly be adhered to in strictness. Many who have made large fortunes here through possessing the good will of the public to an extent greatly beyond their just deserts, have entirely ignored the ladder by which they have ascended to wealth, when the time was at hand for a substantial remembrance of the kindnesses and help received by them. When a man grows very rich by the patronage of the public, and without any aid whatever from those whom chance has made his relatives, it is hardly fair to those who have helped him on his upward career to think only of his own immediate family.

PARIS SCANDALS.

A WELL KNOWN DENTIST THE SUBJECT OF A VERY AWKWARD STORY—A QUESTION OF GUILT OR INNOCENCE—THE TALLEYRAND-PERIGORD FAMILY—A SENSATION WEDDING—"UNE AUGUSTE TOQUEE"—FAMILY JARS—WHAT THE DUCHESS-PRESIDENT OF FRANCE CLAIMS.

PARIS, March 29, 1876.

An awkward story about a well known Paris dentist is obtaining currency and, what is more, belief here. Rumor, or perhaps it is safer to say scandal, alleges that this professional gentleman has been poisoning rich patients on commission. That is to say, impatient heirs who had wealthy relatives not sufficiently impressed with the propriety of dying early for the heirs' benefit introduced them to a well bred person of cheerful manners, who, on pretence of stopping their teeth, stopped their breath also. This festive creature, indeed, is said to have administered slow poison to them, and more than 200 witnesses will possibly be subpœnaed to prove the fact. Hitherto the art of dentistry has been one of the most esteemed in France, and some considerable fortunes have been made by it. American dentists have been especially successful, because they are exceptionally clever, but if the case now under discussion is established against a member of the profession there will be less fancy work done in it, and consequently fewer fees taken. What fees have been now and then paid to dentists in France for perfectly lawful service may be judged from the fact that a dentist recently received

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS FROM ONE PATIENT,

a fee as large as the largest ever received by Dr. Locock, the Queen of England's accoucheur, who was accustomed to receive big lumps of money.

A FASHIONABLE WEDDING SENSATION.

Paris is full of scandals this morning, and not the least of them is the sensation made by the wedding about to take place between Mlle. de Gontaut Biron, daughter of the French Ambassador at Berlin, and Count Talleyrand-Périgord, lieutenant in the lancers of the Royal Prussian Guard. This marriage is noticed with painful astonishment by many ill-informed French patriots, who believe that poor M. de Gontaut Biron was a party to it, whereas that unhappy diplomatist made such stanch opposition to the project that his daughter,

A RESOLUTE WOMAN OF THIRTY,

determined to stand no nonsense, sent him a peremptory legal demand for his consent by a tipstaff or bailiff, and, thus urged, the much perplexed father was forced to give way.

THE COUNT.

The case of Count Talleyrand-Périgord himself arouses still more indignation among persons who have nothing else to do but make comments on other folks' business. Only ten years ago Talleyrand-Périgord was a Frenchman, and probably thought he had good reasons for being so, as his family had received many favors from the Bonapartes. But subsequently he seems to have seen his way clearer in Germany, and got himself appointed Prussian attaché at Rome. Moreover, as though this were not enough, and possibly being of the same opinion as his shrewd old namesake, who declared that "patriotism is the favorite disguise of a scoundrel," he solicited the honor of fighting against France, and his local knowledge of the Oise is declared to have considerably aided the operations of the German armies.

THIS SENSATION MARRIAGE,

very hateful to the French, will perhaps cost M. de Gontaut Biron his place, unless Prince Bismarck, who is really King of France, puts in a good word for him, and, doubtless, the unhappy gentleman wishes he had never had a daughter.

THE DUCHESS-PRESIDENT DEEPLY AGITATED.

On the top of this rumpus comes a private display of the fine high temper of the Duchess-President, which is supposed not unnaturally, all things counted, to be in a state of fermentation because the Empress-Queen, of Benjamin and Britain—as it is a London fashion to call the respectable lady who rules or does not rule over the destinies of England—declined to treat her, the Duchess-President, as a sister potentate. The Queen's most excellent Majesty indeed pugnaciously refused to take her Queenship with her in her journey through the republican land of France, and to make her sympathies with Germany and monarchy more plain, she insisted on being called the Countess Rosenau, as though France loving England could find no name to suit her. Therefore the two excellent noble personages above mentioned are now and will be evermore inspired by feelings of personal hostility toward each other, and we all know what an inspired lady in authority is under conditions of mental irritation. It is even whispered that they, or one of them, has already begun to say sharp things, a practice to be deprecated in the interest of good manners, but possibly inevitable in this case.

"MY ROYAL SISTER IS A TRUMP!"

is the expression which seems, involuntarily it is hoped by the present writer, to have burst from the august lips of one of these illustrious women, and the words have been imprudently translated as "*une auguste toquée;*" but as both potentates speak French with almost equal fluency, particularly when excited, no courtier of either has ventured to decide as to which of them has graciously condescended to acquaint posterity with her candid opinion of the other in these explicit terms. The Duchess, however, has the best of the argument; for if the Queen thought proper to come to France at all she was bound in common decency to observe the usual etiquette toward the first lady of the land there, and no one can blame the President's wife for having smartly reminded her of having neglected to do so. Her Grace of Magenta, whom the profane call

MME. MACMAHON,

is indeed a vastly bright, clever person, quite a match for any queen in Christendom—a good, pious, honest and even a great woman too—certainly a great lady from whom the somewhat stolid Court of St. James might learn the proprieties of international intercourse not unprofitably. A few years ago, at Trouville, the Prince of Wales actually turned his back on M. Thiers, when they met by chance, and that charming, urbane old man was President of the French Republic.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Yesterday morning four fine truck horses were found by Mr. Bergh's officers in a starving condition in a stable in King street. They belonged to a man named Higgins, who died recently without making any disposition of his property. Since then the relatives have been disputing over the matter, and in the mean time the animals were left to care for themselves. The Superintendent of the society sent down some hay and feed, but on arriving at the stable it was found that one of the relatives had heard of the visit and had provided food for the animals. One team alone is valued at $1,000.

WHO OWNS THE FURNITURE?

A singularly complicated case will come up for examination before Justice Obernier, at the Fourth District Court, Williamsburg, this morning.

John Lambert, a French chemist, residing at No. 173 Meeker avenue, was arrested yesterday morning by Detective Ennis, charged by Mrs. William J. Pollock, of No. 48 East Seventy-ninth, New York, with stealing $5,000 worth of furniture, clothing, &c., from a building on Newtown Creek, near Maspeth avenue. Last night the same officer arrested Andrew Wessels as an accomplice in the theft, and both men were locked up in the Sixth precinct station house.

Mrs. Pollock is the wife of William J. Pollock, who was arrested for smuggling and is now confined in Ludlow Street Jail in default of $100,000 bail. Immediately after her husband's arrest she stored all his personal property in the house in Newtown Creek to prevent its seizure on behalf of the government. Then she appointed Lambert, who was a chemist in the employ of Pollock, to take care of it. He kept his charge until the 6th inst. During the intervening time he commenced suit for $800, which he claimed was due him. Pending decision in the suit he, on the 6th of April, removed the entire personal effects of Mr. Pollock to No. 173 Meeker avenue, Williamsburg, where he was arrested yesterday.

SHIPPING NEWS

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL AND MAY.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Idaho	April 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Amerique	April 18	Havre	55 Broadway
Bothnia	April 19	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
City of Brooklyn	April 20	Liverpool	15 Broadway
State of Pennsyla	April 20	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Gellert	April 20	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Celtic	April 22	Liverpool	37 Broadway
Bolivia	April 22	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
England	April 22	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Main	April 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Nevada	April 25	Liverpool	29 Broadway
St. Laurent	April 25	Havre	55 Broadway
Abyssinia	April 26	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
P Caland	April 27	Rotterdam	50 Broadway
Pommerania	April 27	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Adriatic	April 29	Liverpool	37 Broadway
Italy	April 29	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Alsatia	April 29	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Weser	April 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
France	May 2	Havre	55 Broadway
Wisconsin	May 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Russia	May 3	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Goethe	May 4	Hamburg	61 Broadway
City of Chester	May 4	Liverpool	15 Broadway
State of Virginia	May 4	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Baltic	May 6	Liverpool	37 Broadway
Egypt	May 6	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Anchoria	May 6	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Mosel	May 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
City of Richmond	May 13	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Lessing	May 11	Hamburg	61 Broadway

☞NOTICE TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS IN THE COASTING SERVICE—Captains or officers of vessels on any of our coasts who observe the displacement or removal of any of the sea buoys are requested to communicate the fact to the HERALD, in order that the matter may be publicly brought to the attention of the proper authorities. A letter addressed to the HERALD, giving the number and position of the buoy and the extent of the displacement, is all that is necessary.

☞NOTICE TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS ENTERING THE PORT OF NEW YORK AT NIGHT.—The NEW YORK HERALD has adopted a distinguishing Coston night signal for use on board the HERALD steam yacht, showing while burning the colors red, green, red, changing from one to the other in succession, and can be seen several miles distant. Captains of vessels, upon seeing this signal, will oblige us by preparing any marine news they may have for the Ship News Department of the HERALD.

☞Persons desirous of communicating with vessels arriving at New York can do so by addressing to such vessels, care of HERALD news yacht, pier No. 1 East River, New York. Letters received from all parts of the world and promptly delivered. Duplicates are required.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN AND MOON.		HIGH WATER.	
Sun rises	5 19	Gov. Island ... eve	2 57
Sun sets	6 41	Sandy Hook ... eve	2 12
Moon rises ... morn	2 06	Hell Gate ... eve	4 42

PORT OF NEW YORK, APRIL 16, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Steamer Magnolia, Daggett, Savannah April 13, with mdse to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamer Gulf Stream, Holmes, Charleston April 12 and Morehead City, NC, 14th, with mdse and passengers to J W Quintard & Co.

Steamer Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamer Lancaster, Mills, Philadelphia, with coal to order.

Ship Britannia (Nor), Gronwald, Bremen 70 days, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather to Bermuda; thence 14 days, with variable winds.

Ship Marianna V (Port), Ferreira, Lisbon 28 days, with wine and corkwood to G Amsinck & Co.

Bark Amalia Garguilo (Ital), Jaccarino, Cette 70 days, with wine to order; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Pohona, of Sydney, CB, Songster, Havana 10 days, with sugar to J M Ceballos, vessel to Gerhard & Brewer.

Bark Mary Pratt, Savin, Matanzas 7 days, with sugar to order; vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Ocean Gem (of Quebec), McCallum, Caibarien 9 days, with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co; vessel to G F Bulley.

Brig Eiche, of Turks Island, Strobridge, Porto Cabello 19 days, with coffee, &c, to Dallett, Bliss & Co. Had light baffling winds to April 13, thence strong NW and SW winds.

Brig Britannia (of New Haven), Hotchkiss, Barbados via St Pierre 25 days, with sugar to H Trowbridge's Sons. Was 9 days north of Hatteras, with strong NW gales.

Brig Beauty (of St John, NB), Capp, Cardenas 8 days, with sugar and molasses to Gossler & Co; vessel to P I Nevius & Sons. April 11, lat 29 28, lon 79 12, spoke brig Eva N Johnson, from Matanzas for Philadelphia; 13th, lat 32 55, lon 76, brig John Boyd (Br), from Sagua for do.

Brig Anna P Odell (of St Andrews, NB), Outhouse, Sagua via Delaware Breakwater, 19 days, with sugar to P I Nevius & Son.

Brig Cromarty (of Maitland, NS), McIntosh, Sagua 8 days, with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Schr Francis G Davis, Doane, St Andrews 15 days, with mdse to Hooley & Co; vessel to B J Wenberg. Had fine weather.

Schr Northern Home (of Canning, NS), Swain, East Harbor, TI, 9 days, with salt to Peniston & Co; vessel to Todd & Co.

Schr Pampero (Br), Branscomb, Havana 10 days, with sugar to order.

Schr Julia A Merritt (of St John, NB), Morehouse, Matanzas via Delaware Breakwater, 16 days with molasses to S & W Welsh; vessel to P I Nevins & Son.

Schr S P Hall (of Bucksport), Smith, Savannah 4 days, with lumber to master. Will discharge cargo at Elizabethport.

Schr Sarah Quinn, Lee, Virginia.
Schr Elizabeth White, Abbott, Virginia.
Schr A M Bailey, Alven, Virginia.
Schr D J Whealton, Steelman, Virginia.
Schr Favorite, Butler, Virginia.
Schr A G Miner, Oakes, Virginia.

☞Bark Braziliera (Ger), Jachens, from Rio Janeiro, which arrived 15th, crossed the Equator March 23, in lon 40, April 14, lat 34 21, lon 70 53, spoke ship Edith (Br), from New Orleans for Havre.

PASSED THROUGH HELL GATE.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamer City of Fitchburg, Springer, New Bedford for New York.
Steamer Electra, Young, Providence for New York.
Steamer Bolivar, Geer, New London and Norwich for New York.
Brig Morning Light, Dill, New Haven for New York.
Schr Narragansett, Jones, New London for Philadelphia.
Schr Loon, Horton, Stony Brook for Harlem.
Schr Joe Carleton, Thurston, Providence for New York.
Schr Dr Franklin, Howard, Bristol for New York.
Schr Success, Perry, Stonington for Newark.
Schr Emma L Gregory, Thorndike, Providence for New York.
Schr Lottie Speed, Bath for New York.
Schr Caroline Knight, Grooves, Rockland for New York.
Schr Lizzie Florence, Lippincott, —— for New York.
Schr John Broomall, Douglass, Mystic for Philadelphia.
Schr Emma & Ellen, Fox, Hartford for New York.
Schr Como, Wells, Providence for New York.
Schr Pushaw, Hart, St George, Me, for New York.
Schr Silas Wright, Providence for New York.
Schr Empire State, Warren, George's Banks for New York.
Schr Sinaloa, Robinson, Machias for New York.
Schr Daniel Morris, Manson, Providence for New York.
Schr Mansfield, Achorn, Providence for New York.
Schr Emma, Cook, Taunton for New York.
Schr Golden Ray, Wilson, Stony Brook for New York.
Schr William Hill, Ball, Franklin for New York.
Schr Sallie Burton, Burley, Stamford for New York.
Schr Samuel P Godwin, Williams, Stamford for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Brig Victoria Amelia (Br), Bouche, New York for St Johns, NF.
Schr Julia E Gammage, Cross, New York for Rockland.
Schr E H Brazos, Raynor, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr Sylvester Hall, Coleman, Port Johnson for Taunton.
Schr Lottie & Annie, McCready, Eastern Bay, Md, for New Haven.
Schr Hattie E King, Crowley, New York for Boston.
Schr Saarbruck, Clark, Hoboken for Lynn.
Schr G C Morris, Endicott, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr Star, Thomas, Hoboken for Boston.
Schr G W Baldwin, Grooves, Elizabethport for Plymouth.
Schr J D Ingraham, Smith, Philadelphia for Fall River.
Schr Chas Comery, Creamer, Hoboken for Salem.
Schr Lizzie D Small, Tice, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr E H Clark, Fengar, New York for Westerly.
Schr S S Smith, Snow, New York for Wood's Hole.
Schr Favorite, Handy, New York for New London.
Schr Gem, Thomas, Hoboken for Portsmouth.
Schr Phil Sheridan, Lindsley, New York for Brantford.

Barometer at 10 PM, 29.80.
Wind at 10 PM, W.

MARITIME MISCELLANY.

BARK CHIEF, of Boston, sailed from Bangor, Me, Nov 29, for Palermo, since which time she has not been heard from and is supposed to have been lost, his been absent 138 days on a voyage that seldom occupies more than 40 to 50 days. The Chief was 456 tons burthen and was built at East Boston in 1863.

BARK BRAZOS, Fuller, for New York, while being towed out of Galveston harbor 10th, went aground near Kuhn's wharf, and remained 11th, the efforts of tugs to pull her off having proved unsuccessful. [Since reported sailed 14th.]

SCHR A F KINDBERG, Horton, at Portland 14th from Baltimore, had mainboom broken.

SCHR D & E KELLEY, ashore at Cape Ann, was sold as she lies on the 15th to Moses B Tower, of Boston, for $2650.

SCHR JOHN H PERRY, of New Bedford, before reported missing, is safe, having been chartered on the 10th inst to load stone at Rockport, Mass, for New York.

SCHR E NICKERSON, of Dennis, which was badly damaged at Provincetown by collision, in one of the late storms, has been sold at auction, with rigging, &c, for about $1500.

SCHR ELIZABETH T COTTINGHAM (3 masts), from Somers' Point for Philadelphia, while being towed down the Kennebec morning of 16th, was carried ashore by the current, and all efforts to pull her off failed.

GOOD TIME—Bark Florence L Genovar, Capt Simmons, sailed from New York at 5:30 PM March 17 for Matanzas, where she arrived, loaded 700 hhds and 50 boxes sugar, and arrived back at New York AM April 14, thus making the round trip in 28 days, including all detentions.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 16—The schr Thomas Borden, which arrived to-day, reports the killing of a seaman named Lemuel Hamblin, of Wareham, Mass, on Saturday afternoon, by being struck by a block.

NEWPORT, April 15—The wrecking schr Young America went to Block Island Saturday afternoon from Newport, having on board a diver and a steam pump to be used in getting off the schr Mary Augusta, be ore reported ashore at that place.

NEW LONDON, Ct, April 16—The British brig Conquest, of Windsor, NS, from Porto Rico for Norwich, Ct, ran into and sunk, on Saturday night, two miles from Gull Island Light, the schooner Jacob S Welden, of Providence, from Perth Amboy, with coal for Cambridge, Mass. The crew barely escaped. It is claimed that the brig had no lights. The J S W is 138 tons register and was built at Wilmington, Del, in 1853.

PROVIDENCE, RI, April 16—The schooner Anna Eliza, Captain Cousins, from New York, for Folly Landing, sprung a leak off Point Judith and was run ashore on Gravelly Point with four feet of water in her hold.

SCILLY, March 30—Captain Lodge, of London, has just come down as the representative of the London Marine Insurance Association, and brought Mr Ridyard, a submarine diver of Liverpool, along with him. They went down on the wreck of the Hamburg steamer Schiller yesterday and found the two large cylinders moved about thirty feet from where they stood last year. The diver sent up one $20 gold coin. It may be remembered that this vessel had £80,000 in $20 gold coins on board when she was wrecked at Scilly, in May, 1875, and Captain Lodge recovered about £57,000 last year and £10,000 to-day, so that there are about £13,000 still to salve.

LAUNCH.—Messrs Blanchard Bros, of Yarmouth, Me, expect to launch their new ship of 1,700 tons about May 1. She is called the B N Blanchard, and will be commanded by Capt D C Loring, as the ship Admiral. Her first voyage will be to San Francisco.

LAUNCHED—Schr Mattie F was launched at Ipswich Friday afternoon. She was built by Edward W Choate, is to be rigged by Newburyport parties, and is owned by Capt Chas Foster, of Beverly, who is to command her. She is intended for Bank fishing.

SHIPBUILDING—The firm of T J Southard & Son are building at Richmond a ship of 2,200 tons. She is 240 feet long, 42 feet beam and 27 feet hold. Her masts are to be 38 and 39 inches, respectively, and her lower yards 22 inches. She is to be built of the best quality of white oak and Southern pine and furnished with all the improved modern appliances, including a patent windlass worked from the centre by steam. She is to be rated for eleven years in French Lloyds and for twelve in the American.

Mr. Robert Crosbie has three vessels on the stocks in his yard at Bay View, East Boston, one a 3-masted schr, another a pilotboat for New York parties, and a third a yacht which he is building on his own account. He proposes to launch them all on the same day in June.

WHALEMEN.

Arrived at New Bedford April 15, bark Helen Mar, Koon, North Pacific Ocean via San Francisco, with 90 sp and 1500 bbls wh oil on board. Sent home on the voyage 240 sp, 2350 wh oil and 35,000 lbs bone. Has on freight 100 bbls sp and 300 do wh oil from bark Mt Wallaston.

Arrived at do 16th, bark Mermaid, Hicks, from Indian Ocean, last from St Helena, with 1550 bbls sp oil.

Arrived at Pernambuco March 18, schr Florence, Athearn, of New London, from Punta Arenas.

SPOKEN.

Ship Wm McGilvery, from Liverpool for Bombay, Jan 29, lat 27 33 S, lon 27 10 W.

Ship Fannie Tucker, of and from Boston for Bombay, Feb 24, lat 10 N, lon 25 30 W.

Bark Olustee, from Boston for Port Adelaide, Feb 7, lat 2 40 N, lon 27 50 W.

Bark Maggie Horton (Br), from Yarmouth, E, for Sydney, CB, March 25, lat 49, lon 8 30.

Bark Petropolis (Nor), from Langesund for New York, March "23," lat 48 01, lon 10.

Bark A M Schweigaard (Ger), from Portsmouth, E, for Fernandina, March 21, no lat, &c.

Bark Champion, of Greenock, steering west, March 29, lat 48 45 N, lon 7 26 W.

Bark Atalanta (Ger), from Bremen for New York, March 31, no lat, &c.

Bark Banquereau (Br), from London for Algoa Bay, March 1, lat 4 20 N, lon 23 W.

Bark Josephine (Br), Read, from Liverpool for Halifax, April 1, lat 49 07, lon 17 28.

A bark, from Belfast for St John, NB, showing signal VCNG, March 19, lat 46, lon 24.

Brig Meta (Ger), from Charleston for Gothenburg, March 29, lat 46 lon 16.

A vessel, showing signal TRQV, from Rotterdam for Baltimore, March 27, lat 45, lon 20.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND CAPTAINS

Merchants, shipping agents and shipmasters are informed that by telegraphing to the HERALD London Bureau, addressing "Bennett, No 46 Fleet street, London," or to the Paris office, addressing "Bennett, 61 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris," the arrivals at and departures from European and Eastern ports of American and all foreign vessels trading with the United States, the same will be cabled to this country free of charge.

Captains arriving at and sailing from French and Mediterranean ports will find the Paris office the more economical and expeditious for telegraphing news.

OUR CABLE SHIPPING NEWS.

AMSTERDAM, April 14—Arrived, ship Jupiter (Nor), Jacobsen, New Orleans.

ANTWERP, April 15—Arrived, brig Mileius (Nor), Pedersen, Galveston.

BREMEN, April 15—Arrived, ship Magdalene (Ger), Hencke, New York; bark Baltimore (Ger), Fakken, Baltimore.

Sailed 15th, bark Republic (Ger), Fortmann, New York.

CARDIFF, April 15—Sailed, ship Importer, Sherburne, Hong Kong; also the "Chas Rensen" (probably bark Chas T Russell, Hamilton), Padang.

CADIZ, April 14—Arrived, bark Jas Borland, Baker, Havre to load for United States; schr Martha N Hall, Burgess, Rouen.

DOVER, April 15—Arrived, bark Henrietta (Sw), Svensen, Pensacola for West Hartlepool (not arrived at W H).

GENOA—Sailed, barks Vespucci (Ital), for New York; Marietta D (for), Pensacola.

HULL, April 15—Arrived, barks Kate (Br), Murphy, Baltimore; Georgie (Br), McBride, do (the latter vessel was reported cleared at Baltimore for Dublin).

LIVERPOOL, April 15—Arrived, ship Star of Hope, Little, San Francisco.

LONDON, April 16—Sailed from Gravesend 16th, ship Cornelius Grinnell, Borland, New York.

MESSINA—Sailed, bark Billy Simpson (Br), Curry, New York.

NEWRY, April 16—Arrived, barks J S Pontoppidan (Dan), Petersen, Baltimore; Isaac Jackson, Walsh, Portland, Me, via Queenstown.

PLYMOUTH, April 16—Arrived, steamer Cimbria (Ger), Brandt, New York for Hamburg (and proceeded).

POINT DE GALLE—Arrived, bark Hattie G Hall, Carter, Sydney, NSW.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 16—Arrived, steamer Leipzig (Ger), Hoffman, Baltimore for Bremen (and proceeded).

FOREIGN PORTS.

BUENOS AYRES, March 15—In port, barks D A Brayton, Gray, from New York, arrived 10th; Frank Lambrith, Gray, from Liverpool, arrived 8th; Archer, Hatch, from Montevideo, arrived 12th; Bristol, Fossett; Tatay, Pettis; Clotilde, Miller; D A Prescott, Hall; J S Winslow, Morton, and General Sedgwick, Rogers, wtg; S B Hale, Haven, do; brig Belle Prescott, Waterhouse, do; schr South Shore, Whittemore, do.

HALIFAX, April 12—Sailed (not 11th), brig Storm Bird (Br), Philadelphia.

Arrived 16th, steamer Austrian (Br), Ritchie, Baltimore for Liverpool.

MONTEVIDEO, Feb 28—Arrived, schrs Nancy Smith, Boyd, Buenos Ayres (and sailed for New York); March 13, George S Tarbell, Higgins, Liverpool (and sailed for Rosario).

Sailed Feb 27, barks Arletta, Dow, New York; March 2, Sarah A Dudman (Br), Dudman, do; 9th, schr Nellie F Sawyer, Gatchell, India (? West Indies); 11th, brig Spray Bloom (Br), Ganlon, West Indies.

In port March 16, barks Ella, Matthews, from Portland, arrived 4th, for Boston; George Kingman, Howes, unc; brigs Amelia Emma, Field; Walter Smith, Smith, and Parana (Br), Mitchell, for New York; Americus, Baas, for Marseilles; Water Lily, Tewksbury, from New York, arrived 8th, disg; Rialto, Gould, wtg; schrs Belle Hooper, Gilkey, and Clara Leavitt, Lombard, wtg; Robt Palmer, Dennison, disg.

PERNAMBUCO, March 17—Arrived, schr Martha M Heath, Kirby, Rio Janeiro (and sailed 30th for New York); 22d, steamer Vanguard (Br), Gill, Liverpool (and sailed 28th for Bahia).

Sailed 17th, brig Mary Rice, Challenor, Rio Janeiro; 18th, schr J P Auger, Bedell, Santos; 22d, brig Ellen Maria, Roberts, New York; 23d, bark Luz (Br), Oldrieve, Rio Janeiro; brig Solario (Br), McLeod, Bahia; 25th, bark Merlin, Thomas, New Zealand; 28th, brigs Bessie (Br), Mitchell, Barbados; 30th, Euroclydon (Br), Garvin, West Indies.

In port March 31, brig Messenger (Br), Thornton, from Baltimore, arrived 24th; schr Tampico, Bonhoff, from Rio Grande, arrived 27th.

PORTO CABELLO, March 27—In port, brig Sea Bird, Litson, for New York, waiting; schrs Cephas Starratt, Babbage, do, discharging; Marcia Reynolds, Westerdyke, do, in one week.

RIO JANEIRO, March 15—Sailed, brigs Aquidneck, Johnson, St Thomas, for orders; Sarah Gilmore, Clifford, do; 17th, barks Yamoyden, Tobey, Baltimore; 18th, Contest (Br), Hines, New York; 22d, New Light, Snow, Baltimore; 23d, ship David Stewart (Arg), Forbes, St Thomas for orders; 24th, bark Ruhtina (Rus), Anderson, Charleston.

In port March 26, steamer South Carolina, Morton, from New York for Panama, arrived 24th; ships Detroit, Moses, for Callao; Peru, Larrabee, unc; Adamastor (Port), Gama, for New York; barks Lincoln, Thorn, from Campana, arrived 16th, for New Orleans; J L Pendergast (Br), Bates, for New York; Kate (Br), Stall for do (was reported cleared for Hampton Roads); Maria (Sw), Goranson for Hampton Roads; Campanero (Br), Walker, for New York; Martha Rod (Nor), Anderson, for United States; Amazon, Myrick; Ada Carter, Alburgh; Mary M Bird, Nielson, and Adelaide, Bailey, unc; brigs John Shay, Nickerson, from Campana, arrived 17th, for New York; Julia Blake (Br), Knowlton, and Emmanuel (Sw), Anderson, for do; R C Wright, Clark; Water Witch, Duffy, and J H Kennedy, Hickman, unc; schr M Williamson, Weaver, do.

ROSARIO, March 16—In port, schr Hattie N Gove, Merchant, for Antwerp, ldg.

ST JOHN, NB, April 13—Arrived, bark Martin Maria, Young, Savona (Italy).

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[PER STEAMER MAIN.]

ANTWERP, April 1—Sailed, Susan M Dudman, Rose, America; Engelbreecht, Engelbrechtan, Montreal.

BRISTOL, April 1—Sailed, Lotus, Martin, Quebec and Montreal.

BEACHY HEAD, April 2—Off, Wildwood, Berriman, from Hull for Boston.

BEMBRIDGE—Passed the Wight April 1, Midas, from London for New London.

Off the Start 1st, Nina Sheldon, Sheldon, from London for Philadelphia.

BELFAST, April 3—Sailed, Norton, Davis, and Eva, Matier, Miramichi.

BREMERHAVEN, March 31—Arrived, Weser (s), Jaeger, New York.

BASSEIN, Feb 24—Sailed, Frances Herbert, McKenzie, United Kingdom.

CHRISTIANSAND, March 25—Cleared, Somaud, Borgersen, and Saga, Falch, America.

CADIZ, March 25—Sailed, Ariel, Sterling, St John, NB; Wieken, Abraham, and Bianca, Curtis, do.

DEAL, April 2—Passed, Ellen Munroe, Norcross, London for San Francisco; Hervatzka, Schrautz, do for Philadelphia; Progress, Bull, do for Quebec.

Passed 1st, Queen of England, Shields for Quebec.

DOVER, April 2—Off previously, Chloe, Rockaert, from Bremen for Baltimore.

DUNDEE, April 1—Sailed, Alexander Hall, Milne, Quebec.

FALMOUTH, April 1—Arrived, Wellamo, Rundbloom, Baltimore.

Sailed 1st, Geo Skolfield, Reed (from Lobos), Hamburg; Midas, Campbell, Rotterdam.

GLOUCESTER, April 1—Sailed, Ariadne, Hansen, and Union, Figiestad, New York; Norma, Smith, Sydney, CB; Indus, Gardner, Quebec.

GLASGOW, April 1—Arrived, Elysia (s), New York.

Sailed March 29, Commerce, Elliot, Boston (and from Greenock 31st); 31st, Nokomis, Cassidy, Baltimore (and from Greenock April 1); Lake Erie, Sclater, Montreal (and from Greenock April 3).

GREENOCK, March 31—Arrived, Deux Soeurs, Le Go, Montreal.

Sailed 31st, Clydesdale, Frew, and Forgenthall, McChesney, Quebec; Vivi Lacovi, New York; April 3, Italia (s), Craig, Mediterranean; Roxburghshire, Baltimore; Bruce, Fraser, Quebec.

GENOA, March 29—Sailed, Napoleon, Christophersen, Quebec.

Cleared 31st, Henry C Winship, Doane, Trapani.

HASTINGS, April 2—Off, Margaret Evans, Henry, from Antwerp for Philadelphia.

HULL, April 1—Sailed, Osprey, Tose, and Constantia, Reynolds, Quebec.

HARTLEPOOL, March 31—Arrived, Orono, Bjonness, Pensacola.

HAMBURG, April 1—Sailed, Jane, Morris, Quebec.

Sailed from Cuxhaven March 30, Ruggiero Primo, Ruggiero, Philadelphia (and passed Rye April 1); 31st, Peruvian Congress, Power, Cardiff; Columbia, Hansen, Darien; Deodata, Olsen, Doboy.

HELVOET, April 1—Sailed, Germania, Evers, Philadelphia.

LIVERPOOL, April 1—Arrived, Abyssinia (s), Murphy, New York; Quebec (s), Thearle, Portland; 2d, Nova Scotian (s), Richardson, Halifax, &c; Wisconsin (s), Freeman, and City of Montreal (s), Mirehouse, New York; Bonanza, Webster, New Orleans.

Sailed 1st, Legislator (s), Tutton, New Orleans; Stonewall Jackson, Arbecam, Sandy Hook; City of York, Auld, San Francisco; Ralph Hayward, Doane, Havana; Lake Michigan, Lamont, and Virginia, Kermode, Montreal; Elizabeth McDougall, White, do via Garston; 2d, Antelope, Chaney, Cardiff and Anjer; 3d, Emma C Beal, Bailey, Boston; Charmer, Peterson, New York; Libbie H Peters, Sherbrook, NS; Micmac, Reid, Quebec.

Arrived at Holyhead 2d, Henry Palmer, Jackson, Darien for Caernarvon.

LONDON, April 3—Entered out, Denmark (s), Williams, for New York.

Cleared 3d, Cashmere, Norton, Yokohama.

LIZARD, April 2—Passed, Killochan, McFadyen, from San Francisco for Hull.

LYNN, April 1—Sailed, Unico, Schiaffino, New York.

MAASLUIS, April 1—Sailed, R von Benningsen, Koster, Wilmington, NC.

MARSEILLES, March 30—Sailed, San Rafaele, Cacace, New York; Dunsinane, Mudie, Montreal.

PAUILLAC, March 29—Sailed, Napoli (s), Spittal, New York; 30th, Dio Fili, Premuda, do.

QUEENSTOWN, April 1—Arrived, Anna, Peterson, Darien; 2d, Attivita, Maresca, Baltimore for Londonderry; 3d, Mary Falconer, Richardson, Kingston for Liverpool.

Sailed 2d, Rosie Welt, Welt, Hull.

SUNDERLAND, April 1—Sailed, Menneton, Taylor, and Espaninondas, Sawyer, Quebec.

TRURO, April 1—Arrived, Fortuna, Morch, Pascagoula.

TERNEUZEN, March 30—In the Roads, Razetto Padre, Chiesa, from Antwerp for Baltimore.

[PER STEAMER CELTIC.]

ANTWERP, April 3—Sailed, John Gladstone, Locke, St John, NB.

AMSTERDAM, April 1—Sailed, A & C Lewitz (?), Smiley, Quebec.

ANJER, Feb 21—Passed, Mutlah, Burr, from Manila for Boston.

BRISTOL, April 3—Sailed, Sarah Ellen, Main, Miramichi.

BELFAST, April 3—Sailed, Teocle, Basile, Baltimore; Mizpah, Dunn, Delaware Breakwater; Humber, McGonagle, Quebec; Orfeo Spezia, Questa, Philadelphia; 4th, North American, Smith, Quebec.

Cleared 1st, C Neuman Gadebehn, Dethloff, Miramichi.

BREMEN, April 1—Sailed, Ystavat, Reinwall, North America; Betty, Nordenholt, Sandy Hook.

BORDEAUX, March 31—Went to sea, Due Figli, Premuda, New York.

BATAVIA, Feb 26—Sailed, Ossipee, Haake, British Channel.

CARTHAGENA, March 28—Sailed, Salacia, Walker, Quebec.

CADIZ, March 27—Cleared, Felton Bent, Brown, Gloucester, Mass.

DUBLIN, April 1—Sailed, Sansone, Philadelphia.

DEAL, April 4—Passed by, Norway, Mathews, from Pisagua for Hamburg.

DOVER, April 2—Passed by, Happy Home, Coalfleet, from Antwerp for Philadelphia.

Off 3d, Bravo, Christopherson, from Hull for St Marys, Ga.

DUNGENESS, April 2—Passed east, Minnie Graham, of Halifax.

DARDANELLES, March 24—Passed, Zouave, Means, from Odessa for Trapani.

EAST LONDON, March 25—Sailed, G T Kemp, Taylor, Boston.

FALMOUTH, April 3—Off, Emanuel, Tobiassen, from Galveston for Havre.

Sailed 3d, Isle of Bute, Carvill (from San Francisco), Hull.

FOLKESTONE, April 3—Off, St Cloud, Bagley, from Galveston for Cronstadt.

GLASGOW, April 1—Arrived, Caledonia (s), Allison, New York.

GREENOCK, April 3—Sailed, Arabia, Brabayon, Quebec; Ocean Phantom, McIntyre, Gaspe.

Sailed 4th, Arabia, Klaenforth, Quebec.

GENOA, March 31—Arrived, Elphinstone, Walther, Mobile.

Cleared 31st, Alice Campbell, Gorham, Leghorn; Esther, Cuthbertson, Quebec.

HARWICH, April 1—Sailed, Qvos, Olsen, Philadelphia; Ingolf, Knudsen, Savannah.

HULL, April 2—Sailed, Eulalia, Philadelphia; 3d, Hilding, Ellingsen, Wilmington.

LIVERPOOL, April 3—Arrived, Seaward, St. John, NB; Zetland, Hicks, Bahia.

Sailed April 3, Florence Treat, Short, Bombay; Glen Grant, Quebec, Rochester, do; Mary E Russell, Nickels, Batavia; Molliamo, O'Neil, Miramichi; Alorte, Dreilich, do; 4th, Cap, Christiansen, Miramichi; Ardmore, McConnell, Montreal; Mima A Read, Strout, Bermuda; Jean Ingelow, Tanton, Singapore.

Cleared 3d, Maud Ellen, Milliken, Bathurst, NB; Prairie Bird, Hjelstrom, Sydney, CB.

LONDON, April 3—Cleared, Greyhound, Geddes, Quebec; 4th, Lady Head, Henderson, Vancouver's Island; Plymouth Rock, Griffin, New York; Carl August, Siewerts, do.

Entered out 3d, Galatea, Wright, San Francisco.

Sailed from Gravesend 4th, Bertha for Quebec.

LEITH, April 4—Arrived, Defino P, Landino, New York.

LISBON, March 28—Arrived, Charles F Ward, Gay, New York.

NEWCASTLE, April 3—Cleared, Gustave Metzler, New York.

PLYMOUTH, April 1—Off, Tri Sina, Paner, from London for Philadelphia; 3d, Jenny, Grote, from Bremen for do.

PALERMO, March 28—Sailed, Due Fratelli, Messina, Baltimore; 29th, C D W Hallgren, Boston.

PORT ELIZABETH, CGH, March 2—Sailed, Granada, Hodsdon, Guam.

SHIELDS, April 3—Sailed, Perseverance, Montreal; Zambesi, Quebec; Lady Seymour (s), do.

SINGAPORE, Feb 26—Arrived, Elmiranda, Staples, Cardiff.

VALENCIA, March 27—Sailed, Australia (s), Sidey, New York.

WATERFORD, April 3—Arrived, N P Nielsen, Knudsen, Baltimore.

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LIVERPOOL, April 4—The Nancy Holt, from Wilmington, and the Eagle, from St Michael's, were in collision at midnight of the 2d inst off Point Lynas, and both sustained slight damage.

LISBON, April 3, 1 15 P M (By Telegraph)—The Neva brigantine, from Philadelphia for Lisbon (wheat, maize and staves), has arrived here with damage to spars.

ST MICHAEL'S, March 30—The master (Baptista) of the Emilia Augusta, from Pensacola for Liverpool, which put in here leaky 30th Dec last, is about to advertise for a loan on bottomry to repay the cost of repairs, estimated, with expenses, at about £7,050.

AMERICAN PORTS.

ALEXANDRIA, April 14—Arrived, schrs L B Cowperthwaite, Fall River; Starlight, New York.

Sailed—Schr Alice Borda (from Georgetown), ———.

BOSTON, April 16—Arrived, steamers Johns Hopkins, Hallett, Baltimore; Perkiomen, Pierce, Philadelphia; barks Western Sea, Chisholm, Mirogoane; Esther, Wells, Weehawken; brigs Daisy Boynton, Appleby, London, via St Thomas; Julia F Carney, Collins, Fajardo; Eureka (Br), Wilson, Cienfuegos; Mary Allerton, Burgess, Turks Island; schrs Cupid (Liberian), Kelley, Gonaives; Stampede, Dow, Port-au-Prince; Hattie G Dow, Nickerson, Matanzas; Ellen Perkins, Mitchell, St Jago; Etta May, Webster, St Domingo City; E R Emerson, Sears, Charleston; Eunice Rich, Purvere, Virginia; T D Baker, Snow, do; Oriole, Baker, Baltimore; James Martin, Brown, Philadelphia; Delmont Locke, Pendleton, Weehawken; Ade Blaisdell, Crowell, do; Nellie Crowell, Phelps, Port Johnson.

BALTIMORE, April 16—Arrived, steamers Wm Kennedy, Foster, Savannah; Octorara, Reynolds, New York; bark Annie McKairn (Br), Waycott, Liverpool; brigs Saga (Swe), Eugetroem, Rio Janeiro; Albatross (Br), Henderson, Palermo.

BRUNSWICK, Ga, April 10—Cleared, schr Daniel Brittain, Sims, Philadelphia.

BELFAST, April 6—Arrived, schrs Ella, Hatch, Islesboro, to load for Baltimore; 7th, Florida, Gilmore, New York; M W Drew, French, Providence, to load for Jacksonville.

Sailed 6th, schrs George B Ferguson, Ferguson, Ellsworth, to load for New York; William Flint, Pendleton, New York; 7th, Mary Stewart, Coombs, Sandy Hook; Starlight, Jones, Savannah; Orton, Patterson, Ellsworth, to load for Rondout; 8th, Annie L McKeen, McKeen, Jacksonville; William Stevens, Ellwell, New York; Yankee Blade, Parker, Charleston; Moses Eddy, Warren, New York; 10th, Ella, Hatch, Baltimore; 11th, M W Drew, French, Jacksonville via Rockport; Mark Pendleton, Pendleton, for Charleston.

BATH, April 13—Arrived, schrs Philadelphia, Bowman, Philadelphia; Harry B Diverty, Dickerson, Port Johnson; Hyno, Oliver, Portland, to load for New York; Cherub, Fletcher, ——— to load for New York; Ada Ames, Adams, Virginia.

14th—Arrived, schrs Annie P Chase, Pool, Charleston; Frank B Colton and Lizzie Wilson, Boston for Gardiner.

Sailed—Schr Edward M Reed, Kelsey, Baltimore.

15th—Sailed, schrs William F Garrison, Bowen, Richmond, Va; Emma Bacon, Beasss, Gardiner for Washington; Marietta Tilton, Steelman, Philadelphia; Helen A Ames, Gardiner for Baltimore.

BEVERLY, April 13—Arrived, schr Nellie C Foster, Foster, Cayenne via St Martin.

CHARLESTON, April 13—Sailed, schr Danl Pierson, Pierson, for a Northern port.

16th—Arrived, steamer Cleopatra, Bulkley, New York.

CHESTER, Pa, April 15—Arrived, schr Horace Moodie, Hand, Rockport.

DARIEN, Ga, April 10—Arrived, schr Mayflower (Br), Layton, Fernandina.

Cleared 8th, barks Ostsee (Ger), Schmidt, United Kingdom; 10th, Conte Geza Szapary (Aus), Josulick, Hull, Eng; Ocean Child (Br), Davis, Port Madoc; 11th, Flora (Nor), Kloster, Londonderry.

DUTCH ISLAND HARBOR, April 13—Arrived, schrs North America (Br), Joyce, New York for St John, NB; J M Eldridge, Eldridge, do for Newfoundland; Melona M Knowles, Charleston, SC, for Boston; T P Abell, Carr, Rockport for Philadelphia.

Sailed—Schrs Herbert Manton, Crowell, Providence for New York; Billow, Morris, do for Trenton.

EASTPORT, April 7—Arrived, schr Z A Paine, Jones, New York.

8th—Arrived, schrs S L Burns, Crosby, and Starlight, Blatchford, Philadelphia; Lucy, Colwell, St John, NB (and sailed same day for Philadelphia).

9th—Arrived, schr Paragon, Moraing, Philadelphia.

EAST MACHIAS, April 7—Sailed, schr Eri, Robinson, New York.

EDGARTOWN, April 12—Arrived, schr Carrie Alice, Phillips, Camden for Jacksonville via Vineyard Haven.

FERNANDINA, April 8—Cleared, schr Three Sisters, Baker, Philadelphia.

10th—Cleared, brigs Nellie Jones (Br), Mullin, and Ellen C (Br), Burns, United Kingdom; schr Mary W Hupper, Gilman, Bath, Me.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 15—Arrived, bark Aladdin from Cork, seeking.

Sailed—Bark Ruth Palmer (Br), Smith (from Liverpool via Tybee), Baltimore.

FALL RIVER, April 14—Arrived, steamer Defiance, Shropshire, Philadelphia.

GALVESTON, April 11—Sailed, steamer City of Austin, Eldridge, New York.

GEORGETOWN, SC, April 11—Sailed, schrs Lizzie Lane, West, Thomaston; 12th, Ben Borland, Speights, New York.

GLOUCESTER, April 15—Arrived, schr Heiress (Br), St Martins.

GREENPORT, April 9—Arrived, schr Geo S Page, Young, Albany.

JACKSONVILLE, April 11—Arrived, schr Louisa Wilson, Holt, Belfast, Me.

KEY WEST, April 3—Sailed, schrs Alice Vane, Davis, Ruatan; Arietis, Lowe, Progreso.

4th—Sailed, ship Geo Peabody, Clark, St John, NB.

5th—Sailed, brig Joseph Clark, Stahl, Pensacola.

6th—Sailed, bark Galveston, Sawyer, Mystic.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15—Cleared, steamers City Havana, Phillips, New York via Mexico; Oberon (Br), Hanney, Liverpool; ship N Mosher (Br), Stuart, do.

16th—Arrived, steamer New York, Quick, New York.

SOUTHWEST PASS, April 15—Sailed, ships Emma (Fr), Havre; Wm Douglass (Br), Liverpool; barks Jennie Sweeney, Cette; Tiri (Aus), Liverpool.

16th—Sailed, steamer San Jacinto (Br), Liverpool; City of Havana; ships Saml Skolfield, Liverpool; Pegasus (Br), do; Westfield (Br), Havre; bark Alfa (Ital), Bristol, E; schr Hannah Coomer, Falmouth, Ja.

NORFOLK, April 12—Arrived, bark Edith Carmichael (Br), McEachren, Liverpool, to load for Europe.

14th—Arrived, schr Report, Hamil, New London.

NEWBURYPORT, April 13—Arrived, schr Lucy Ames, Bishop, Elizabethport.

NEW BEDFORD, April 15—Arrived, schrs Nellie Clark, Georgetown, SC; H T Hedges, Baltimore.

16th—Arrived, bark Ceylon, Woods, San Francisco.

NEWPORT, April 13, PM—Arrived, schr Florence, Sackett, Pawtucket for Haverstraw (and sailed 14th).

Also arrived, schrs Koret, Dunham, Bath for Baltimore; Emily, Braisted, Fall River for Jersey City.

Returned—Schr May Day, Waterman, Rockport for Portsmouth, Va.

14th—Arrived, schrs Jas Martin, Brown, Philadelphia for Boston; S J Gurney, Gurney, Providence for Poughkeepsie; Harriet Ryan, Robbins, Wareham for New York; J M Freeman, Eldridge, New Bedford for do; Mott Haven, Collins, Calais for do; G W Rawley, Rawley, Rockport for do; Saxon, Franklin, Sullivan, Me, for do; Walton, Rogers, Parker's Head for Annapolis; Roamer, McFarland, Wiscasset for Philadelphia.

NEW LONDON, April 15—Arrived, schr Lizzie B McNichol, Fanning, Arroyo, PR.

NEW HAVEN, April 15—Arrived, brig Morning Light, Dill, Ponce.

PORT LUDLOW, April 7—Sailed, bark Forest Queen, Burns, San Francisco.

PORT ROYAL, April 15—Sailed, schrs Earl P Mason, Nickerson, New York; Charles E Hellier, Coombs, Union Island, to load lumber for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14—Arrived, bark Sam Shepherd (Br), Evans, Cienfuegos; brigs Janet (Dan), Hansen, Messina; A B Patterson (Br), Hess, Porto Cabello; schrs Helen A Lock, Rand, Port Antonio, Ja; Frank W Emery, Falker, Matanzas; Taylor & Mathis, Cheesman, Cardenas; Arianna (Br), Zachary, Havana; Nellie J Dinsmore, Parker, Matanzas; Warren Sawyer, Crie, Bucksport.

Cleared—Schr Albert Mason, Rose, Somerset.

15th—Arrived, steamers Vaderland (Belg), Randle, Antwerp; Philadelphia, Davis, New York; ship Lizzie Ross (Br), Doyle, Liverpool; barks Tancook (Br), Durkee, Dublin via Queenstown; James E Ward, Paine, Cadiz; Adda J Bonner, Bonner, Messina; M E Chapman (Br), Eve, Cienfuegos; brigs Onalaska, Fuller, Leghorn; Eugenia, Veazie, Messina; A J Pettingil, Hall, Cardenas; schrs Whitney Long, Bickmore, Matanzas via Norfolk; Eva Adell Ellis, Caibarien; Cora Etta, Johnson, Pensacola; Bella Russell, Smith, Savannah; A P Newell, Lank, Cienfuegos; Abbott Lawrence, Griffin, Wiscasset; J J Spencer, Haskell, Bucksport; Ida E Latham, Potter, do; Sallie E Morton, Cullen, Elizabeth City; Lizzie J, Mitchell, Salem.

Also arrived, steamer Juniata, Catharine, Savannah; ship Constance (Br), Law, Bremen; barks Guttenberg (Ger), Gerlach, Bremen; Aquilla (Aus), Wallusching, Limerick; brig Ilpotar (Rus), Hillstrom, do.

Also arrived, schrs Fred Smith, Smith, Cardenas; Annie & Edith, Daniels, New York; H N Miller, Miller, Providence; D Currie, Barret, Oregon Mills, NC; M R Hickman, Robinson, James River; Emma B Shaw, Springer, Medford.

Cleared—Steamers Norman, Nickerson, Boston, Tonawanda, Sherman, Providence; Vindicator, Rogers, do; Fanita, Howe, Richmond; Equator, Hinckley, Charleston; New York, Jones, Alexandria; Mayflower, Davidson, New York; bark Helen Marion (Br), Munday, St John, NB; schrs S P Brown, Tinker, Portland; Clara W Elwell, Long, Boston; Nellie Lampher, Higgins, Lynn; E F Cebada, Swain, Fall River; S A Boice, Somers, New Bedford; H F Buell, Ireland, Gloucester; Reading Railroad No 34, Adams, New Haven; Helen Augusta, Pratt, Newport; Lizzie D Small, Tice, Nantucket; Laura C Wolf, McDevitt, Westerly.

Also cleared, steamer Lancaster, Mills, New York (and sailed); bark Frisk (Nor), Muthe, Rotterdam; brigs H B Cleaves, Cumming, Gibara; Glance, Hill, Demerara; schrs Emma McAdam, March, Fernandina; Thomas D Harrison, Crossman, San Francisco; Jennie E Simmons, Young, Savannah; Hattie L Fuller, Smith, Charleston; John Shay, Tilton, do; Louie Cobb, Cobb, Bangor; Ethan Allen, Blake, Portland; Carrie L Godfrey, Godfrey, Boston; A W Parker, Dean, Fall River; H N Miller, Miller, Providence.

Sailed—Steamers Norman and Tonawanda.

16th—Arrived, steamer Berks, Pendleton, Boston; bark India (Nor), Bergen; schrs Henrietta, Hill, Cardenas; Addie & Nellie (Br), Foot, Cienfuegos; L S Levering, Corson, do.

LEWES, Del, April 15—Passed out, steamer Pennsylvania, for Liverpool.

Arrived—Schr Hattie Paige, Godfrey, Guantanamo.

Sailed AM, schrs S S Hudson, Annie Bliss, A J Alcot, G C Morris, Amy A Lane, and others.

PORTLAND, Me, April 13—Cleared, bark Norena, Nichols, Matanzas; brig S V Nichols, Chase (not Lippincott), do.

14th—Arrived, schrs Nicola, Machiasport for New York; Mark Pendleton, Belfast for Charleston; Postboy, Rockland for New York.

Cleared—Schrs Adelia Corson, Corson, Philadelphia; Ralph Howes, Burgess, do.

15th—Arrived, steamer Eleanora, Johnson, New York; barks Brunswick, Hutchinson, do; Celina, Allen, Boston; schrs Virginia, Bangs, Sagua.

Also arrived, schrs Nathaniel Cleaves, Virginia; Mahaska, New York; Willie Martin, do.

Cleared—Steamer Prussian (Br), Ritchie, Liverpool (and sailed).

Sailed—Barks Excellent, and B Webster; brig M C Merriman; schrs Helen A Hoyt, E N Kirk, Lottie Bird, Delia Carson, J B Wellington, Brilliant, Nautilus; and also the fleet in the Roads.

16th—Arrived, brig Tycoon (Br), Trinidad; schr Margie, McFadden, Ponce, PR; Arthur Burton, Baltimore; B F Lowell, Philadelphia.

The reported clearance on the 13th of bark Annie Torrey, Libby, for Matanzas, was a telegraphic error.

PORTSMOUTH, April 13—Arrived, schr Free Wind, Frisbie, Port Johnson.

Arrived in lower harbor 14th, schrs Telegraph, Clark, St George, Me, for New York; Mary Theall, Theall, St John, NB, for do.

PROVIDENCE, April 14—Arrived, steamers Blackstone, Hallett, Baltimore via Norfolk; Florida, Crocker, and Catharine Whiting, Harding, Philadelphia; schrs Henry Nickerson, Robbins, and Nellie M Snow, Snow, Virginia; Palestine, Howe, Philadelphia for Pawtucket; Westmoreland, Allen, Philadelphia.

Sailed—Schrs Robert Pettis, Robbins, Virginia; Florence Dean, Westgate, Georgetown, DC; Carrie Walker, Chadwick, Baltimore; Mabel Rose, Allen; Jas Alderdice, Rockhill, and Lottie, Somers, Philadelphia; Blackstone, Wickson; Sarah Wooster, Sherman; George & Albert, Harlow; Martha P King, Jarvis; A T Cohn, Brown, and Anthony Burton, Johnson, New York.

PAWTUCKET, April 14—Sailed, sloop Addison, Hyde, Rondout.

RICHMOND, April 13—Arrived, steamer Wyanoke, Couch, New York (and sailed 14th to return); schr Breeze, Cranmer, do.

Sailed—Schr Mary Brewer, Lee, Boston.

Cleared—Schr Para, Chase, Rio Grande do Sul.

14th—Arrived, schr Sarah Warren, Norfolk, to load for Millville, NJ.

Sailed—Schrs Leonessa, Achorn, Philadelphia; Breeze, Cranmer, New York.

Cleared—Brig Flora (Ger), Hansen, Santos.

ROCKLAND, April 7—Arrived, schrs E Arcularius Lord, New York for Castine.

Sailed 6th—Schrs Sinbad, Perry, New York; 7th, Warren Sawyer, Crie, Philadelphia; Oregon, Howard, New York; 8th, Trade Wind, Gray, New York; Bengal, Hall, do; Nautilus, Peck, do; G W Glover, Barter, do; 10th, C Knight, Rhoades.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7—Arrived, bark Oak Hill, Crawford, Port Blakely.

Cleared—Bark Tam O'Shanter, Patterson, Astoria, O.

Sailed—Bark Violetta, Boyd, Port Madison.

8th—Sailed, ship Golden Gate (Br), Liverpool.

14th—Cleared, ship Defiant, Cromwell, Liverpool.

SEAHOME, April 8—Arrived, bark Amethyst, Bates, San Francisco.

SAVANNAH, April 15—Cleared, steamer San Jacinto, Hazard, New York; schr Mary Farrow, from Bangor.

Sailed—Schrs Hector, for Brunswick; Benj Gartside, do; M K Rawley, Rawley, Satilla River; Nettie Langdon, Darien; Ada J Simonton, Hall, Bath.

SALEM, April 13—Arrived, steamer Harrisburg, Worth, Philadelphia; schrs Arctic, Ginn, do; J Burley, Northrup, do; Fleetwing, Keniston, Rondout.

14th—Arrived, schrs Mahaska, Williams, and Nellie Martin, Mosher, Elizabethport for Portland; Susannah, Crockett, Deer Isle for New York; Nellie Brown, Kelley, Wiscasset for do.

STONINGTON, April 14—Arrived, schrs Harold, from New York; Carsage, Mullon, do for Block Island.

TACOMA, April 8—Sailed, ship Dashing Wave, Nickels, San Francisco.

VINEYARD HAVEN, April 14—Arrived, brig Julia F Carney, Collins, Mayaguez for Boston; schrs Addie F Cole and Benjamin Oliver, Virginia for Boston; B F Lowell, Philadelphia for Portland; Pavilion, Rockport, Mass, for New York; Jacob Kienzle, Riggsville for do; Aurora Borealis (Br), St John for do; Henry D May, Rockport, Me, for Philadelphia.

Sailed—Bark Esther; schrs John M Ball, Jonathan May, George P Trigg, Addie F Cole, Benj Olliver, Dictator, and Henry D May.

15th, 10 AM—Arrived, schrs Ellen Perkins, St Jago, Cuba, for Boston; Margie, Fajardo, PR, for Portland; Post Boy, Baltimore for Danversport.

Sailed—All vessels before reported, excepting schrs Jesse B Allen (ashore), Eri, Sarah P, Wm Steven, Terrapin, Cornelia, Jos Eaton, Jr; Lizzie Smith, and Ellen Perkins.

WILMINGTON, NC, April 11—Cleared, schr Sarah Webb, Walker, Charleston.

13th—Cleared, brig Mechanic, Hutchinson, Hayti.

15th—Cleared, bark Rosa (Ger), Hoffchild, Hamburg; schr John M Richards, Satilla River.

Sailed from Smithville 11th, bark Israel (Swe), Tassin, for Gloucester.

WISCASSET, April 8—Sailed, schrs Ira D Sturgis, Johnston, Philadelphia; Abbott Lawrence, do; 10th, F A Server, ———, Savannah; Roamer, McFarland, Philadelphia; Douglas Haines, Adams, do.

WESTERLY, April 13—Arrived, schr M A Lovell, South Amboy.

14th—Sailed, schr E W Babcock, Wilbur, New York.

WICKFORD, April 14—Sailed, schr Bertha, Conover, New York.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

A—FOR SALE, IRON AND WOODEN STEAMSHIPS, wooden and iron Steamboats, fitted for night or day routes, and of light draught for river service; also, light draught Saloon Propellers, large Steam Yachts, Tugs, &c. FREDERICK C. SCHMIDT, No. 1 South William st.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOATS READY FOR sale; orders received by T. DESMOND, Boat Builder, 299 Front st., between Gouverneur and Montgomery sts., New York.

A.—100 BOATS, ALL KINDS AND SIZES, INCLUDing Metallic Life Boats, cheap. 368 South st., near Gouverneur slip. STEPHEN ROBERTS.

BARGE FOR SALE—CARRYING 300 TONS; FIRST class condition. Address MOELLER BROS., Astoria, L. I.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS SLOOP YACHT, NEARly new; length over all 51 feet; beam 15 feet; height of cabin 6 feet 2 inches; furnished very richly and elegantly; must be seen to be appreciated. Address box 939 New Haven (Conn.) Post office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SIX-OARED SHELL, FEARON built. Address W. B., Jr., box 136 Post office, Yonkers.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE—NEW, WITHOUT REGISter. Inquire at 223 West st.

SLOOP YACHT FOR SALE—52.02 FEET LONG, 18 FEET wide, 4.75 feet depth of hold. Apply to A. CARY SMITH, 51 West 10th st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED FROM DIFFERent States, for numerous causes, without publicity; legal everywhere; advice free. M. HOUSE, Attorney, 194 Broadway.

REMOVAL.

CULBERT BROTHERS,

JEWELLERS,

formerly 777 Broadway,

have removed to 1,199 BROADWAY,

between 28th and 29th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

3 EAST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class cook; willing to do the coarse washing. Call or address.

15 EAST 12TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, in a small private family, as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

21 PRINCE ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK, washer and ironer.

28 WEST 13TH ST.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron; no objection to the country.

35 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A RESPECTABLE girl as cook; thoroughly understands her business; best reference.

37 WEST 21ST ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER).—A respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer, or do chamberwork; good reference.

40 WEST 13TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A VERY CAPABLE American woman as cook; understands everything in the line of cooking; country preferred.

46 PERRY ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as good cook, washer and ironer; private family preferred.

47 EAST 52D ST.—A WIDOW AS COOK IN A boarding house, or a private family where she can have her daughter, who would make herself useful; city reference.

48 WEST 38TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS excellent cook; would assist with the washing; no objection to the country; best city reference.

77 GREENWICH AV., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, washer or ironer; no objection to boarding house; wages no object; city reference.

107 WEST 18TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—AN EXPERIENCED woman as first class cook; is an excellent baker; best city references.

109½ WEST 15TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; city or country; would assist in washing and ironing; good city reference.

112 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS excellent cook and good baker; willing to assist with coarse washing if required; good reference.

114 WEST 33D ST.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN as first class cook; understands all kinds of baking and dessert; will go in boarding house; city reference.

115 WEST 31ST ST.—AS COMPETENT COOK IN A private family; thoroughly understands her business; city or country; best city reference.

121 WEST 19TH ST.—AS GOOD COOK, WASHER and ironer in the country; can take care of milk and butter; reference.

122 WEST 19TH ST, IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE steady woman as first class cook; understands her business thoroughly; good city reference from last employer.

124 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to cook, wash and iron or to do housework in a small family; good city reference.

125 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

129 WEST 19TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A woman as first class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; will assist in washing if required; best of references.

129 WEST 19TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman as good family cook and baker; city or country; city references.

129 WEST 19TH ST., REAR.—A YOUNG GIRL TO cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a private family; best city reference.

130 WEST 25TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A PROTESTANT girl as cook in a small private family; thoroughly understands her business; is fully competent to be left at home for the summer months; no objection to do the coarse washing; best city reference.

131 WEST 19TH ST.—TWO GIRLS; ONE AS GOOD cook and baker, would do coarse washing; other as waitress and chambermaid; one year's reference from last place.

142 WEST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework in a small family; good city reference.

144 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer in a small family.

156 WEST 18TH ST., FRONT.—A GIRL AS COOK; willing to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best reference. Call for two days.

158 WEST 18TH ST.—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron in a private family; city or country; city reference.

158 EAST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class cook; will assist with washing; city reference.

160 EAST 31ST ST.—A WOMAN AS GOOD COOK and to assist with washing; good city reference.

160 WAVERLEY PLACE, REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer; good reference.

161 WEST 31ST ST., NEAR 7TH AV. (RING BASEMENT bell).—A competent woman as cook and laundress in a small private family; excellent bread and biscuit maker; good city reference.

162 EAST 31ST ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS first class cook; best city reference.

164 DELANCEY ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO do cooking, would assist in washing.

189 LEXINGTON AV. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S). A young girl as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; willing and obliging.

200 WEST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good plain cook, washer and ironer; city reference.

208 WEST 19TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; understands all branches of cooking; also milk and butter.

208 WEST 19TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS PASTRY cook; understands all kinds of pastry, ice cream and jellies; reference.

214 7TH AV., BETWEEN 22D AND 23D STS.—A respectable woman as first class cook in a private family; good city reference.

225 EAST 46TH ST., NEAR 3D AV. (FIRST FLOOR, back).—A young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family; best city reference.

228 WEST 16TH ST., REAR.—A PROTESTANT AS first class cook; family baking, pastry and things required in a private family; no objection to the country; a number of years' reference from her last place. Call on or address Mrs. BELL.

230 EAST 41ST ST.—A WOMAN AS COOK, washer and ironer in a small private family, or as laundress; is willing and obliging.

233 WEST 49TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—Two colored girls in a small private family; one as a good plain cook and the other as waitress.

234 WEST 30TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—RESTAURANT cook, dinner or order cook, either night or day; a good cook.

236 EAST 54TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS to live together; one as cook and to assist with the washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress and to assist with the washing; city reference.

237 EAST 24TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as good plain cook in a small private family; no objection to a little coarse washing; city or country; good city reference. Call for two days.

243 WEST 41ST ST., REAR.—A YOUNG WOMAN as excellent cook, washer and ironer; best city reference; no objection to a boarding house.

243 EAST 59TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK and to assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference.

246 WEST 16TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN as cook; first rate baker; no objection to the country; references.

250 WEST 33D ST., ROOM 8.—A RESPECTABLE girl as plain cook and to assist washing; is a good bread and biscuit maker; good city reference.

254 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook; willing to go in the country; city reference.

258 WEST 33D ST., IN THE STORE.—AN AMERICAN woman as first class cook; no objection to the country; is a good baker; good city reference.

261 6TH AV., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer; two years' reference; is a good baker.

262 WEST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook and to assist in coarse washing; good reference from last place.

267 WEST 43D ST., AS FIRST CLASS COOK; CITY or country; best city reference.

295 10TH AV., CANDY STORE.—AS FIRST CLASS cook; best city reference; would assist in coarse washing in a small private family.

305 EAST 18TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—Two Protestant girls; one as first class cook and laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Apply all the week.

308 EAST 39TH ST.—TWO SISTERS; ONE AS FIRST rate cook; will assist with washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; six years' reference from last place.

315 EAST 59TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as cook; no objection to do coarse washing; best city reference.

320 WEST 34TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTABLE girl as cook in a private family or private boarding house; will assist with the washing; best references.

326 WEST 26TH ST.—A WOMAN AS GOOD COOK, washer and ironer; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference.

326 EAST 56TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK.—A respectable woman to cook, wash and iron.

339 EAST 35TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman to cook, wash and iron; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference.

339 EAST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; best city reference.

340 EAST 56TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS cook; fully understands her business; willing to assist with the washing; city or country; best city reference.

344 EAST 21ST ST.—TWO GERMAN PROTESTANT girls, one as plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; reference.

344 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer; best references. Call for two days.

344 WEST 31ST ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—As cook, washer and ironer; very best city reference.

417 WEST 32D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS PLAIN cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; city reference.

428 EAST 13TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook and assist with washing; four years' reference.

429 HUDSON ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL TO COOK in a restaurant. Call for three days.

439 WEST 38TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK room.—A young woman as plain cook and excellent laundress in a small private family; good city reference.

452 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman as cook or to do general housework; best city reference. Call for two days.

455 6TH AV.—A GOOD COOK AND BAKER; NO objection to private boarders.

470 WEST 22D ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS (sisters); one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call at present employer's for two days.

489 7TH AV.—A CAREFUL, COMPETENT SCOTCH woman as good cook and butter maker or washer; no objection to boarding; steady place and moderate wages.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

509 1ST AV.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; IS A good bread and biscuit baker; willing to do the coarse washing; no objection to the country; good city reference. C. H.

543 WEST 48D ST., BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH avs.—As plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good city reference.

792 11TH AV., NEAR 55TH ST.—AS COOK, washer and ironer; best reference.

794 4TH AV., BETWEEN 52D AND 53D STS.—A Protestant woman as cook and to assist with washing and ironing; good city reference.

894 2D AV., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A RESPECTABLE woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

1,163 2D AV. (MILK STORE).—AS FIRST CLASS cook; good washer and ironer; best city reference.

AS FIRST CLASS COOK; IS AN EXCELLENT baker; no objection to the country for the summer; best city reference. Address M. F., box 163 Herald Uptown Branch office.

Chambermaids, &c.

2 WEST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid; can come well recommended from her present situation.

6 JONES ST., ROOM 2.—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; willing to assist with washing and ironing.

13 WEST 44TH ST.—A GERMAN GIRL, WHO CAN speak English, as chambermaid and waitress; good reference from last place.

18 EAST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

21 WEST 37TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable colored woman as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress. Can be seen, for three days, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

29 EAST 52D ST.—A MOST RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

40 EAST 41ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; best reference from last employer.

47 WEST 47TH ST.—A LADY GOING TO THE country wishes to get places for her girls; one as chambermaid and laundress; the other as nurse and seamstress.

72 WEST 35TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable young girl as chambermaid or parlor maid. Can be seen for two days.

84 HOUSTON ST.—A FRENCH GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID. ADELE MERLOT.

100 WEST 50TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; eight years' best city reference.

107 WEST 42D ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; best city reference.

107 WEST 53D ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children and do plain sewing; good city reference.

109½ WEST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid in a private family; good city reference.

111 WEST 49TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, and would assist in the charge of children; good reference from present employer, where she may be seen for two days.

114 SUFFOLK ST., TOP FLOOR, ROOM 20.—A GERMAN girl to do chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing; city reference.

115 WEST 46TH ST.—COMPETENT GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID, waitress or seamstress.

115 WEST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

119 WEST 24TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable colored girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or as lady's maid and seamstress; has her own machine; no objection to travel. Call or address.

125 WEST 38TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS CHAMBERMAID and waitress in a small private family; best city reference.

125 EAST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; can be seen at present employer's. Call for two days.

126 WEST 35T ST., IN THE STORE.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; no objection to the country; good reference.

128 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as competent chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on several machines; best city reference. Call for two days.

130 WEST 19TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city references.

131 WEST 32D ST.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and to teach a grown child; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good city reference.

133 WEST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COMPETENT chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good reference.

134 2D AV., SECOND FLOOR, BACK.—A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waiter girl or children's nurse. Call or address for two days.

135 WEST 38TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; good reference from last place. Call or address.

143 EAST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid; would take care of children; best city references.

153 WEST 18TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO upstairs work and assist with the washing; good city reference.

157 WEST 27TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK.—A competent young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; city or country; best city reference.

171 EAST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to a short distance in the country; best city reference.

207 WEST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG colored woman as chambermaid and to assist in waiting, or as laundress in a private family; first class city reference from her last employer. Call for two days.

207 EAST 20TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL to do upstairs work and assist with the washing.

211 WEST 38TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing; willing to go to the country for the summer; no country calls.

212 6TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid, or would take care of children; no objection to the country.

212 EAST 37TH ST.—TO DO CHAMBERWORK and waiting; no objection to the country; best references.

222 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best reference.

226 EAST 62D ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A young woman as chambermaid and do plain sewing, or would do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; understands Wheeler & Wilson machine; has good city reference.

226 EAST 29TH ST.—YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMBERWORK and sewing, or as nurse and to do sewing; city reference.

229 EAST 29TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid, assist with washing and ironing or general housework: four years' best city reference.

234 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and to assist in washing; willing and obliging; three years' reference from last place.

235 WEST 46TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY and 8th av.—A respectable young girl to do chamberwork and help to take care of children, where she could make herself generally useful; willing to learn.

236 EAST 28TH ST.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS; ONE as chambermaid and waitress; the other to cook, wash and iron; best city reference from last place.

236 WEST 20TH ST. (RING FOURTH BELL).—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress and to assist with housework; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call or address for two days.

236 EAST 54TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress and to assist with washing and ironing.

237 EAST 59TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress or to assist with washing and ironing; good city reference.

243 WEST 11TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND to assist in anything; ten years' reference from present place.

243 EAST 59TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

244 EAST 44TH ST.—TO DO CHAMBERWORK AND waiting, or assist with washing and ironing.

244 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl to do housework in a small family.

249 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress in private family; has six years' city reference from last place.

251 7TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—AN ENGLISH girl as chambermaid and waitress and assist with the washing; best city reference. Call for two days.

252 WEST 30TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK.—Young girl as chambermaid and to help with the washing, or to do sewing; willing and obliging; best city reference. Call for two days.

265 WEST 15TH ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL AS chambermaid in a hotel or boarding house, city or country.

270 WEST 42D ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A young woman as chambermaid and to do waiting; city or country.

286 PACIFIC ST., BROOKLYN, TOP FLOOR.—A young Swedish girl as chambermaid and would take care of children; is agreeable and willing to work.

288 3D AV., BETWEEN 22D AND 23D STS.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; good city reference.

302 2D AV., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and sew; city or country; best city reference.

307 EAST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

308 EAST 34TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress; three years' good city references.

322 EAST 26TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK room.—A young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; six years' reference.

324 WEST 29TH ST. (LAST EMPLOYER'S).—A young girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; good reference.

326 WEST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

344 EAST 21ST ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

350 WEST 37TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid or waitress, or make herself generally useful; city or country; best reference.

416 EAST 11TH ST., IN THE GROCERY STORE—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference.

468 2D AV., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to the country.

488 9TH AV., NEAR 37TH ST. (RING FOURTH bell).—An active, willing girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; highly recommended.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

670 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; five years' reference from last place.

710 3D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST CLASS chambermaid; willing to assist with washing and ironing; best city reference.

880 3D AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid or to do general housework.

1,035 6TH AV., (CANDY STORE).—A YOUNG GERMAN girl as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate; best city reference.

1,037 2D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or would assist with the washing and ironing.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM IS THE MOST VALUABLE AND CHEAPEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN THE CITY. SEND FOR RATES. OFFICE NO. 2 ANN ST.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

15 WEST 46TH ST.—AS DRESSMAKER IN A PRIVATE family.

26 EAST 19TH ST.—AS SEAMSTRESS BY THE DAY or month; operates on machines; terms low.

135 EAST 30TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.)—AS dressmaker and seamstress by the week. Address.

200 EAST 32D ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes a few more engagements by the day; cuts and trims in all the latest styles; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address Miss DUVAL.

223 EAST 21ST ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS seamstress; can cut, fit and work on sewing machines; willing to assist with chamberwork; city references.

230 EAST 54TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON as seamstress; understands dressmaking; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to the country; good reference.

240 EAST 46TH ST.—A GERMAN GIRL AS seamstress and chambermaid, and assist with growing children, in respectable family.

304 EAST 32D ST, IN THE FANCY STORE.—A respectable Danish girl as seamstress and dressmaker; would go out by the day or week and take work home.

333 EAST 23D ST.—A NORWEGIAN GIRL TO do dressmaking and ladies' and children's undergarments; operates on the Wheeler & Wilson machine.

371 7TH AV.—AS MAID AND SEAMSTRESS; IS A good operator; no objection to the country; best city reference.

409 7TH AV., NEAR 32D ST., IN THE STORE.—A thorough seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; is a good embroiderer; would operate; would assist with chamberwork; good city references.

525 6TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS and maid; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; works on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has four years' reference from her last place.

663 6TH AV., BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.—A first class dressmaker; understands cutting and fitting both ladies' and children's clothes in the latest styles; would like a few more customers by the day or week; no objections to the country for the summer.

715 6TH AV., IN MILLINERY STORE.—A FIRST class seamstress; thoroughly understands dressmaking and trimming; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; country preferred; best city reference.

906 6TH AV., BETWEEN 51ST AND 52D STS., IN the store.—A respectable young girl as experienced seamstress and chambermaid, or would wait on grown children; best city reference.

976 6TH AV. (IN STORE).—AS COMPETENT seamstress and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machines; understands dressmaking; best reference. Call or address.

A DRESSMAKER OF LONG EXPERIENCE IS PREPARED to take a few orders for first class work; satisfactory references given. Address A. Y., Herald Uptown Branch office.

AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER WISHES WORK by the day; can give every satisfaction in fitting. Address A. M., box 121 Herald Uptown Branch office.

AS SEAMSTRESS—IN THE COUNTRY; WOULD also assist in chamberwork or take care of a growing child; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine and has a knowledge of dressmaking. Address H. M., Herald Uptown Branch office.

General Housework, &c.

12 JONES ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do housework; city or country.

43 KING ST., REAR, FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG woman to do the work of a small family; best city reference.

48 CHARLTON ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family; good reference.

60 GOUVERNEUR ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman to do general housework in a small family. Call for two days.

85 PERRY ST., BASEMENT, REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman to do general housework; good reference.

89 CHRISTOPHER ST., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG woman to do housework; city or country; is willing and obliging.

96 GREENWICH AV.—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family.

109½ WEST 15TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general housework; good city reference.

112 WEST 16TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework in a small family; best city reference.

123 WEST 25TH ST.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl to do general housework.

125 WEST 38TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general housework in a small American family; reference from last place.

132 WEST 19TH ST.—A STRONG GIRL TO DO housework in the country; best reference.

137 WEST 50TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework in a private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best city reference.

153 EAST 43D ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A COMPETENT dressmaker wishes a few more engagements by the day or week or work at home; highest references. Call or address for two days.

160 WEST 33D ST.—A GOOD DRESSMAKER would like to work by the day in private families; all the latest styles; city reference.

161 WEST 4TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV. (RING THREE times).—A respectable woman to do housework, where she can have her daughter with her; steady place; wages small; reference from last place.

209 WEST 26TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A WIDOW woman, with a little girl, to do housework; city or country; good plain cook, washer and ironer; good home preferred to wages; reference.

210 EAST 63D ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a small private family. Call for two days.

215 EAST 28TH ST.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS, TO DO the work of a private family; understand their business and can come well recommended.

217 WEST 57TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework in a small family.

222 WEST 36TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl to do general housework in a small private family; good city reference. Call or address.

222 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework in a private family; city reference.

245 3D ST., ROOM 7.—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO general housework in a nice family; no postal cards answered.

248 WEST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family; city references.

263 WEST 32D ST.—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family; willing and obliging; good city reference.

275 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do housework in a private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference.

304 EAST 25TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework in a small private family; good reference from her last place.

304 EAST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework; best city reference.

325 EAST 54TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT room.—To do housework; good reference.

329 EAST 34TH ST., GROCERY STORE.—A YOUNG girl, lately landed, to do general housework.

330 EAST 32D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; best reference from last place.

331 WEST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general housework; good washer and ironer and baker; good reference.

336 WEST 38TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; city reference.

342 WEST 40TH ST.—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; good city reference.

416 EAST 11TH ST., GROCERY STORE.—A YOUNG girl to do general housework in the city.

425 WEST 41ST ST., ROOM 5, SECOND FLOOR.—A young girl to do general housework in a private family; good reference.

427 WEST 16TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, good washer and ironer; city reference.

429 EAST 59TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, to assist in housework; city or country; willing and obliging.

437 1ST AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL TO do light housework in a small family; no objection to a boarding house; best city reference.

441 WEST 45TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general housework; good reference; no objection to a short distance in the country.

446 WEST 32D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO light housework; plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging.

449 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, 17 YEARS of age, to do light housework or to mind children; best city reference. Call or address.

518 2D AV., CORNER 32D ST.—TO DO HOUSEWORK in a small private family by a plain cook and first class washer and ironer; best city reference from last place.

1,215 3D AV., NEAR 70TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE girl in a small private family to do general housework; reference from last place.

1,418 3D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, or would do chamberwork and waiting. Call or address.

Housekeepers, &c.

17 WEST 13TH ST.—A YOUNG LADY, HIGHLY ACCOMPLISHED, to go in a widower's family as housekeeper. Call all the week.

293 7TH ST., NEAR AV. D, SECOND FLOOR.—A respectable lady, who has held the position of housekeeper seven years, wishes a similar position; best references furnished.

349 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN middle aged lady as housekeeper for an American gentleman.

349 EAST 20TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; best city reference.

382 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN, lately given up housekeeping, as plain cook; first class laundress; city or country.

413 WALNUT ST., NEWARK, N. J.—A WIDOW lady as housekeeper, or any place of trust; widower or single gentleman preferred. Address, by letter only, A. Z.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Housekeepers, &c.

A LADY OF ISRAELITISH EXTRACTION (25), speaking and writing English and German as housekeeper for a widower of respectability and good social standing or to travel anywhere with a family; references as to character, &c. Address FAITHFUL, box 173 Herald office.

HOUSEKEEPER—BY A LADY, IN A PLAIN FAMILY, or would take charge of children; widower's family preferred. Address M. L., box 3,910 Post office, N. Y.

Laundresses, &c.

9 WEST 47TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.)—AS laundress or chambermaid. Call Monday before 12.

15 STANTON ST., REAR HOUSE, ROOM 8.—WASHING done in and out of house; several days free to do housework.

47 WEST 56TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A neat young girl as first class laundress and chambermaid.

56 EAST 25TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A girl as first class laundress; would assist with the chamberwork; best city references. Call for two days.

108 WEST 33D ST.—A WOMAN TO GO OUT BY THE day to wash, iron or clean houses.

117 WEST 52D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to go out washing and ironing.

128 WEST 19TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as laundress, city reference.

132 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out as laundress for two days in the week; understands fluting; best city reference. Mrs. McGOWAN.

150 WEST 28TH ST. (IN THE STORE).—AN EXPERIENCED woman to do washing and ironing at her own house; best reference from her last employer.

151 EAST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman to go out by the day or to take washing to her own house; best city reference.

189 LEXINGTON AV. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S). A young girl as laundress in a private family; would assist with other work in the latter part of the week; willing and obliging; no objection to the country for the summer.

196 GREENE ST., TOP FLOOR.—A COMPETENT colored woman as first class laundress. Mrs. KING.

200 WEST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good laundress; understands fluting; city or country; city reference.

200 EAST 35TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; would go out by the day.

206 WEST 27TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS to take in washing or go out by the day. Call or address.

215 EAST 28TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS in a small private family; city reference.

220 WEST 30TH ST.—A FEW MORE FAMILIES washing at 75c. per dozen or to go out by the day washing, ironing or housecleaning.

232 EAST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN would like to go out or take in washing.

245 EAST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman as laundress; thoroughly understands her business; good reference from last employers.

247 EAST 37TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS to go out by the day; would take washing home; best city reference from present employer.

308 EAST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as laundress; understands French fluting. best city reference. Call for two days.

309 EAST 34TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as first class laundress; willing to do fine washing or chamberwork; first class city reference.

309 WEST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day to wash, iron or housecleaning.

310 EAST 34TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK.—AS first class laundress, to go with a private family to the country; good city reference.

329 EAST 36TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class laundress; understands doing up all sorts of fluery, ladies' and gentlemen's suits, and understands fluting. Send your card or call. Can be seen any time this month.

335 WEST 38TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE aged woman as first class laundress or to do general housework; capable and willing; best city reference.

342 EAST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first class laundress in a private family.

404 WEST 31ST ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN, PROTESTANT, with her child, four years old, as laundress or cook; would wash and iron; no objection to a boarding house or country.

416 WEST 49TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN IN a laundry or to do housecleaning by the day.

508 2D AV.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN TO DO FAMILY washing and ironing in the best manner on reasonable terms. Call on or address Mrs. WELSH.

1,003 6TH AV., IN THE TOY STORE.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as first class laundress or would assist with chamberwork; best city reference from last place.

Nurses, &c.

7 EAST 43D ST.—AS FIRST CLASS NURSE; CAPABLE of taking charge of an infant from birth; had many years experience. Can be seen at former employer's. Call for two days.

14 WEST 47TH ST. (LATE EMPLOYER'S).—A LADY wishes to find a situation for a competent woman as nurse; can take charge of an infant.

41 WEST 130TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A young American Protestant girl as nurse to a growing child and as seamstress, or to wait upon a lady in a first class family. Call on or address E. D.

45 EAST 52D ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL as nurse to a growing child, and as seamstress; two years' city reference.

51 WEST 38TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A girl to take care of growing children and do plain sewing or chamberwork; willing to go to the country. Call from 10 to 2.

64 VANDAM ST.—AS WET NURSE.

66TH ST., CORNER MADISON AV., FRAME house.—A respectable woman as wet nurse; baby five weeks old.

123 WEST 43D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as wet nurse in a private family, baby five weeks old.

140 WEST 19TH ST., REAR.—A HEALTHY WOMAN as wet nurse.

148 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 3d avs. (present employer's).—A girl as nurse and seamstress.

160 WEST 52D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO MIND children and do chamberwork; best city reference.

175 EAST 64TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE care of two or three growing children; one year's best city reference. Call for four days.

201 EAST 59TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as wet nurse; good references; will make herself generally useful.

227 WEST 21ST ST.—AS FIRST CLASS NURSE, by the month or week; now disengaged; best city reference.

232 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork; best city references; no objection to the country.

248 WEST 41ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO MIND children and do light chamberwork; good city reference.

251 7TH AV., NEAR 24TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A French nurse and seamstress, lately from Paris, to take care of children; references from Paris.

252 WEST 41ST ST.—A GIRL, 16 YEARS OLD, AS nurse; is willing and obliging.

253 WEST 37TH ST.—AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS; capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; well recommended.

264 5TH AV.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A GOOD home for a faithful nurse, who has lived with her six years. Call between 1 and 2 P. M.

280 WEST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse; good city reference.

312 3D AV.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS nurse; can take care of an infant from its birth; a good sewer; willing to travel or go in the country; best city reference. Call for two days.

317 EAST 60TH ST.—A GIRL, LATELY LANDED, who never lived out, to take care of children or to do housework; low wages. Address Mrs. FORDE.

317 EAST 59TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE; is willing and obliging; good reference.

319 EAST 21ST ST.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT as nurse and seamstress to growing children; best reference.

325 EAST 54TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, to take care of children or do upstairs work.

326 BROOME ST., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG RESPECTABLE girl as nurse in a respectable family; country preferred.

330 EAST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to take care of grown children and make herself useful; best reference.

342 WEST 36TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG German lady, with infant 14 days old, as wet nurse.

404 EAST 59TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE care of children and do chamberwork in a private family; willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days.

417 WEST 41ST ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young girl as nurse, or would assist with chamberwork; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; best city reference. Call on or address.

424 3D AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS., top floor.—Young woman as nurse, seamstress and chambermaid, or to do light waiting; would go in the country; good reference.

439 3D AV. (IN THE SHIRT STORE) BETWEEN 30th and 31st sts.—As children's nurse and seamstress by a competent person; first class city reference.

452 WEST 52D ST.—A GIRL, 14 YEARS OLD, TO take care of children; a home is desired; wages no object.

512 3D AV., NEAR 34TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of a baby; city reference.

535 9TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS nurse.

565 3D AV.—A CAPABLE PERSON AS NURSE and seamstress for growing children; is an excellent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will assist with chamberwork; best city reference.

602 3D AV., NEAR 39TH ST., IN FANCY STORE.—A Protestant nurse, competent and reliable; capable of taking charge of an infant from birth; excellent reference.

670 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as nurse; five years' reference; no objection to the country.

679 3D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND TO assist in chamberwork; city reference.

848 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and to do sewing; no objection to the country; highly recommended.

Waitresses, &c.

38 WEST 13TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS WAITRESS; hotel or boarding house; best reference.

85 CARMINE ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as waitress or chambermaid and nurse; good city reference.

114 WEST 33D ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG WOMAN as first class waitress; understands her duties perfectly; good city reference.

133 EAST 59TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS and seamstress; best city references.

241 WEST 27TH ST.—AS COMPETENT WAITRESS, or would do chamberwork; no objection to a boarding house; city reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Waitresses, &c.

286 9TH AV., CORNER 27TH ST.—AS WAITRESS; would not object to assist in chamberwork; city or country; city references from last place. Can be seen for two days.

323 EAST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; highest testimonials furnished.

411 EAST 14TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT.—TWO respectable young girls; one as first class waitress; the other as first class laundress, or would assist with chamberwork; best city reference from last place.

675 5TH AV., BETWEEN 53D AND 54TH STS.—A respectable girl to do waiting and assist with chamberwork; best city reference.

Miscellaneous.

34 CLINTON PLACE.—A RESPECTABLE FRENCH lady's maid in an American family; thoroughly understands her duties in hairdressing and dressmaking; good city references. Address M. V.

37 CROSBY ST., ROOM 5.—OFFICE CLEANING wanted by week or month; good recommendations. Inquire of Mrs. BROOMBACHER.

112 WEST 16TH ST., REAR.—A COMPETENT WOMAN to go out by the day; best city reference. Can be seen every day this week.

122 WEST 41ST ST.—A GERMAN GIRL, WITH REFERENCE, who speaks French and sews well, to go with a family to Europe.

137 EAST 44TH ST.—A VERY RESPECTABLE middle-aged widow wishes a place in a family where she can have a home; understands French and music very well; can cut, fit, &c.; good nurse in sickness; being of quiet and domestic habits, would like to take charge of a gentleman's household; can assist in children's duties. Call on Mme. L.

151 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman to do housecleaning.

210 ELM ST.—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL TO DO ANY kind of work; good city reference. Call or address.

217 WEST 57TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS HOUSECLEANER by the day.

224 WEST 36TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST class waitress; can take care of silver and make salads.

236 WEST 16TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable woman to go out by the day housecleaning; city references.

244 WEST 18TH ST., BASEMENT.—A SMART young girl of 18 to attend a bakery, confectionery, or some light business; well recommended.

334 WEST 40TH ST.—A GERMAN WOMAN TO DO any kind of day's work.

393 2D AV., RESTAURANT.—A RESPECTABLE German woman to do day work, washing stores, housecleaning, &c.; city reference.

404 EAST 23D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO LIGHT work and run errands; willing to assist in taking care of baby. Call for two days.

412 10TH AV.—TWO RESPECTABLE WOMEN TO clean private residence, or would take care of a gentleman's private residence; six years' reference.

425 WEST 41ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, 14 YEARS of age, to tend store.

487 1ST AV.—AN EXPERIENCED MIDDLE-AGED woman to take charge of milk and butter in a dairy in the country.

AS FIRST CLASS LADY'S MAID OR COMPANION; is well educated; speaks French, German and English; desires to go with a lady to Europe; is excellent in travelling; best city reference. Address B. S., Herald Uptown Branch office.

A NEW ENGLAND LADY, IN GOOD HEALTH, would like a situation as companion to an invalid lady; is a good traveller; understands housekeeping; could make herself useful as an amanuensis, in reading and in various ways where practical talent and common sense are needed. Address SINCERITY, station D, city.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A.—WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE and one for general housework. Apply, with reference, at 358 West 20th st.

A DEMAND FOR TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.—Learn and take positions; taught practically, day or evening. THOMPSON'S College, 20 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute. Commence immediately.

A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply, with reference, at 112 Bank st.

A GIRL WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good cook and laundress. Apply, from 10 to 12, at 203 West 41st st.

A YOUNG GIRL WANTED—TO ASSIST WITH THE housework and children. Apply at No. 818 Greenwich st.

A STRONG, WILLING GIRL TO WASH DISHES and scrub in a restaurant; must have reference. 101 3d av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS WANTED—MUST BE fully competent, with best city reference; Protestant preferred. Apply, from 10 to 2 o'clock to-day, at 121 East 65th st.

A YOUNG LADY WANTED—OF EXPERIENCE, TO attend a first class cake and confectionery store. Address, in handwriting of applicant, CITY, box 107 Herald Uptown Branch office.

AT 61 LEXINGTON AV.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT woman, under 25, to wash and iron; wages $15.

A GERMAN GIRL WANTED AS CHAMBERMAID IN a small private family; must come well recommended. Apply at 155 East 56th st.

B. ALTMAN & CO., 331 AND 333 SIXTH AV.

Want three thoroughly expert saleladies for suit and mantle department; competent parties possessing the required qualifications and who can produce unexceptional references will obtain permanent positions and good pay; also several for parasols and kid gloves. Apply at once as above.

COOK WANTED—PROTESTANT PREFERRED. A first class can apply at 18 West 51st st.

ENGLISH CHOP HOUSE AND EXPERIENCED order cook; also an assistant cook; a good washer and ironer. Apply early at 33 and 35 West 28th st.

GIRLS WANTED, IMMEDIATELY—HIGHEST WAGES; good situations ready, at ODELL & CO.'S, 109 West 34th st.

MILLINERS AND SALESLADIES.—WANTED, 20 first class milliners and experienced saleladies; wages no object. Inquire, for two days, at FRIEDMANN, KUTNER & DRUCKER'S, Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 5½ Division st.

PROTESTANT WOMAN IMMEDIATELY—TO COOK and assist with washing, ironing. Call, with references, at 20 East 29th st., between 10 and 12 o'clock, this Monday.

SERVANT WANTED.—A NURSE FOR A LITTLE girl five years old; must be an excellent seamstress; wages $15. Apply at No. 9 West 39th st.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM IS THE MOST VALUABLE AND CHEAPEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN THE CITY. SEND FOR RATES. OFFICE NO. 2 ANN ST.

WANTED—A SMART GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, without washing; wages from $8 to $10. Apply, with reference, at 355 East 58th st., at 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A PERSON AS SEAMSTRESS AND chambermaid. Apply, with references, from 9 to 12 o'clock, at 24 West 48th st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good washer and ironer. 449 East 57th st.

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL, NOT OVER 14, TO MAKE herself useful mornings, at 100 East 32d st., second flat.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good cook, washer and ironer; city reference. Apply, after 9 A. M., at 226 East 62d st.

WANTED—A WELL RECOMMENDED COOK TO wash and iron. Apply at 10 West 51st st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS, ALSO TO DO HOUSE work. 328 West 55th st.

WANTED—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS FOR PROTESTANT institution. Apply at 67 West 10th st., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must have city reference. Apply at 101 3d av.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SEAMSTRESS, WHO can sew on Willcox & Gibbs machine. 328 West 33d st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family, at 242 East 40th st.; wages $8.

WANTED—AT 119 WEST 48TH ST., A COMPETENT laundress in a small private family. Call this morning.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must understand cooking; willing to go to the country; city references. Apply at 215 East 17th st.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS; must be a thorough washer and ironer; city reference required. Call at 131 East 38th st. between 9 A. M. and 12 M.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG GIRLS, ONE AS FIRST class laundress and to assist with light chamberwork; must understand fluting and puffing, and be experienced in her work; the other as first class waitress and to assist with chamberwork; must be neat, tidy, willing and obliging; city references required. Apply from 9 till 11 A. M. Monday at 151 West 14th st.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON FOR small family; must be well recommended. Apply at 366 Lexington av.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, FIRST CLASS WASHER and ironer; understand her business; good reference. 449 Lexington av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, FOR A PRIVATE boarding house. Apply at 131 West 23d st.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS SUIT MAKERS. APPLY at 312 and 314 Bowery.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS FOREWOMAN; ALSO several first class dressmakers, none others need apply at 105 East 30th st.

WANTED—STRONG YOUNG GIRL, 18 YEARS OLD, for general housework; no washing; reference required. Address GIRL, box 120 Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS FOREWOMAN, WITH A trade, to take charge of a dressmaking business; must have city reference; none but first class need apply. Address DRESSMAKER, box 106 Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—A WET NURSE; YOUNG, PERFECT health, fresh breast of milk. Apply at 157 East 33d st., between 12 and 3.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND THOROUGH chambermaid and waitress; city reference required. Apply at 386 5th av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO ATTEND A bakery, at WEST'S, 36 Hudson st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CHILD'S NURSE AND seamstress; must have best city reference. Apply, between 10 and 3 o'clock, at 43 West 52d st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO SEW BY HAND OR ON MAchine on customer pants. No. 50 Frankfort st. Call for two days.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MILLINER, TO GO South; best city references required. Call on LOUIS MEYERS & CO., 42 White st.

365 WEST 32D ST.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT girl to do general housework and assist with children in a small family; wages, $10.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A YOUNG MAN OF LARGE EXPERIENCE IN hotel business wishes a situation as head porter, or would take charge of hall boys; good references. Address C. P., box 228 Herald office.

ANY FIRST CLASS HOTEL OR RESTAURANT PROprietor, or any club, wishing a manager, steward or chef de cuisine, of the highest ability, talent and experience, please address RESPONSIBLE, box 113 Herald office.

AS BUTLER IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; A GERMAN, aged 43; good character; country preferred. A. B., 57 av. A.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A YOUNG MAN LATELY LANDED DESIRES A SITuation to take care of horses on a gentleman's place and make himself useful; references. 717 7th av.

AS BUTLER AND WAITER IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; best reference. 884 6th av., in butcher's store.

A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT BAKER AND pastry cook wants a situation; good city reference. Call at 127 Rivington st., room 4.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED—TO WORK IN A DINING saloon, 404 East 10th st.; good references required.

A FRENCHMAN AS FIRST CLASS COOK IN A private family; city or country; best city reference. Address FRENCHMAN, box 153 Herald Uptown Branch office.

BARKEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN, AGED 19, LATELY from Dublin; has a good knowledge of barkeeping. Address INDUSTRY, box 200 Herald office.

GOOD WILLING BOY, AGED 16, WISHES EMPLOYment in a store, &c.; good references. 364 10th av.

SITUATION BY A STRONG YOUNG MAN AS PORTER in some store; not afraid of work. Address F. Y., box 192 Herald Uptown Branch office.

SITUATION AS STEWARD OR HEAD WAITER IN city or country hotel; 10 years' experience; good reference. Address W. W., box 190 Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN, AS PRIvate waiter or gentleman's valet; reference. Address A. ANDERSON, 12 Cornelia st.

WANTED—A WAITER IN A LUNCH ROOM, 28 Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

238 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED man as waiter; private family or boarding house.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A THOROUGH BOOKKEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT desires to use some spare time; has a practical knowledge of general business. Address G. F., box 3,607 Post office.

AN A1 SALESMAN FOR LACE GOODS AND RUFfling wanted. Apply immediately to JOSEPH KEARNEY, 308 Canal st.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER WISHES A SITuation; highest references as to ability and character. Address P., box 153 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS clerk, shipping clerk or porter; good references. Address A. L. A., Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, GOOD WRITER, WITH FULL knowledge of bookkeeping and willing to commence at small salary, may apply to LEVINE & SCHWAB, 257 Canal st.

SALESMEN WANTED—FOR OUR HOSIERY, GLOVE and dress goods stocks; first class city references required. Apply to W. K. PEYTON, 272 and 274 Bowery.

WANTED—THREE YOUNG MEN TO LEARN BOOKkeeping and calculations from practical bookkeeper, evenings; Brooklyn City Hall; terms moderate. Address COLLINS, Herald office.

WANTED — SITUATION AS SUPERINTENDENT, clerk, or steward of a hotel or club house, in or out of the city. Address S. M. K., Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—THE CHARGE FOR ANY FIRST CLASS house at the Centennial; business abilities A No. 1; reference and security; English, French and German. Address C. H. J., Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, TO TAKE CHARGE OF a retail grocery store; must give good reference and deposit $100 as security. Address A. B., Herald Brooklyn Branch office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A SINGLE MAN WANTS A SITUATION—CITY OR country, as coachman and gardener; understands his business; willing and obliging; best city and country references. Address M. K., Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a single man, aged 27; can milk and be generally useful; best reference. Address C. M., box 119 Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S PLACE WANTED—BY A MAN OF long and satisfactory reference; is a neat and careful driver and good groom. Address T. K., care Brewster & Co., 25th st.

AS COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER—CAN milk, mow lawn, &c., by a respectable Protestant young man; good references. Address WILLIAM, box 181 Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE GERMAN MAN AND WIFE, Protestants, no children; man a thoroughly experienced coachman and gardener; wife a first class cook. Call for two days at 41 Forsyth st.

A FRENCH GARDENER, MARRIED, WISHES A situation in a first class private place; good reference. Address L. D., 24 East 4th st., third story.

A YOUNG COLORED MAN WANTS A SITUATION as coachman or to do general work; five years' reference. Frankfort House, 202 William st.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A single man; understands vegetable gardening; can milk; would make himself generally useful; best references. Address B. W., box 126 Herald office.

A SINGLE MAN, NOW UNEMPLOYED, WANTS A situation as coachman; is a careful driver; two years' reference from last employer; willing and obliging. Address 116 East 32d st.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS COACHman or groom; understands his business properly; no objections to city or country; would be found willing and obliging in every way; can be furnished with good reference as to honesty and sobriety, and a good, careful man; wages moderate. Address E. D., box 105 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES A SITUATION FOR HIS coachman (colored), whom he can highly recommend. C. DENISON, 187 Greenwich st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS coachman; best city references. Call on or address COACHMAN, 521 5th av.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE man; best city reference. Address H. L., box 154 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS coachman, plain gardener or useful man; good reference. Address L. H., box 185 Herald office.

A YOUNG SINGLE MAN WANTS A PLACE AS coachman in the country; will be useful; good reference. Call at present place, 223 Union st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, DISENGAGED on account of family going to Europe. Call on or address T. S., 144 West 50th st., private stable.

COACHMAN—BY THOROUGHLY COMPETENT GERman; careful driver; understands gardening; highly recommended. Address COACHMAN, Herald office.

COACHMAN—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young man; careful driver; can milk and do plain gardening; three years' reference. Address J. C., box 141 Herald office.

COACHMAN—BY A SCOTCHMAN; THOROUGHLY understands care of horses; careful driver; city or country; best reference. Address JAMES, Herald office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM—BY A SINGLE MAN; plain gardener; will make himself generally useful; five years' reference. Address W. K., box 2?5 Herald office.

COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A FIRST class man. Address B. E., Herald Uptown Branch office.

COACHMAN OR GARDENER—BY A YOUNG MAN, Protestant; thoroughly understands what he advertises for; three years' reference. Call in the shoe store, No. 256 West 47th st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED man; will be disengaged in a few days on account of death in the family; can obtain the best recommendations. Apply to or address MIKE, private stable of present employer, 107 West 33d st.

GARDENER, FIRST CLASS, WANTS A SITUATION; is thoroughly competent in greenhouses, graperies, &c.; 15 years' unexceptionable references. Address J., box 127 Herald Uptown Branch office.

GARDENER—BY A NORWEGIAN, SINGLE; SATISfactory references from all his employers. Address C. N., Herald office.

GARDENER—BY A MAN THOROUGHLY CAPABLE in every branch of the business; moderate wages accepted; no children; city reference. Address PRACTICAL, box 134 Herald office.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN WANTS SITUATION; single; understands raising all kinds of vegetables; can milk and care a horse if required; five years' reference. Address J. B., box 177 Herald office.

MAN, JUST FROM THE OLD COUNTRY, WANTS A situation as coachman or groom, will be found willing and obliging; country preferred. Call on C. S., No. 17 East 30th st.

SITUATION AS COACHMAN—BY A RESPECTABLE young man who thoroughly understands the care of horses and fine carriages; excellent references, written and personal. Address WILLIAM, box 140 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS GARdener; understands all kinds of work. Address PETER, box 20? Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN AS coachman; good reference given; no objection to the country. Call on or address for two days J. S., 49 East 52d st., private stable.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND PLAIN gardener, by a single man; is a first class groom and careful city driver; can milk and be generally useful; if required, has good city and country references. Address COACHMAN, box 189 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A FIRST class man; thoroughly understands the business; best city reference. Apply to COACHMAN, at Messrs. Brewster & Co.'s 21st st. and 5th av.

SITUATION AS GARDENER OR GENERAL MAN; two years' reference. Address H. J., box 195 Herald office.

USEFUL MAN AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER; country; moderate wages; steady place; reference. FALVEY, 350 West 4th st.

WANTED—A POSITION AS COACHMAN, BY A colored man, who thoroughly understands his business, and would make himself generally useful. Address ROBERT JACKSON, 444 West 23d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST CLASS florist, landscape and vegetable gardener; single man; best reference. Call or address No. 180 Mott st., city.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener and florist; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; good reference. Call for two days, at 497 7th av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A FIRST RATE GARdener; best references from France and Canada. Apply to Rev. L. LANGEL, Quebec.

221 EAST 53D ST.—STRONG, ACTIVE YOUNG man as coachman; city or country; city reference.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED—IN TOWN AND COUNTRY, TO sell our pure teas to families, hotels and large consumers; best terms and largest stock in the country. Apply to THE WELLS TEA COMPANY, 201 Fulton st., between Church and Greenwich sts., New York.

AGENTS WANTED—CITY OR COUNTRY, TO SELL teas to families and large consumers; greatest inducements. CANTON TEA COMPANY, 148 Chambers st.

A DEMAND FOR TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.—Learn and take positions; taught practically, day or evening. THOMPSON'S College, 20 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute. Commence immediately.

A WELL INFORMED MAN, ABOUT 40 YEARS OF age, for a permanent position, if capable; one who has followed a profession preferred. Apply room 6, Nos. 5 and 7 Dey st.

AGENTS.—GENTLEMEN OR LADIES PARTIALLY or entirely unemployed may secure a pleasant and profitable business by introducing one of the most valuable and charming Centennial publications of the year, now selling rapidly; publishers among the largest and best known in the country; good references; terms very liberal. Call immediately. A. S. BARNES & CO., Publishers, 111 and 113 William st., New York.

ANGELL'S ROMAN BATHS, 61 LEXINGTON AV., want American men and women under 25; also a colored boy.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS—AT THE UNITED STATES COPYING house, 327 Grand st. The best thing out.

A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD APPEARANCE AND good address (Catholic); wages $12 per week; also a young man, 16 or 17 years of age, as collector; must live with his parents; wages $5 50 per week; both must be respectable and well recommended.
J. A. M'GEE, Catholic publisher, No. 7 Barclay st.

DIRECTORY.—WANTED, SEVERAL GENTLEMEN who write a good, plain hand to assist in preparing "Goulding's City Directory." Applications must be made in the handwriting of the applicants, addressed to GOULDING'S CITY DIRECTORY OFFICE, 132 Nassau st.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM IS THE MOST VALUABLE AND CHEAPEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN THE CITY. SEND FOR RATES. OFFICE NO. 2 ANN ST.

WANTED—INSURANCE AGENT. A good man (German preferred), who can control a first class insurance business, can hear of an A1 (German) non-board company to represent; commission will be made entirely satisfactory. Address, with reference, stating character and amount of business to be expected, box 2,026 Post office, Philadelphia.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN EXPERIENCED IN SOliciting advertisements for a daily commercial journal. Address WANTED, Herald office.

WANTED—GIRARD HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA; A steward who understands his business. Address, stating salary and reference, McKIBBEN, VOSBURG & CO.

WANTED—OUTDOOR SALESMAN FOR SPICES; must be acquainted with New York or Brooklyn. BAKER'S, 498 Broome st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS Apply at once at 700 8th av.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COLORED WAITER IN a private boarding house; city reference. Apply at 33 West 22d st., after 9 A. M.

WANTED—A GOOD WAITER, TO SLEEP IN THE house, at 473 Greenwich st.

THE TRADES.

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPAER—ONE WHO CAN PRINT and retouch negatives. 327 Grand st.

BAKER WANTS A SITUATION ON BREAD AND cakes; second and third hand. Address W. J., 143 Delancey st., rear.

PHOTOGRAPHERS, PERFUMERS, PRINTERS.—AN amateur photographer desires to change to another gallery or to the perfumery or printing business. Address PHOTOG., Herald Uptown Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS CUTter in a fine tailoring business; can influence trade and insure first class fits. Address ARTIST, box 116 Herald office.

TWO PAINTERS WANTED—AT 317 EAST 13TH ST., for a week or two. Call immediately.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ENGINEER BY A practical machinist and miller. Address, for three days, D, box 114 Herald office.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Central.

FOR SALE—NO. 9 WEST 56TH ST., 25 FEET WIDE, four story high stoop brown stone; the most desirable location in the city. ELIAS G. BROWN, owner, 20 Nassau st., or No. 9 West 56th st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS, 100X100, ON n. s. 53d st., between Lexington and 4th avs.; also, 100x90, s. e. corner 52d st. and 4th av.; also, 90x100 feet on n. s. 52d st., between Lexington and 4th avs.; terms to suit; offers from responsible builders only entertained; no brokers. Address PRINCIPAL, box 4,388 Post office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURnished House, in Lexington av., between 62d and 63d sts.; three stories, basement and sub-cellar; built for the owner; 20x50x85; will be sold or rented to a careful, small private family very moderately. Apply to Mr. D. WALSH, No. 4 Great Jones st.

MADISON AV. CORNER LOTS.—FOR SALE THE northwest corner of Madison av. and 75th st., 27.2x95; also the southeast, 28 8x100; will be sold at the low price of $17,500 each, and the whole purchase money allowed to remain on bond and mortgage for five years at five per cent. per annum, if property is improved satisfactorily. Apply to J. C. CLINTON, 55 Liberty st.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM IS THE MOST VALUABLE AND CHEAPEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN THE CITY. SEND FOR RATES. OFFICE NO. 2 ANN ST.

East Side.

A.—W. N. GRISWOLD'S Real Estate and Collection Office, NO. 744 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—House No. 109 East 16th st., near 4th av., four story high stoop brown stone; all modern improvements; in perfect order. Rent moderate.

TO LET—No. 36 St. Mark's place, corner 2d av.; the above premises having been put in perfect order will rent low to suit times.

TO LET—House No. 19 Washington place; three story, large attic; bath and water closet on every floor; newly papered and painted throughout; very convenient to Broadway.

TO LET—The fine house No. 202 West 43d st., two doors west of Broadway; three story high stoop; all modern improvements and in perfect order; will be rented very low.

TO LET—House No. 48 Clinton place; three story brick, in perfect order; all modern improvements.

TO LET—Upper part of No. 13 Clinton place; nice rooms; modern improvements; in good order.

TO LET—House No. 45 East 9th st.; three story high stoop, containing 20 rooms; in perfect order; all modern improvements; will rent very cheap.

TO LET—House No. 39 East 10th st.; three story high stoop brick, containing 18 rooms, all in good order; modern improvements, &c.

A.—SEVERAL DESIRABLE HOUSES AT LOW prices in East 105th st.; location good and street paved. For particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

367 LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 40TH ST.—ELEGANT first class three story basement and sub cellar high stoop brown stone House, with all the modern improvements; size 19.8x50x75; finished in hard wood; frescoed, and in every way a desirable house; location choice; will be sold at auction Tuesday, April 18, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange salesroom, 111 Broadway, by RICHARD V. HARNETT, auctioneer. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

$3,000 WILL SECURE HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, 18x51, finished for two families; ranges, boilers and baths; stationary tubs complete; price, $9,500; possession 1st of May; house is new. Apply at 300 East 82d st.

West Side.

A LARGE HOUSE FOR SALE ON WEST 23D ST.—Very roomy; one of the best built houses in this city; price low. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 108 West 23d st.

A SACRIFICE—FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, the House and Lot No. 20 West 15th st., will be sold very low to a quick cash buyer. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 108 West 23d st.

BARGAINS FOR SHARP CASH BUYERS.—A three story high stoop on West 13th st., $10,000; a three story high stoop on West 15th st., near 5th av., very low; a four story English basement on West 20th st., $12,000; a four story English basement, on West 23d st., $10,000. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 108 West 23d st., corner of 6th av.

TWO NEW FIVE STORY BROWN STONE TENEMENT Houses, close to 8th av., well rented, will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. HENRY J. LIPPE & BRO., 444 8th av.

North Side.

A COTTAGE, FIRST CLASS, BELOW COST, ON EASY terms. Address JAMES L. PARSHALL, Morrisania, N. Y.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A HOUSE, BARN AND two Lots in Fairmount, 24th ward; price, $2,300. E. W. HURD, 78 Nassau st., room 9.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOUR TWO STORY BROWN STONE HOUSES—ALL improvements, on 1st st., near 5th av.; price $6,500; on easy terms; or rent $550. Apply to BROOKLYN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, corner 3d st. and 5th av.

TO LET—ONLY $600—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP brick House; all modern improvements; best location in Brooklyn; convenient to all the ferries. Apply, immediately, to C. M. CARPENTER, No. 56 White st., New York, or No. 1 Spencer place, Brooklyn.

TO LET, ON HUNTINGTON ST., NEAR COURT ST., Brooklyn—A large Building suitable for a factory, or altered to suit tenants. WM. MATHEWS, 54 Catharine st.

TO LET—A SPLENDID FOUR STORY STONE FRONT House, 17 rooms, on the best block in Clinton av., well adapted for boarders; rent very low. Apply to LEONARD MOODY, 205 Montague st., Brooklyn.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

AT YONKERS.—A SPLENDID COTTAGE TO LET; all modern improvements; river view; near depot. YOUMAN'S, Yonkers.

A FIRST CLASS RESIDENCE TO RENT AT KINGSbridge, furnished. A gentleman's place, worth $100,000; the object being to secure a good and careful tenant, the rent will be made very low. Also a beautiful Residence, furnished, on the bank of the Passaic River, with nine acres. First class outhouses with both places. Rent of the last, $200 per month for the season. Neither will be rented for boarders. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 108 West 23d st., corner 6th av.

FOR SALE—DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY SEAT IN Scarsdale, Westchester county; has cost its owner $45,000; would exchange for city property. For particulars apply to E. J. DUNNING, Jr., 63 Wall st.

KINGSBRIDGE HOTEL TO RENT.—APPLY TO OR address J. H. GODWIN, Kingsbridge.

TO LET, AT RYE, NEAR PORT CHESTER DEPOT—A good House with 15 rooms; good carriage house, garden, pasture for cow, &c. Apply to WM. BETTYS, Port Chester, or WM. MATHEWS, 54 Catharine st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—FARM AT Throg's Neck, 55 acres, fronting on Westchester Bay; buildings, fruit, &c. Apply to J. G. JENKINS, at First National Bank, of Brooklyn.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

HOUSES FOR SALE, TO LET AND EXCHANGE—IN select locations; astonishingly low figures. JOHN H. PLATT & SON, Negotiators, Arcade, opposite Court House, Jersey City Heights.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A.—TO LET, COTTAGE HOUSE, SIX ROOMS, BARN, 10 acres; suitable for market gardening and poultry; very pleasant, healthy; five minutes from station, one hour from city; rent to a good party $10 per month. OTIS T. BEDELL, owner, 67 East 10th st., New York (opposite A. T. Stewart's).

A FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED COTTAGE TO let—At Babylon, Long Island; all modern improvements, with trout fishing and boating. SUTTON & CO., 117 Wall st.

A NEAT COTTAGE, WITH NINE ROOMS, TO LET cheap, at Norwood, situated on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, five minutes' walk from depot. For particulars address S. B. HARING, Norwood, Bergen county, N. J.

A DESIRABLE CORNER STORE TO LET—IN THE thriving village of Pleasantville, on Harlem Railroad, eight miles above White Plains; rent $250. Inquire at 255 West 11th st.

AT NEW BRIGHTON.—TO RENT, FURNISHED AND unfurnished Residences; delightfully situated; modern improvements; good neighborhood; adapted merchants' residences; low rents. CHARLES BARRON, 69 Wall st.

AT NEW BRIGHTON.—TO RENT, FURNISHED AND unfurnished, merchants' Residences; charmingly located; modern conveniences; comfortable homes; low rents. KEUTGEN BROTHERS, 89 Thomas st.

A MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—fronting on the Hudson River, opposite Catskill Mountains; over 70 acres under cultivation; modern brick mansion; dock, magnificent views, $3,000 fruit trees, and complete with every appointment that good taste and money could suggest. Photographs at our office. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A COUNTRY HOME AND BUSINESS—TWENTY-three miles in Jersey; good buildings; beautiful country; healthy; no competition; near depot; $4,300; without business if required. E. BOOKHOUT, engraver, 55 Liberty st.

A.—BRUEN HOUSE, AT PERTH AMBOY, TO LEASE on favorable terms; the hotel is in good order and convenient to sea bathing and boating; the station of the Long Branch road is near the house. For further information apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

A COTTAGE, PERFECT GEM, NEAR NORTH SHORE, S. I.; two lots, two story attic and cellar, fruit, flowers, $2,500; terms easy. DARRIN, 50 Broad.

A.—ELEGANT RESIDENCE; STATEN ISLAND; ALL improvements; six acres, beautifully laid out; porter's lodge; cost $40,000; $18,000; terms easy to close estate. DARRIN, 50 Broad.

COUNTRY HOUSES IN ALL LOCATIONS AND OF all descriptions, furnished and unfurnished, to rent. JOHN S. EWEN, 39 Nassau st., room 17. N. B.—Houses wanted.

COUNTRY FARM FOR SALE—100 ACRE FARM FOR $1,000, on easy terms, in Oneida county, New York, 5 miles from railway station, 3½ from canal; good house and necessary outbuildings. For particulars inquire of M. P. MASON, 39 Nassau st., room 18½.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—BUILDING SITES AND Water Fronts for factories, on Steinway & Sons' property, Astoria; also Lots from $300 to $500, and finished frame and brick Houses from $2,800 upward; also Dwelling Houses and Parts of Houses to let. Steinway & Sons' sawmill, iron foundries, metal and wood carving works, connected by private telegraph, per cable across the East River, with their New York factory, 53d st. and 4th av., and Steinway Hall, 14th st.; also W. Williams' veneer factory and M. Walsh's hat, cap and bonnet works are in full operation. Steinway's large piano factory will be removed to the premises, as also other large industrial establishments; water from the Long Island City Works has just been introduced and an excellent English-German school opened; the new horse railroad from Astoria ferry leads directly to the Steinway property, a distance of but 1½ miles. Send for circular, with description and maps of property.
STEINWAY & SONS, 14th st., New York.

FOR SALE—STEAM FLOUR, GRIST AND SAW MILL; must be sold to close a partnership; building four stories; engine, boiler and all machinery nearly new and most approved kind; elevator, weigher, blower, conveyors, flour packer, bolts of all sizes, four run of stone; only 12 miles from New York; vessels of 10 feet draft can unload in the mill. For further particulars inquire of or address E. A. LAWRENCE, No. 128 Broadway, New York, or G. EDWARD CARLL, Flushing, L. I., where the property is situated.

FOR SALE—ONLY $1,500 CASH, BALANCE ON mortgage, in Elizabeth, N. J., three minutes' walk from depot, five Houses, containing nine rooms each; all modern conveniences, just finished; lots 30 feet, houses 21x45. Apply to JOHN JEWETT & SONS, 182 Front st., New York.

FOR SALE—CORNER 19TH AND SPRING GARDEN sts., Philadelphia.—Elegant double marble Residence, hard wood finish, beautifully frescoed; every convenience; splendid location for Centennial and admirably adapted for physician; price moderate; terms easy.
RICHARDSON & JANNEY, 25 South 5th st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, OR TO LET, FURNISHED, House and Stable, Catskill, N. Y.; an elegant house, stable and grounds, in the highest and best part of the town of Catskill; all in perfect order; splendid view; location healthy; half mile from boat landing; will be sold or rented cheap. Photograph can be seen and full particulars be given of the place by applying to JOHN F. JAMES, 189 Montague st., Brooklyn.

GREENWICH.—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR sale, rent or lease; absolutely healthy. Circulars. J. ATWATER, Riverside, Conn.

NEW BRIGHTON.—TO LET, BELMONT HALL; 65 rooms, in order; fronting the bay, near ferry. W. A. COLLINS, 26 Pine st.

NEW BRIGHTON.—FURNISHED, TWO LARGE, elegant Places, stables, grounds, water fronts; also, furnished and unfurnished Cottages and elegant Mansions; rents reduced. W. A. COLLINS, 26 Pine st.

NEW BRIGHTON.—WITH OR WITHOUT STABLE, modern House; 11 rooms; every improvement; choice location, near two ferries; rent, $850. W. A. COLLINS, 26 Pine st.

PHILADELPHIA.—TO LET, THREE ROOMS, 24X90, best location for wholesale trade in Philadelphia; rent $1,200. JOSEPH W. SCOTT & CO., 224 Market st.

RARE CHANCE FOR AN ENTERPRISING FIRM.—To let or lease, the most desirable Store on 8th, above Market st., Philadelphia; four stories, 132x28 feet, in complete order, excellent for any kind of business; immediate possession. For further particulars address L. FEIGEL, Philadelphia.

TO LET—IN NEWARK, ELEGANT BRICK HOUSE swell front, new; modern conveniences; location delightful and healthy; to good tenant rent extremely low. Apply to owner, GEO. W. SMITH, 38 Broad st., Newark.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED (OR FOR sale), at Summit, N. J., about one hour's ride from the city, a large Mansion, with modern improvements; is five minutes' walk from depot; commands extensive prospect; fine grounds, shade and fruit trees; numerous outbuildings; trains almost hourly. Apply to WILLIAM L. SNYDER, 261 Broadway, room 16, or to A. GRACIE, at Summit.

TO LET FURNISHED—IN PHILADELPHIA, FOUR story Dwelling, with three story back Building, No. 2,045 Chestnut st.; terms $300 per month, quarterly in advance. Address OWNER.

TO LET—AT SCARBORO, ON HUDSON, DWELLING House, 10 rooms, Carriage House, Stable, Garden; five minutes from station; rent, $400. Inquire of owner, 25 West 19th st.

TO LET—A FARM OF 40 ACRES, SITUATED IN Durham, Greene county, New York; new house; location very healthy; rent moderate. Apply to Dr. LYSTER, 21 East Houston st., for one week.

TO LET—IN THE TOWN OF HUNTINGTON, L. I., A good Store, centrally located, at the corner of Main and Wall sts.; 50 feet deep by 14 wide; lofty ceiling; admirably suited for a good fancy dry goods or for a clothing store; its prominent leading position, however, give it advantages for any business; to a responsible party will be let at the very low rent of $300. Apply to JOHN LOCKITT & CO., 184 Fulton st., Brooklyn, or on the premises.

TO LET—NEAT TWO STORY BRICK AND FRAME Houses, containing 7 and 10 rooms, at $18 and $24 per month, at Astoria; high, healthy ground, on streets 70 and 80 feet wide; horse cars from Astoria ferry only 1½ miles distance; water from the Long Island City Water Works; fine school, in which English, German and music are taught; rare chance for those who wish to live in a respectable neighborhood at low rent. Address or apply to STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, for particulars. Maps, &c., furnished on application.

TO LET—FARM OF 10 ACRES OF GROUND; GOOD house, containing ten rooms, four miles from Hoboken; rent low; also House two acres, suitable for a store. Apply to THOMAS BURKEN, Art Rooms, 817 Broadway.

TO LET—IN FLUSHING, L. I.—NICELY FURNISHED House and Grounds; best place in Flushing; rent low. Apply to P. W. PITNEY, 460 3d av.

TO RENT—CHEAP, WITH GOOD BUILDINGS AND from 5 to 40 acres, at Metuchen, N. J.; also nice Cottage, near depot, cheap. KELLY BROTHERS, 189 Broadway.

VALUABLE FARM—OF 45 ACRES IN BUCKS county, Pennsylvania, for sale at a sacrifice; stone house, 30x40; stone barn, 40x60; stabling for 13 cows and 5 horses, carriage house, corn crib, hen house, &c.; land rich and free from stones; situated on a turnpike road; price $6,000, $2,500 cash. Call on or address GEORGE W. PEEK, 98 John st., New York.

WHARF, STOREHOUSE, &C., TO LET—OCCUPIED many years by J. B. Cooley, lately deceased, for lumber, coal and wharfage business, at Elizabethport, N. J. E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, mornings; 147 2d st., Elizabethport, afternoons.

$250 CASH.—COTTAGE (NEARLY NEW), FULL Lot; good neighborhood, Elizabethport, N. J.; title perfect; price $1,000; also very desirable House, 7 rooms, price $3,500; terms to suit. E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, mornings; 147 2d st., Elizabethport, afternoons.

$16,000.—ELEGANT FLUSHING RESIDENCE, with handsome garden, to exchange for uptown Dwelling. CURLEY, 12 Centre st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FINE TRACT OF PROPerty in Chicago; this property will double in two years and is a good safe investment; liberal arrangement made with party who has means. Address, for particulars, R. L. MARTIN, box 622 Post office, New York.

WESTERN LANDS WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR desirable Real Estate in New Jersey, 20 minutes from Jersey City. Address WESTERN LAND, Herald office.

2 TENEMENT HOUSES, LIGHTLY ENCUMBERED, to exchange for a Farm; private House, 15th st., near 5th av., to exchange for a business or other Property; Farm, 125 acres, at Somerville, free and clear, for New York brown stone. Apply at 25 East 16th st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

$10,000 TO $15,000 CASH WILL BE PAID FOR a medium size House, between Bleecker st. and Central Park, west of 6th av. Address C. O. D., box 131 Herald office.

$15,000.—PROPERTY NEAR CITY HALL, EXchange for Brooklyn, Harlem or Suburban Property. CURLEY, 12 Centre st.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 LARGE NEWLY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH first class Board; good neighborhood; no moving in May; references exchanged. 356 West 32d st., near Elevated Railroad.

1 OR 2 FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR adults, with private family; unexceptionable location. 145 West 47th st., near 6th av.

1 BLOCK FROM WASHINGTON SQUARE.—PLEASant furnished Rooms, with Board, to gentlemen; also families, without small children. 136 Macdougal st., corner West 3d st.

5TH AV., NO. 91, NEAR 17TH ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to let, en suite or singly, with first class Board, permanently or transiently.

10 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—Front Rooms, $14, $16, $18, $20, for two persons; single Rooms, $9, with Board; transient people taken; table Board, $5.

14TH ST., 217 WEST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, EN SUITE and singly, with Board; private table if desired; references.

14TH ST.—OWNER AND OCCUPANT OF THE ELEgantly furnished brown stone house 227 West, will rent some Rooms, with Board; references exchanged.

18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN MADISON and 5th avs.—Family and single Rooms, with Board; table d'hote; also two furnished Rooms in first class private house for gentlemen, without meals. H. LEFLER.

20TH ST., 261 WEST.—A SMALL ROOM TO LET—With Board; also two table boarders; references.

24TH ST., 146 EAST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, with Board, May 1; Rooms en suite on second floor, front; house and location first class; references exchanged.

29 CLINTON PLACE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front Rooms, large and small, with or without Board; transient boarders accommodated.

31 WEST 19TH ST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board, in first class house; references.

33 WEST 33D ST.—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, furnished or unfurnished, en suite or separately; Board or private table.

36 EAST 21ST ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—ELEgantly furnished Rooms, first class table, for families and gentlemen; references.

36 EAST 21ST ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—ELEgantly furnished Rooms, first class table, for families and gentlemen; reference.

38TH ST., WEST, 114, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6th av.—Handsome alcove Room, second floor front, with first class Board; also square Room, from $15 up, for two; references.

41 WEST 36TH ST.—WILL BE VACATED ABOUT May 1 an unusually attractive Suit of three Rooms, second floor, with or without private table; house and appointments first class; references exchanged.

43 EAST 12TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—PLEASANT Room to rent, with Board, suitable for families or single gentlemen.

BOARDERS WANTED.

45 EAST 20TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 4th av.—Rooms, with Board; double and single.

49 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH avs.—Nicely furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to families and gentlemen, transiently or permanently; no moving.

49 LEXINGTON AV.—BACK PARLOR AND EXTENsion alcove Room on second floor; back Room on second floor; also hall Room; all furnished, with Board.

68 WEST 39TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH avs.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board.

114 EAST 19TH ST. Two large fine Rooms, with first class Board.

117 WEST 41ST ST.—A LADY LIVING ALONE would rent one or two Rooms on first floor, with or without Board; rent $6.

122 EAST 27TH ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, TWO large Rooms; also one single Room; references given and required.

135 EAST 16TH ST., NEAR UNION SQUARE.—THIS house having changed hands a choice of well furnished Rooms can be had, with first class Board.

144 WEST 32D ST.—A NEATLY FURNISHED Room to let, to gentleman and wife; Board for lady only.

207 WEST 24TH ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, second story front Room with adjoining Bedroom; sunny exposure. Also Room on third story; extension on parlor story; terms moderate.

262 WEST 21ST ST.—ROOMS EN SUITE OR SINgly to families or single gentlemen; good table; location convenient to cars, stages and Elevated road.

328 WEST 43D ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A WIDOW lady would take two children under eight years to Board; they would have a good home and a mother's care; none but respectable and Christian people need apply.

A SECOND FLOOR FRONT ROOM, NEATLY FURnished, with good Board, bath privilege, wanted by a young lady (copyist); $10 per week and permanent if suited; location from 8th to 17th st., 4th to 6th av. Address, for two days, PROMPT PAY, box 111 Herald office.

ANGELL'S TURKISH, ROMAN AND ELECTRIC Baths, 61 Lexington av.—Day and night; ladies day and evening; pleasant rooms; excellent table.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM IS THE MOST VALUABLE AND CHEAPEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN THE CITY. SEND FOR RATES. OFFICE NO. 2 ANN ST.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD; REFerences. 58 West 19th st.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER AND WINE Cooler; best food and ice keeper. Refrigerators repaired. Send for book. LESLEY, 226 West 23d st.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

100 HENRY ST.—TERMS $6 PER WEEK—PLEASANT Rooms, excellent Board; five minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall st. ferries; references required.

BOARD AND ROOM WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, in a family where but few boarders are taken. Address, stating particulars, O. J. S., Herald Uptown Branch office.

HOTELS.

ANGELL'S TURKISH, ROMAN AND ELECTRIC baths, 61 Lexington av. Day and night. Ladies day and evening. Pleasant rooms; excellent table.

AT THE NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, CORNER BOWERY and Bayard st.—200 light Rooms, newly furnished; 50 cents a night, $3 weekly.

BRIGGS HOUSE, OPPOSITE GRAND CENTRAL Depot.—Rooms 50c., 75c. and $1; open all night; European plan.

BELMONT HOTEL, FULTON ST., NEAR BROADway.—European plan; Rooms 50c. upward; family rooms; always open.

CITY HOTEL, CORNER BROADWAY AND 8TH ST.—American plan; $2 a day; rooms 75c. a day; with Board, $8 per week.

FRANKFORT HOUSE, 202 WILLIAM ST.—250 ROOMS; 25c., 35c., 50c.; gentlemen and families; open all night.

LELAND'S STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New York; location unsurpassed; elevator and all modern improvements.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, CORNER 38TH ST. AND 6th av. (Murray Hill), American plan. Three desirable Suits vacant; terms moderate. W. L. FISH, Proprietor.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL, BROAD AND WALNUT STS., Philadelphia.—New, elegantly furnished; best location; opened April 11; terms $5 per day. WARD BROS., Proprietors.

SOUTHERN HOTEL—679 BROADWAY, CORNER 3D st.; American plan, $2 a day; Rooms $1 a day.

ST. GERMAIN, 5TH AV., 22D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Elegantly furnished Rooms, all front, en suite and singly; full Board, $3 per day; Rooms European plan, $1 upward; elevator, baths, &c.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN PLAINFIELD—FIVE MINUTES FROM depot; location first class; a private family can accommodate two or three persons with Board. For further information address S. K., box 1,070 Post office, Plainfield, N. J.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS COUNTRY BOARD, NEAR the city, for a lady, nurse, two children and infant; price must be reasonable. Address P. P., Herald office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BURNETT HOUSE, STROUDSBURG, PA.—THIS ELEgant hotel, just completed, 110 nicely furnished rooms, three miles from Delaware Water Gap, now ready for guests; terms moderate. JAMES C. GRIGGS, Proprietor.

HAMILTON HOUSE, STAMFORD, CONN.—OPEN MAY 1; favorable terms for May and June. S. T. COZZENS (formerly of Cozzens' Hotel, West Point), 149 Broadway, New York.

STORAGE.

A.—STORAGE.—WEST SIDE STORAGE WAREhouses, 593, 634, 633 Hudson st., 779 Greenwich st., and 10 Abingdon square. Storage and safe keeping for Furniture, Pianos, Baggage, Mirrors, Paintings, Goods and Wares of every description; separate rooms; oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and responsible establishment in the business. Trucks and Express Wagons for removing furniture and baggage always ready day or night. R. TAGGART, Owner and Proprietor, office 593 Hudson st., Abingdon square.

AT PORTINGTON'S STORAGE WAREROOMS, 542 Hudson st.—Storage in separate rooms at lowest rates. Being also in the Furniture Business, we thoroughly understand the handling of Furniture. CHARLES H. BOHDE, Proprietor.

BLY'S FURNITURE EXPRESS AND STORAGE agency; storage procured at last rate; all goods for storage to any store house half cartage; goods removed to all parts of country. Office, 161 East 28th st., near 3d av.

EAGLE STORAGE COMPANY—UNSURPASSED FOR storing Furniture and Property of every description; separate compartments; clean, orderly and reliable; low rates. 103-107 West 33d st., next northwest corner 6th av.

HAEGER'S WAREHOUSES, 8TH AV., FROM 33D TO 34th st.—The oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and reliable in the business; storage for furniture, baggage, goods and wares of every description in separate closed compartments; goods received day or night.

REMOVED TO 949 6TH AV., CORNER 53D ST.—A. L. BATTERSON'S Storage Warehouses and Furniture Express, 949 6th av., corner 53d st., New York; best storage rooms for furniture, pianos, baggage, &c.; furniture boxed for shipping; household goods expressed in covered wagons. ABRAHAM L. BATTERSON, 949 6th av.; for past 20 years at 681 and 690 6th av.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, CARRIAGES AND MERchandise. SMITH & SILLS, Proprietors, 750 and 752 8th av. and 247 West 46th st.

PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, &c.

A POSITIVE CHANCE.—AN ELEGANT CHICKERING & SONS' 7¼ octave Pianoforte at a bargain; a brilliant toned 7¼ rosewood Windsor Pianoforte, four round, name on plate, cost $1,200, for $275; maker's guarantee and bill of sale transferable to purchaser; also Parlor, Library, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture. Call private residence 120 West 23d st., near 6th av.

A NEW PIANO, A MASTERPIECE OF WORKMANship, will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply at 78 East 4th st., from 5 to 8 P. M.

A.—FOR RENT, UPRIGHT, SQUARE AND GRAND Pianos of our own make; also for sale and rent, a number of fine second hand Pianos in perfect order. WILLIAM KNABE & CO. No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

ASSORTMENT OF PIANOFORTES AND ORGANS, $3 to $10 monthly instalments. J. BIDDLE, 13 Waverley place, near Broadway.

A LOT OF SECOND HAND PIANOS, IN THOROUGH order, for sale at moderate prices; also Pianos for sale on instalments. CHICKERING & SONS, 130 5th av., corner of 18th st.

A NUMBER OF SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, for $75 to $200, on $5 to $10 monthly instalments; immense bargains on account of removal. KRAKAUER, 352 Bowery.

A.—A.—ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF PURCHASING a genuine second hand Steinway Piano are invited to call at our warerooms, where a number of Steinway Pianos, all in perfect condition and some nearly new, are constantly on hand; also second hand Pianos of other makers. Attempts are constantly made in this city and elsewhere by makers of bogus pianos and their agents to sell their inferior instruments, bearing our name or a name spelled so similar that many people do not notice the difference, and purchase the spurious, worthless instrument for a genuine Steinway piano. If persons, before purchasing such instrument, will take the number of same and call on or write to us, it can at once be ascertained whether the instrument is a genuine Steinway or a fraud.
STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, 107 and 111 East 14th st., New York.

A LADY WILL SELL—FOR $75, HANDSOME round-cornered Pianoforte, with Stool and Cover. 28 East 3d st., near 2d av.

ASTOUNDING BARGAINS—GOOD TONE PIANO only $50, $6 per quarter, $4 monthly; uprights, $75; Organ, Mason & Hamlin, bargain. GORDON & SON, 13 East 14th st.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS & SONS, 481 Broadway, New York, will, during this week, rent a few first class new pianos and organs until the rent money pays for the instrument, as per contract.

A SACRIFICE FOR IMMEDIATE CASH.—PRIVATE family will sell their Steinway & Sons rosewood Pianoforte, a 7⅓ octave four round rosewood carved case Pianoforte, all modern improvements, full patent agraffe, overstrung, double repeating action, cost $1,200, for $275; Stool, Cover; box for shipping. Call 5 story brown stone private residence 47 West 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

ARION PIANOS TO RENT AND RENT ALLOWED if purchased; uprights, squares and grands. SIMPSON & CO., No. 5 East 14th st.

A BEAUTIFULLY CARVED ROSEWOOD 7 OCTAVE Pianoforte, round corners, modern improvements, $85. 243 East 30th st.

BARGAINS.—7¼ PIANOS SOLD WITHOUT REGARD to value; instalments taken; rent $5. CABLE'S, 107 West 23d st.

GREAT BARGAINS—NEW AND SECOND HAND Pianos of the best quality at FISCHER'S piano warerooms and manufactory, 425 West 28th st.

GREAT SALE OF PIANOS AND FURNITURE, AT CHICKERING HALL, 11 EAST 14TH ST., ABOUT THE 20TH INST. ROBERT SOMERVILLE, AUCTIONEER.

MAGNIFICENT 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte, having carved legs, $90; rare chance. At GORDON'S, 157 Bleecker st.

PIANOS.—LARGE STOCK TO RENT OR SELL (REducing stock) at lower prices than ever. Call and see them at MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square.

SEVERAL SECOND HAND PIANOS, ALL IN PERfect order, for sale very low for cash, at LINDEMAN & SON'S, 92 Bleecker st., one block west of Broadway.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING an elegant rosewood Piano, with every modern improvement, entirely new, would sell low and take one-half in trade. Address W. H., Herald Uptown Branch office.

$100.—BEAUTIFUL PIANOFORTE.—STEINWAY Pianoforte; every improvement; great sacrifice. J. BIDDLE, 13 Waverley place, near Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE LYCEUM.
14th st. and 6th av. .... MATT MORGAN, Manager.
TO-NIGHT, DURING THE WEEK AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEE, special attraction for
EASTER WEEK.
The great Star Burlesque and Comedy Company to-night at 8.
LOVE IN LIVERY. | AT THE LYCEUM.
THE WRONG MAN. | AT THE LYCEUM.
LOVE'S DAWN. | AT THE LYCEUM.
26th to 32d time of BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

34TH ST. OPERA HOUSE, BETWEEN 2D AND 3D avs.
THE ONLY SENSATIONAL VARIETY THEATRE in the WORLD. | EVERY EVENING AT 8. Wednesday and Saturday Matinee. FEMALE BATHERS. FEMALE MINSTRELS. FEMALE MODELS. NAUGHTY, NICE. CAN CAN.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, PARISIAN VARIETIES. | 16TH ST. AND BROADWAY.
Easter week. Original and only Parisian varieties in America. Prodigious combination. 100 Artists. | 100 Artists. | 100 Artists. 100 Artists. | 100 Artists. | 100 Artists. Largest and best variety entertainment in New York. Easter week.
WITHOUT A RIVAL IN AMERICA.
Strangers' delight. | Rivals' envy. | Fashion's resort. Evenings, 8 o'clock. Matinees Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2.
Easter. | Programme extraordinary. | Easter. Melange de Fascination. | Olio of Wonders.
Never before attempted in America.
MATINEE TO-MORROW.
100 artists in ballet farce, sketch, song, dance, gymnastic and acrobatic VARIETIES, NOVELTIES AND SPECIALTIES.
The management have the pleasure of announcing that they have secured, AT THE ENORMOUS EXPENSE OF $500 PER WEEK, the first appearance in this country of the world renowned Campanologian Artists, famed as the SCOTCH AND ENGLISH BELL PLAYERS, Mr. EDWARD S. SAWYER, Miss Grace, Miss Sophia, Miss Lizzie and Miss Sanger, whose exquisite performances on 160 Bells have delighted all the Crowned Heads of Europe, and HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.
THE SCULPTOR'S DREAM.
Miles. Bertha and Cammara, Signor Novissimo and handsomest Corps de Ballet in the world.
MLLE. DUCLOS' BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIANS.
15 Sensation Tableaux
Out on a Lark. | Parlor Gymnastics, Triple Clogs.
LA MINUET in gorgeous costume of Louis XVI.
Peerless Zitella, | Beautiful Emily Prior,
Wondrous Weston. | Great Elviro.
MINNIE HALL, original and unrivalled in Sensational Song.
Mons. CARLYLES & SON, most graceful and daring Gymnasts.
3 | Arnold Brothers | 3 — 3 | Arnold Brothers | 3
WILEY HAMILTON. | ARTHUR JOHNSON.
GEORGE ATKINS. | Miss BLANCHE ELBERTS.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE,
585 and 587 Broadway, directly opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
TONY PASTOR .... Sole Proprietor and Manager.
NEW YORK'S POPULAR THEATRE and THE FAVORITE RESORT OF STRANGERS SEEKING PURE FUN AND ENJOYMENT.
TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.
Mr. TONY PASTOR, always ready to respond to the public's demand for novelty, has the pleasure to announce for the week commencing EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1876, the following array of sterling attractions, in addition to TONY PASTOR'S STAR TROUPE:—
THE FIELDINGS, JOHN and MAGGIE, in their gems of Irish wit and song.
LA BELLE GABRIELLE, in beautiful musical performances on the Crystalphonicon.
MISS KITTIE O'NEIL, the finest lady Jig and Lancashire Clog Dancer in the world. The exquisite Vocalist,
MISS HENRIETTA MOLLENHAUER. The sprightly and captivating young Vocalist,
MISS ALICE BENNETT.
MISS JENNIE YEAMANS, in her Musical Sketches, Drum Solos, &c. A new candidate for public favor,
MR. FRED. WARNER, Comical Dutch impersonations. The great Dialect comedian,
MR JOHN LATOUR, as the Italian street musician.
THE EMPIRE CHILDREN, The youngest instrumental performers in the world, in their wonderful Violin Solos, &c.
KIRK AND DREW, the favorite Song and Dance Artists, in their new specialty, THE MISCHIEVOUS OFFSPRING; OR, MY MOTHER'S BOY.
Continued appearance of the master artist comique, MR HARRY MONTAGUE, in his own original and elegant comic songs.
J. W. McAndrews, | Billy Gray,
James S. and Katie Edwards, | Wilbur and Julia Blake,
Miss Carrie Duncan, | Jennie Satterlee.
The whole of this great combination of artists will appear every evening and at matinees, Tuesday and Friday.
CARD! CARD!—TONY PASTOR'S Jubilee Festival will take place at the Academy of Music, 14th st., April 27. Two grand performances will be given the same evening, one at Tony Pastor's New Theatre and one at the Academy of Music, Tony Pastor appearing at both entertainments. Full particulars in future advertisements.

"DER FREISCHUTZ."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 18, by the ARION AND LIEDERKRANZ, in aid of ST. JOHN'S GUILD.
Agathe .... Mrs. Imogene Brown
Annchen .... Mme. Pauline Bredelli
Max .... Mr. Alexander Bischoff
Caspar .... Mr. A. Blum
Ottocar .... Mr. A. Dehnhoff
Cuno .... Mr. R. Keppler
Kilian .... Mr. Charles Keppler
Hermit .... Mr. Charles Urchs
Conductor .... Dr. Leopold Damrosch
Stage Manager .... Mr. Albert Kessler
MANAGERS.
Oscar Zollicoffer, | Adolph Hallgarten,
John H. Kemp, | L. V. Sone,
George H. Brodhead, | Frederick Schack,
Philip Bissinger, | E. A. Quintard,
Townsend Cox, | Henry Hentz,
Oswald Ottendorfer, | Francis B. Thurber,
William Steinway, | William H. Wiley,
Charles Spear. | C. C. Dodge, Chairman.
Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, $1 50.
Tickets and reserved seats can be obtained at the rooms of the St. John's Guild, 42 East 14th st. (Union square); Rullman's, 114 Broadway; Sone & Fleming's, 126 Pearl st., and at the Academy of Music.

STEINWAY HALL. THEODORE THOMAS
GRAND EXTRA THEODORE THOMAS CONCERT EASTER MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 17.
THEODORE THOMAS AND HIS UNRIVALLED ORCHESTRA.
SOLOISTS—Miss ANNA DRASDIL, Contralto. Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
PROGRAMME:
Overture, Scherzo, Finale. } .... Op. 52 .... Schumann
Arietta—"In questa tomba" .... Beethoven
Miss ANNA DRASDIL.
Concerto, No. 1 ...... E Minor, Op. 11 .... Chopin (Romanza and Rondo.)
Mr. S. B. MILLS AND ORCHESTRA.
Overture—"Romeo and Juliet" (new) .... Tschaikovsky
Aria—"O mio Fernando" .... Donizetti
Miss ANNA DRASDIL.
Scherzo .... Op. 19 .... Goldmark
Overture—"Tannhaeuser" .... Wagner
Admission $1; reserved seats $1 extra; obtained at Steinway Hall and Schirmer's, 701 Broadway; Prescott House, 531 Broadway; and 23 Union square.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS. AT STEINWAY HALL.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 20, AT 2. SIXTH AND LAST FULL PUBLIC REHEARSAL.
Soloists—Miss LINA PFEIL, ELLA L. HARRISON and a FEMALE CHORUS.
OVERTURE, Leonore No. 3 .... BEETHOVEN
VARIATIONS (Theme by Haydn), op. 56 .... BRAHMS
SPINNING CHORUS AND BALLADE .... WAGNER (Second Act of Phantom Ship).
Senta ...... Miss L. PFEIL | Mary ...... Miss HARRISON
SYMPHONY IN C, No. 9 .... SCHUBERT
Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1.
SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 22, AT 8. SIXTH AND LAST SYMPHONY CONCERT. LAST APPEARANCE OF THEO. THOMAS previous to his departure for Philadelphia.
Price of admission to Symphony Concerts as usual. Reserved seats and tickets can now be had at Steinway Hall and at G. SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway; also at No. 114 Broadway and at E. SCHUBERTH'S, No. 23 Union square.

HUMPTY DUMPTY. MORE BRILLIANT THAN EVER. OLYMPIC THEATRE. THIS EVENING.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23D ST. AND 4th av.—The fifty-first grand annual EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS now open—day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

HUMPTY DUMPTY REDIVIVUS. OLYMPIC THEATRE. THIS EVENING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS DAY.
Evening at 8. The talented actor, O. D. BYRON, in his great sensation in five acts, entitled, REBEL TO THE CORE. | Matinee at 2. Louise Sylvester, A. H. Sheldon, Harry Colton, in the sensation, NOT GUILTY.

REDIVIVUS. HUMPTY DUMPTY. OLYMPIC THEATRE. THIS EVENING.

HALF PRICE FOR CHILDREN. OLYMPIC THEATRE. HUMPTY DUMPTY. THIS EVENING.

A GRAND EXHIBITION OF BILLIARDS, BY Adrian Izar, the celebrated champion finger player of the world, this evening. He will exhibit the most difficult shots ever seen, and which are inimitable. Admission free. Broadway and 32d st.

HUMPTY DUMPTY. OLYMPIC THEATRE. ADMISSION, 50c., 25c. and $1. Children (parquet, balcony and reserved) half price.

DR. J. JAY VILLERS' HUMOROUS ENTERTAINment.—"Funny People We Meet." Chickering Hall, Monday evening, April 17, Fifth Avenue Lecture Course. Tickets, POND'S, 39 Union square.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO SEE HUMPTY DUMPTY, AT OLYMPIC THEATRE. THIS EVENING.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, also SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30, will be presented a new Comedy-Drama of powerful interest and original construction, in four acts, written expressly for this theatre by Messrs. A. C. Wheeler and J. Steele Mackaye, entitled
TWINS!
with ENTIRELY NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENIC EFFECTS by Messrs. Matt Morgan and J. Clare.
NOVEL STAGE MECHANISM by Messrs. J. W. Dunn and H. Butler.
ELEGANT AND APPROPRIATE FURNITURE AND APPOINTMENTS by Mr. F. Dorrington.
INCIDENTAL MUSIC arranged by Mr. THOMAS BAKER.
The distribution of characters will include Messrs. LESTER WALLACK, JOHN GILBERT, W. R. FLOYD, C. A. STEVENSON, W. HERBERT, E. M. HOLLAND, W. J. LEONARD, T. ATKINS, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss GERALDINE MAYE, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON and Miss E. BLAISDELL.
Early application for seats is earnestly recommended. Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 AND 730 BROADWAY, BElow Eighth street.
R. W. BUTLER .... Manager
The Standard Family Theatre.—The world's best artists concentrated for the festival season in a bill of enormous attractions. Carnival of joy, happiness and recreation. First appearance of the famous artists:—The Freeman Sisters, in their original characterizations; Miss Virginia Stickney, the beautiful and dashing serio-comic; the three Winner Sisters, in Tyrolean carols, echoes, &c.; Mr. E. D. Gooding, the supreme versatile performer; Messrs. Queen and West, in their own olio of oddities; Mr. John Pendy, the character vocalist actor, and many other new stars with new features. All the old favorites. Senator Bob Hart, Andy McKee, Charles Benedict, Eugene Blitz, Miss Julia Wilson, Miss Leonora Bradley.
The great Zanfretta Troupe in the pantomime, NICHODEMUS.
Over 100 superb artists. Every night at 8 o'clock. Matinees on Wednesday and Saturday.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 BROADWAY.
AN ENTIRE CHANGE FOR THE EASTER HOLIDAYS.
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES AT 2.
First time of a new sensation BALL DE MASQUE PARISIENNE.
GAITE. | ABANDON. | VOLUPTE.
Mlle. CORA LAURENTE'S FEMALE MINSTRELS.
BARTLY and BURKE.
ED. MURRY and ALICE ROSS.
W. W. NEWCOMB. BRANAHAN'S BAND.
50 SPECIALTY ARTISTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. MLLE. DE BELOCCA.
Messrs. STRAKOSCH have the honor to announce that Mlle. ANNA DE BELOCCA will make her first appearance in America THIS (Monday) EVENING, April 17, at 8 o'clock, in Rossini's famous Comic Opera, in two acts, IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA.
Mlle. ANNA DE BELOCCA in her great role of Rosina
Mr. TOM KARL .... as .... Almaviva
Signor REINA, BARILI, Miss COONEY and
Signor FERRANTI .... as .... Figaro
Musical Director, MAX MARETZEK.
During the Singing Lesson Mlle. BELOCCA will sing (a.) Serenade, by Gounod. (b.) Brindisi, from Lucrezia Borgia.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 19, second appearance of Mlle. ANNA DE BELOCCA and last night of the BARBER OF SEVILLE.
FRIDAY EVENING, April 21, Mme. EUGENIE PAPPENHEIM. FAUST.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 22, at 1:30, GRAND BELOCCA MATINEE.
Seats can now be secured at the box office of the Academy of Music and at 114 Broadway. Free list suspended.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
135th to 144th performance of PIQUE.
EASTER MATINEE MONDAY, at 1 o'clock.
EASTER MATINEE, WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock.
EASTER MATINEE SATURDAY, at 1:30 o'clock.
PIQUE! THE PREDOMINANT SENSATION.
LADIES intending to be present at these EXTRA MATINEES are urged to secure their seats in advance, and thus avoid the crush and disappointment attending late comers at recent matinees.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE. BEGINS AT ¼ TO 8.
Proprietor and Manager ...... Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
EVERY NIGHT FOR THE 19TH WEEK, and MATINEE TO-DAY (MONDAY) AT 1. MATINEE WEDNESDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK. MATINEE SATURDAY, AT HALF PAST 1.
PIQUE.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREAT PLAY OF TO-DAY.
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Hardenberg, Mr. Barrymore, Mr. Drew, Mr. Rockwell, Miss Sydney Cowell, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Nunez, Miss Holland, Miss Georgiana Drew (her first appearance) and Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.
THE 150TH PERFORMANCE OF PIQUE on FRIDAY, April 28, will be duly celebrated.

"PIQUE" MATINEE, THIS DAY (MONDAY), AT 1 O'CLOCK. | "PIQUE" MATINEE TO-DAY.

STUART ROBSON'S BENEFIT.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 20, MARRIED LIFE.
C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Claude Burroughs, H. W. Montgomery, Stuart Robson, Kate Claxton, Marie Gordon, Fanny Morant, Marie Wilkins, Roberta Norwood.
THE LONG STRIKE—(Telegraph Act).
Moneypenny .... Mr. J. H. Stoddart
An original Burlesque, written for Mr. Robson, and called THE NEW HAMLET.
Hamlet, a character to which no tragedian ever succeeded in doing justice, except...Mr. Stuart Robson
King, an iron-hearted an' vil-lanous monarch, in fact, a vice of kings .... Mr. Thompson
Ghost, whose life has been cut off by his broteer, and his speeches served likewise by the crowing cock .... Mr. Montgomery
Polonius, "a wretched, rash, intruding fool"...Mr. Matthews
Laertes, "a very noble youth" .... Mr. Wilder
Horatio, Marcellus, Rosencranz, } Secret Service Corps. { Mr. Becks, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Collins
Gertrude, Queen of Denmark, "a most seeming-virtuous Queen" .... Mrs. Marie Wilkins
Ophelia, "Polonius' one fair daughter, and no more" .... Miss Maude Harrison
First Actor, Second Actor, Player Queen, } "The abstract and brief chronicles of the times." { Mr. Quigley, Mr. Moore, Miss Raymond
Seats now ready.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. JOHN VINCENT'S BENEFIT. RIGNOLD IN A NEW CHARACTER.
For the occasion of Mr. JOHN VINCENT'S BENEFIT, which will occur on the AFTERNOON of THURSDAY, the 27th inst., Mr. GEORGE RIGNOLD will appear as AMOS CLARK, in the splendid new drama of that name. Orders for seats now received at the box office.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor .... Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager .... Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Over at 10:55.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF SARDOU'S NEW PLAY.
Adapted for this theatre by Mr. John Parselle.
FERREOL is the most exquisite drama, in everything which constitutes the excellence of a drama, ever exhibited in an American theatre by an American company.—Evening Mail.
FERREOL. Characters by Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr.; Frederic Robinson, Stuart Robson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Thomas E. Morris, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, L. Thompson, A. Becks, W. S. Quigley, F. E. Lamb, C. S. Collins, and Misses Kate Claxton, Ida Vernon, Marie Wilkins, Roberta Norwood, Maude Harrison, Ida Jeffreys and Augusta Raymond.
SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 5th MATINEE of FERREOL.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers .... Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER
EASTER WEEK ATTRACTION.
Engagement for six nights only, commencing MONDAY, April 17, of Mr. SOTHERN, in his world renowned role of LORD DUNDREARY, in OUR AMERICAN COUSIN, on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS and SATURDAY MATINEE, and in DAVID GARRICK and DUNDREARY MARRIED AND SETTLED, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings.
FRIDAY—Mr. SOTHERN'S BENEFIT.
Matinee of "Our American Cousin" on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

STADT THEATRE.
HEUTE ABEND. DIE ZWEI WAISEN.

GERMANIA THEATRE, 14TH ST.
AD. NEUENDORFF .... Director.
MONDAY, APRIL 17, DAS MILCHMAEDCHEN AUS SCHOENEBERG. Comedy in three acts, by Mannstaedt.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD & BACKUS. RYMAN, RUDOLPH, RICARDO, JOHNSON, POWERS, BARNEY, CARTER, RAYMOND. | OPERA HOUSE, Broadway, corner 29th st. RISTORI'S MEDEA. INNOCENCE, CRIME and JUSTICE. CARTER'S DOG.
DELIGHTFUL SOLO AND PART SINGING. MULLALY'S ORCHESTRA.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2. SEATS SECURED

THE BIRTHPLACE OF HUMPTY DUMPTY, THE OLYMPIC THEATRE. HUMPTY AT HOME THIS EVENING

TIVOLI THEATRE, 8th st., between 2d and 3d avs.
CARNIVAL HOLIDAY BILL.
Easter Monday Grand Matinee, April 17, 1876. 2 GRAND PERFORMANCES. 2.
Reappearance of the favorite Bohemian Ballet Troupe, including the celebrated Parisian Principal Danseuses, Miles. Lina Ricca and Henrietta Schrotter, and full Corps de Ballet.
First appearance of the new company, including SIGNOR ERNI, the wonderful ONE LEGGED GYMNAST.
The Bradleys, NED AND EMMA, in their talented Hibernian Sketches.
Miss JENNIE GEISER, the charming Serio-Comic.
First time of the beautiful Ballet, FLAG OF ALL NATIONS.
The superb Pantomime, replete with new Music, Scenery, &c., entitled, KIM-KA.

HUMPTY DUMPTY, AT OLYMPIC THEATRE. THIS EVENING.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. HENRY V.
JARRETT & PALMER...... Lessees and Managers
. Free list absolutely suspended. The box office open every day continuously from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
SECOND WEEK AND INCREASING SUCCESS of Shakespeare's grand Spectacular Play, HENRY V., with the distinguished English actor, MR. GEORGE RIGNOLD, in his popular impersonation, the titular character of the piece.
The superb historical play is presented with a wealth of MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, SUPERB ARMOR, CORRECT COSTUMES, HANDSOME BANNERS AND WARLIKE INSTRUMENTS.
PROMINENT FEATURES of the wonderful spectacle are AN AUXILIARY FORCE OF 400 MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN, representing the English and French soldiery and populace of London, and participating in the grand PROCESSIONS AND BEAUTIFUL TABLEAUX, AN OPERATIC CHORUS OF CHOSEN VOICES, A CHOIR OF MADRIGAL BOYS AND A FULL CHIME OF CHURCH BELLS.
HENRY V. MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY, AT 1:30.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. JULIUS CÆSAR.
JARRETT & PALMER .... Lessees and Managers
NEXT SATURDAY, April 22, MATINEE AT 1:30, EVENING AT 8.
Shakespeare's sublime Tragedy, JULIUS CÆSAR, with the remarkable star cast, LAWRENCE BARRETT, F. C. BANGS, MILNES LEVICK and E. L. DAVENPORT.
THE GREAT CREMATION SCENE!
. THE SALE OF SEATS begins on THURSDAY, April 20, at the box office, and at 114 Broadway, New York. Matinee, $1 to all parts. Evening—Reserved seats, $1 50.

RECEPTION CONCERT, GUARD MOUNT, BATTALion Drill, Dress Parade and Review of the Eighth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., at the Hippodrome, FRIDAY EVENING, April 21, 1876. Music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band. Reveille tattoo by the celebrated Eighth Regiment Fife and Drum Corps.
Admission, 50c.; seats in boxes, 50c. extra.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MONDAY, April 17, engagement of Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, OR, TRUE TO THE LAST, preceded by the farce of DULCIMER PIPES.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mr. JOHN THOMPSON.

EAGLE EAGLE EAGLE | BROADWAY AND 33D ST. | THEATRE. THEATRE. THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor and Manager ...... Mr. JOSH HART
A GRAND BILL FOR EASTER WEEK.
First appearance of the talented and versatile artists
MISS MINNIE PALMER. MISS MINNIE PALMER. MR. N. C. GOODWIN. MR. N. C. GOODWIN.
THE MODERN SCHOOL OF ACTING BY WILD | BEGONE DULL CARE. GO SEE THE Modern School of Acting Modern School of Acting | THE MODERN SCHOOL OF ACTING AND RICHMOND.
The entire Company in New Acts, Sketches, Songs, Comedy, Dances, &c., &c.
After long and careful preparation, the long promised Serio-Comic Local Sensation Dramatic Sketch, by G. L. Stout, entitled JESSIE—JESSIE—JESSIE—JESSIE—JESSIE—JESSIE—JESSIE—JESSIE—JESSIE—JESSIE—JESSIE
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. HUMPTY DUMPTY. 624 BROADWAY.
MR. JOHN F. POOLE .... MANAGER.
THE HOME OF HUMPTY DUMPTY.
OPENING OF THE SPRING SEASON, THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, reproduction in gorgeous style of THE GREATEST PANTOMIME EVER PRODUCED, THE ORIGINAL HUMPTY DUMPTY. HUMPTY DUMPTY.
Pantomime, Burlesque, Ballet and Spectacle. Every Scene, Dress and Appointment new.
THE BERLIN BALLET TROUPE.
Premieres, Miles. DEVERE, BUIMI and BARETTA. Mr. ROBERT FRAZER as HUMPTY DUMPTY. Pantaloon, Mons. Martinetta. Columbine, Mlle. Baretta. Harlequin, Mr. George Topack.
THE GERMAN WONDER, LITTLE TODD, ON HIS COLUMN OF GOLD.
Mr. J. MILLS, METAMORPHOSIC ARTIST.
THE MERRY MUSICAL MIDGET, McDONALD.
GRAND DOUBLE QUARTETTE AND FULL CHORUS.
Wm. JAMES McDONALD, PEDESTAL SKATE DANCER.
EVERYTHING NEW AND BEAUTIFUL.
NOTICE.—CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS OF AGE will be admitted to parquet, balcony and reserved seats at HALF PRICE.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

HOWE'S & CUSHING'S GREAT UNITED STATES CIRCUS AND TRAINED ANIMALS (the largest show on earth) will open for a short season on MONDAY, April 17, at the Colosseum lot, corner of 35th st. and Broadway.
Admission, 25 cents; Reserved Chairs, 25 cents extra.

ATTRACTIVE NEW MUSIC.—"THE ACROBATIC Nigs," song and dance, Bennett, 30c.; "Music of the Pines," idyll for piano, Phelps, 60c.; "Kiss Me and Call Me Your Darling," by the late Charles E. Horsley, 35c.; "Dancing On the Lawn," caprice for piano, Kleber, 60c.; "Sighing and Singing," Albites, 40c.; "Robins of the Woodland," piano, De Wier, 50c.; "Sway the Cot Gently," Braham, 30c.; "The Trumpet Sounds the Challenge," for Knights Templars, Sayles, 40c. Copies mailed. WM. A. POND & CO., 547 Broadway, branch 39 Union square, New York.

CHICKERING HALL, 5TH AV.—LECTURE COURSE. Dr. J. JAY VILLERS, Monday, April 17, "Funny People We Meet;" Monday, April 24, "Humorists of the Past and Present;" Saturday, April 29, "All for Fun." Admission 50 cents; course tickets, with reserved seats, $1, at Pond's, 39 Union square and 162 Broadway.

PARK THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 22D ST. TENTH WEEK.
BRASS.
ONLY ABIDING SUCCESS OF THE CENTENNIAL YEAR.
BRASS.
Mr. George Fawcett Rowe's Humorous Comedy.
BRASS.
CROWDED HOUSES NIGHTLY DELIGHTED.
BRASS.
Secure seats in advance and avoid the rush
BRASS.
A cast of unequaled strength and attraction.
BRASS.
Rose Wood, Rose Lisle, Marie Louise, Mrs. Brutone, L. Morrison, J. C. Padgett, C. Norris, W. J. Cogswell, F. Langley, C. Searle, J. W. Brutone, J. P. Cooke, C. Rosene, and Mr. Geo. Fawcett Rowe as Waifton Stray. ("See this ring!")
BRASS.
EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
BRASS.
63D PERFORMANCE EASTER MONDAY.
BRASS.
Box office open 8 to 4. Prices $1 50, $1 and 50 cents

HUMPTY DUMPTY at HIS BIRTHPLACE, the OLYMPIC THEATRE, THIS EVENING.

CHATEAU MABILLE VARIETIES, 34TH ST. AND 3D av.—Evening at 8. Matinees Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2. Extraordinary Attractions Easter Holiday Week. Female Brigands. Parisian Life Illustrated. Mlle. Zulelia's Female Statuary Artists. Dazzling Pictures. Female Loveliness. Seven Beauties. Sensational Dances. Sultan's Seraglio, or Dizzy Blonds. Excelling in beauty, brightness, grace and enchanting attractiveness any similar performance yet presented to the American public.

THIS EVENING, HUMPTY DUMPTY at OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23d ST. AND 6TH AV.
Under the auspices of the New York Psychological Society.
The wonder of the age, mind over matter. Professor Belew's marvellous Illustrated Lecture on Mesmerism and Psychology. The most laughable entertainment ever witnessed. Incomprehensible experiments upon volunteer subjects. Monday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, April 17, 19 and 20. Admission, 50c. Begins at 8, doors open at 7:30.

HUMPTY DUMPTY at OLYMPIC THEATRE THIS EVENING.

INTERNATIONAL MUSICAL BUREAU, PHILADELphia.—Artists may address MARK HASSLER, Manager, 214 South 8th st., Philadelphia.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD TABLES—with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second hand Tables at great bargains. W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., 40 Vesey st.

COLLENDER'S STANDARD AMERICAN BEVEL Billiard Tables, with the celebrated Phelan & Collender combination cushions, for sale in this city only at 738 Broadway.

GRAND EXHIBITION AT VIGNAUX & STRAUSS' BILliard room, corner 14th st. and University place, by Prof. Albert Garnier, this (Monday) evening, April 17, at 8 o'clock.

WE WILL GUARANTEE TO FURNISH A BETTER Billiard Table, with better cushions, for less money than any other manufacturer in the United States. L. DECKER & CO., corner Canal and Centre sts.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS—NEW DEsigns, from $12 upward; also Monumental Work at greatly reduced prices; Marble Turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st.

STEWART'S SLATE, MARBLE AND WOOD MANTELS—New and elegant designs, from $10 up. The trade liberally dealt with. 220 and 222 West 23d st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—30 OR 35 YARDS GOOD BRUSSELS CARpet, six widths. Address L. D., Herald Uptown Branch office.

MEDICAL.

A.—MME. RESTELL, MIDWIFE SINCE 1840, NO. 1 East 52d st., first door from 5th av. Advice free.

A.—DR. AND MME. BOTT—CONFIDENTIAL CONsultation in all female complaints. 47 West 13th st.

A.—DR. AND MME. GRINDLE, 142 WEST 48TH ST. Confidential consultation in all female complaints.

A.—DR. AND MME. VAN BUSKIRK; RESIDENCE No. 154 East 28th st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

DRS. WHITEHEAD AND WESTBROOK, 10 WEST 35 st.; female complaints; $25 to $50. Advice free.

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MRS. LYONS, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, CURES ALL complaints; no cure no pay. No. 40 East 10th st.

SUCCESSFUL CURES GUARANTEED—ADVICE FREE by Dr. or Mme. WEST, 45 Bleecker st., near Broadway.